THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages — BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 39 — ATLANTIC EDITION — FIVE CENTS A COPY

SCANDINAVIAN DRAFT TREATIES OF WIDE EFFECT

Arbitration Is Strongly Urged by Both Norway and Sweden

ARE FIRST TO ACCEPT INVITATION OF LEAGUE

Other Nations Are Expected to Follow Example, Including Great Britain

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 11—Details of the Swedish and Norwegian model draft treaties of conciliation and arbitration which are interesting in view of the present discussion concerning the prevention of war have now been received in Geneva. The Swedish treaty adopting the recommendation of the Assembly of the League of Nations concerning the progressive extension of arbitration by means of special collective agreements on the Locarno model, proposes that all disputes between the contracting parties over the questions of the right interpretation of treaties should go to the International Court of Justice.

For this purpose the optional clause of the statute of the International Court serves, which means that either party has the right to bring the other before the court, the decision of which is to be binding on both and which is to be signed. But the parties may agree, if they desire to set up a judicial court of their own. Political disputes are firstly to be dealt with by conciliation commissions appointed for the purpose.

Resort to Council

In the event of their failing to provide an agreement, recourse is to be had to the Council of the League of Nations. There are no reservations as to the questions to be dealt with, and although the treaty does not close the gap in the covenant, which if the Council were not unanimous might still permit of war between the two parties, the treaty undoubtedly narrows the gap.

For the subject matter of disputes will be so exhaustively discussed before reaching the Council that there is little danger of the Council not arriving at a unanimous decision on the merits of a quarrel. Nor is it likely that the parties after this will refuse to accept the Council's recommendation.

The Norwegian treaty is framed on the same lines, but goes rather further in the direction of compulsory arbitration for all disputes, for it offers the contracting parties an optional clause, by the signing of which they may agree to submit all disputes of a political character to the compulsory arbitration of the Council of the League of Nations to give a final judgment, if no agreements is arrived at by means of the conciliation commission or the arbitral court.

Compulsory Arbitration

All judicial disputes under the Norwegian plan will be reserved for compulsory arbitration of The Hague court. It is claimed by the two countries that their draft treaties go further than the existing treaties of conciliation and arbitration, and although they do not lay down a definition of aggression there is no doubt that the treaties would make it easier for the Council not only to reach a unanimous decision on the merits of a dispute, but to define

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928

General

Public Advised to Hold Editor Liable 1
Receivership of St. Paul Railway Ended 1
Scandinavian Draft Treaties Reach Geneva 1
New Move Made to Save "Notch" 1
Motor Makers Urged to Aid Aeronautics 1
New Commercial Leadership Envisaged 1
Club Women Asked to Oppose Relations With Soviet 1
New Research Institute Planned 1
Senate Hears Hearst Report 2
Panama Fêtes Colonel Lindbergh 3
Refuge Sought for Gorillas 3
Mr. Cosgrave Leaves for United States 3
French Ban on Export of Capital Lifted 3
Tariff Before Senate in New Guise 4
Massachusetts Asked to Raise Salaries 4
All Possible Done for S-4, Andrews Says 4
Diplomat Asks Good Will Bond for Americas 4
Press Often Misused, Editor Says 4
Price Publicity of Necessaries Recommended 4
Farm School for Palestine 4
National Show for Negro Art 5
Negroes Form Co-operative Enterprises 5
Chinese Thrift Shown in Hawaii 5
Cut on 1927 Corporate Tax Protested 6
Direct Primary Issue in Illinois 6
Gift Aids Oriental Art Study 6
Bar Association Favors Blocking War 6
Extra Pullman Fees Are Attacked 8
Mexico Backs American Air Link 8
Nation to Help New Air Line 8
Extension of Immigration Quotas Asked 9

Financial

Stock Prices Hold Well 16
New York and Boston Stocks 16
New York Curb Market 16
Wool Activity Less 17
New York Bond Market 17
Bond Yields Shrink 17

Sports

American Pitching Averages 14
Hornsby Traded to Boston 14
Columbia Varsity Swimming 14
Stanford Basketball 14

Features

With the Libraries 5
The Sundial 9
Sunset Stories 9
Temple Treasures, Thought Hid by Jeremiah, Sought on Mt. Nebo 9
Business Outlook for 1928 10
News of Freemasonry 10
Book Reviews and Literary News 12
Fashions and Crafts 13
The Home Forum 15
True Identity
Radio 18
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20
Ending War by Arbitration (Part IV) 20
Letters to the Monitor 20
Random Ramblings 20
A Winter Day in Dyetskoe Selo 20
Mirror of the World's Opinion 20

Club Women Asked to Oppose Any Relations With Soviet

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman Vigorously Criticizes Communistic Activities Before General Federation at Washington

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Every clubwoman in the United States was called upon "to back with all her power every effort made in this country to frustrate any alliance, intercourse or trade relation with the Soviet Government," by the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, at the opening of the annual three-day meeting of the federation board.

Mrs. Sherman devoted a large part of her report as president to an attack upon communistic activities in the United States, which she supplemented by two pamphlets prepared for general distribution by which she sets forth aims and methods of Bolshevist sympathizers in this country.

To Aid Worthy Activities

On the other hand, the activities of those who would bring on a world revolution are not to be confused with sincere efforts for progressive legislation, declared Mrs. Sherman, and she counseled the women not to withhold their support from worthy movements because opponents of the measures have characterized them as communistic in theory.

Mrs. Sherman announced the Federation will soon publish a "primer" setting forth some of the facts gained through the survey of home equipment carried on in various communities by the club women and she stated arrangements are being made with radiocasting companies by which the women will have access to their local stations without charge to tell radio audiences some of their worth-while club activities.

She called upon women to "do their utmost to see that the men and women who represent them in city

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mexican Boy Scouts Finish 62-Day "Hike"

By the Associated Press

Nogales, Ariz.

FOUR Mexican Boy Scouts, after a "hike" of 62 days from Mexico City, have arrived here. After a brief visit to Nogales, the boys will continue to San Francisco where they will deliver to representatives of the Boy Scouts of America messages of Mexican friendliness.

During their trip north, made by way of the west coast of Mexico, the boys said, they had four encounters with bandits, and once were threatened with execution. On that occasion they were saved by the arrival of federal troops. On reaching San Francisco the boys will have tramped 3000 miles.

ST. PAUL ROAD RECEIVERSHIP ENDED BY I. C. C.

Financing Necessary to Reorganize Company Is Also Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—After 2½ years' receivership, the 11,200-mile Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, that began life 80 years ago in the Northwest as the tiny Milwaukee & Waukesha Railway, is terminated in an order made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The system emerges as a new company, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, in what is hoped will open

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

New Commercial Leadership Is Envisaged by E. A. Filene

Pioneer Methods of Retailing Yielding to Regime of Mass Production and Distribution, He Says—Technical Study Supplanting "Snap Judgment"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A period in American business when mass production and distribution of necessary commodities would be placed in the hands of a comparatively few great concerns was envisaged here by Edward A. Filene, of Boston, in an address before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Business is passing out of the pioneer stage, Mr. Filene said, and research and technical study are replacing the "snap judgments" which were previously necessary if quick decisions were to be made. There is too much at stake in the great business enterprises of today to take chances on anything, he declared.

"A new kind of leadership is required by the new kind of business," Mr. Filene continued. "Some of the pioneers will pass, having served their constructive purposes. Others will see what is needed and change their methods."

Wide-Scale Mergers Predicted

Mr. Filene predicted that retailing will soon be dominated by chain stores larger than those in existence now and the merger of hundreds and perhaps thousands of individually owned stores into retailing chain organizations.

"Businesses will get steadily larger. Mass production and mass distribution make that necessary. All of the necessities of life will be made by a comparatively few gigantic concerns like General Motors, the United States Steel Corporation, Ford Motors and similar concerns.

"Retailing likewise will soon be dominated by chains larger than those we now have. Hundreds or perhaps thousands of individually-owned small stores will organize as have the California Fruit Growers. Chains of 50 or more great department stores, with total sales of $1,-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR LAST $100,000 TO SAVE 'NOTCH'

Plan for Park Near 'Old Man of the Mountains' Gaining Wide Support

TRACT DESIGNATED AS 'LITTLE YOSEMITE'

Many Organizations Unite in Project to Conserve Forest of 100,000 Trees

Initiation of a concerted campaign for $100,000 to bring the wooded acres surrounding "The Great Stone Face" of Franconia Notch intact into public ownership, to be then converted into a memorial for soldiers and sailors, is announced in Boston by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Appeal to the public for establishment of a permanent park beneath the stone visage of "The Old Man of the Mountains," whose immortalization in American literature was begun by Hawthorne, was decided upon as an alternative to having this heavily timbered area sold to lumbering interests, whose bids have been drawn to the spot by rising prices.

Organizations in all of the 11 cities and 238 towns of New Hampshire, supplemented by those in all the larger cities of New England, have already started to raise the last quarter of the $400,000 purchase price, to which the State has appropriated $200,000 and James J. Storrow of Boston, through his will to the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, another $100,000, it was stated here by Philip W. Ayres, forester for the society.

Tract Ideally Situated

Letters, many of them bearing contributions, have been received from individuals in 30 states and two foreign countries, who have heard of the possible inroad of destructive lumbering into this area.

In a statement issued from the Boston headquarters of the campaign, describing the terriory in which the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial will be erected, and the steps which have been taken to bring the proposed 6000 acres into public ownership, Mr. Ayres said:

"For 50 years this forest tract had been preserved by the proximity of two large hotels, whose owners held the Notch; but with their burning, and a decision not to reconstruct them, coupled with the trebling of timber values, the natural scenic beauty of the spot became endangered, and efforts were initiated by the society to save it.

Called "Little Yosemite"

"In the 'little Yosemite,' the natural center of which is the 'Great Stone Face,' there are also, the Flume, a picturesquely striking chasm in the granite mountainside, the Pool and Basin, two unusual pot-holes formed by glacial action, and three lakes, that appear from the hills of Franconia like jewels on a rich green carpet.

"And through the whole of the proposed park runs the Daniel Webster Highway, which bears the bulk of 100,000 tourists every year, augmented by a network of paths and trails, some of them famous."

Behind the task of saving the 100,000 trees in the shadow of the Profile are the New England Council, Chambers of Commerce in New England cities and towns, New England school superintendents, who are conducting an educational campaign through the schools, the women's clubs, who in Massachusetts and New Hampshire have appointed committees in all localities to superintend fund raising, and forestry and tramping associations, prominent among whom is the Appalachian Mountain Club, Mr. disclosed.

They Regulate Nation's Flying

Underwood & Underwood

NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS

Officials of the National Aeronautical Association at Their Headquarters in Washington to Discuss Matter Involving Aviation For the Coming Year. Left to Right—Seated—Ralph Ladger, Buffalo, N. Y.; Porter Adams, President; W. H. Garnett, Maine, and John J. Victory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Back Row—Maj. E. B. Lyon, New Mexico; Ray Cooper, Michigan; Glenn Martin, Cleveland; Dr. George W. Lewis, Washington, D. C., and Claude C. Ramsey, Representing Alaska.

GOODWIN URGES MODIFICATION OF BRAKE STATUTES

Many Types Do Not Conform to Letter of Law but Still Considered Safe

An issue has been raised in several states as to the legality of four-wheel brakes which operate both as foot and emergency brakes, as provided in automobiles of a number of makes. In Massachusetts, which is one of the states in which there appears to be a conflict with the statutes, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, has issued a statement in which he urges modifications in the statutes relative to brakes to meet the advances which have been made in brake construction.

"So far as the letter of the law is concerned," says Mr. Goodwin, "Massachusetts requires that every motor vehicle of more than 10 horsepower shall be provided with at least two brakes 'separated from each other,' of which one shall act directly on the driving wheels, or on parts of the mechanism which are firmly connected with said wheels. 'Each of the two brakes shall suffice alone to stop the motor vehicle within a proper distance.'

"The new Ford brakes do not comply with that law, and neither do the brakes on at least seven other popular makes of cars that were being sold in May of 1927, when we made an investigation of this question. At that time we wrote to the manufacturers of these cars, calling to their attention the violation of the letter of the law, but our engineer, Alfred W. Devine, did not believe that the deviation from the strict letter of the law would bring about a result that would cause a dangerous situation on our highways.

"We do not know whether the braking system on the new models of these cars conforms to the letter of the law.

"The moment we heard of the construction of the brakes on the Ford car, we took the matter up with the Ford authorities, and they are reconstructing their brakes.

"Not only the Ford, but all the other seven popular cars mentioned above, have constructed their brakes in such a manner that if the foot braking system went entirely out of commission, there would be no emergency brakes, but such a situation is so unlikely, even with the Ford, that some change should be made in the law relative to brakes.

"The old law was made at a time when there were only two-wheel brakes, but the four-wheel brake has changed the situation. In other words, it is our opinion in this office, that the type of brakes on all these cars, including the Ford, as at present constructed, is safe from a practical standpoint.

"The great trouble with automobile manufacturers is their proneness, because of tremendous competition, to cheapen construction. This possibility of cheapened construction is the one thing that acts as a deterrent to changing the present brake laws."

CUT IN REPAIR COSTS SOUGHT FOR MOTORIST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Adoption of uniform methods that will enable motorists to obtain repairs and service at more economical rates is being undertaken by the service committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

During the last few years an intensive study of repair-shop methods has been made by the service committee. Rapid improvements have been effected in shop machinery and shop management, which enable various repair jobs to be made in much less time than formerly, resulting in economies to the motorists without sacrifice of a fair profit to the service station.

MOTOR MAKERS URGED TO HELP AERONAUTICS

Aviation Men Seek Their Co-operation—Graham Prices Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Aviators and men interested in the promotion of aviation have just been special guests at the National Automobile Show, where they made a plea for greater support of aeronautics by men in the automobile industry. R. W. Ireland, general manager of the National Air Transport, which carries airmail, made the rounds of the show with Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker and discussed aircraft with many manufacturers of large motors.

"Industrially the airplane and the automobile are very closely related," Mr. Ireland said, "and a great many automobile manufacturers are now making airplane parts. The airplane will receive a powerful impetus in popular use if the automobile manufacturers will try to impart to it some of the enthusiasm they have imparted to the automobile industry."

Urges Use of Airmail

Mr. Ireland also urged a wider use of the airmail as one of the most effective means of popularizing the airplane.

Among other aviation men who visited the show were Bert Acosta, Maj. George Vaughan, C. F. (Casey) Jones, F. W. Dalrymple, Chance Voight, Dr. Michael Watter, Col. Arthur Goebel and G. W. Bellanca. Captain Rickenbacker has become a member of the Cadillac organization, specializing in the sale of La Salle cars.

One of the sensations of the show was the Graham Brothers' price announcements. The figures were made known at a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel attended by more than 1000 Graham-Paige dealers and executives.

As Robert H. Graham, vice-president in charge of sales, arose, the doors at the rear of the banquet hall burst open and a dozen newsboys, especially hired for the occasion, hastened into the room crying "Extra! Extra! All about Graham-Paige prices on the new cars."

Graham Prices $860 to $2085

The "extras" were hastily disposed of among the dealers, who learned for the first time that the cars of the line will sell from $860 to $2085. The prices of the largest car, an eight-cylinder model, and one of the larger sixes were not announced.

More than 1500 members of manufacturing staffs, selling organizations and others were guests of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at its annual banquet at the Commodore. For the first time in many years Henry Ford was present at the dinner. Although the Ford Motor Company is not a member of the Chamber, the Lincoln Company is, and Mr. Ford's invitation was through that company.

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, spoke of the increasing value of the motorcar and automotive machinery to the farmer, and the need

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Mexico Backs Air-Mail Link With United States Capital

Early Starting of Service Assured, Business Men Report After Good-Will Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—Virtual assurance that an international air-mail service will be in operation within a few months between Washington and Mexico City and passing through this city, was given to the business men's "good will delegation," now paying an air visit to Mexico City in the interest of closer relations between the United States and Mexico.

Following a conference with the Postmaster-General of Mexico, the business men who made the journey from Houston in two airplanes, announced that the air-mail route would probably include Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Monterey and Brownsville, linking with the United States at the latter town.

Harry New, Postmaster-General of the United States, has expressed himself as favoring an air mail route from Washington to Mexico City, through Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville. This plan fits in splendidly with the Mexican proposal.

The Mexican project does not favor routing the air mail line via Tampico, for then only two cities—Tampico and Matamoras—would be served. The central route would assure service for six large Mexican cities.

Gen. Jose Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff, received the Houstonians on behalf of President Calles. He declared that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight to Mexico was of incalculable value in smoothing out relations between the United States and Mexico and in arousing interest in aviation.

President Calles declared himself to the Houston delegation as ready to indorse any satisfactory air mail plan, believing it would be of great advantage to Mexico and all Central American republics.

The good will delegation plans to make the 800-mile return journey from Mexico City to Houston in nine hours flying time. Five Houstonians and one business man from Corpus Christi and Brownsville comprise the delegation.

President Calles Forecasts Early Air Mail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—President Calles considers that responsibility for the existing friendly relations between Mexico and the United States rests with Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador. This opinion was conveyed by the President during an interview with a visiting party of Houston (Tex.) business men who made a journey to Mexico City in two Ryan monoplanes in order to blaze an air mail trail along the Brownsville-Tampico route.

President Calles said: "The work which Ambassador Morrow has carried out could not be more intelligent or more sincere, tending always to secure understanding between the two countries." He added that he could not but recognize in Mr. Morrow a man of broad understanding ize himself with the problems of Mexico and who through his good judgment and open manner has succeeded in his mission of conciliation.

Discussing his Administration's road building program, President Calles said the Laredo-Mexico City Highway on which work is being pushed, will be completed in 1929.

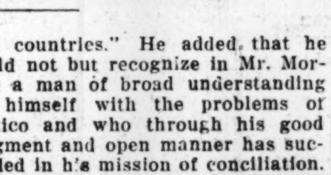
Regarding the Mexican Government's intentions toward a projected air mail service linking Mexico City and other points within the Republic with the United States, the Executive said that such a service would be in force in less than a year. He added it had been estimated that an additional two-centavo postage charge on foreign mail matter would produce 1,300,000 pesos annually and amply pay the costs of operating such a service.

FAIRFAX MEDAL GIVEN TO EVANGELINE BOOTH FOR PATRIOTIC WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Eleanor Van Renselaar Fairfax Medal for eminent patriotic service has just been awarded Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America. The presentation was made by Mrs. Williams Adams Brown, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, the organization which originated the medal.

Mrs. Brown praised Commander Booth for her service to the poor of the United States and characterized her as one of the most worthy women of all time.



Are You

Planning to Be an Architect?

Young folks who are considering this profession will find of value the article describing the work and preparation for it

Tomorrow

on the Young Folks' Page

NEW INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH BEING PLANNED

Sir Richard A. S. Paget Is in New York to Aid Establishment

NEW YORK—Establishment in the United States of an institute similar to the Royal Institution of London is to be undertaken by Sir Richard A. S. Paget, who has just arrived here.

Sir Richard, who is a member of the Royal Institution, has been invited to survey the situation in the United States with the view to founding an organization here through which reciprocal relations with the London institution might be maintained.

A group of prominent Americans has asked him to undertake the work, he said, although he is not at liberty at present to reveal their identity.

Program Outline Soon

Formal announcement of the outlining of the program is expected to be made within the next few months, Sir Richard said.

The purpose of the American institute, similar to the English organization will be the advancement of pure research, Sir Richard said. Through the medium of lectures and other activities, it will focus attention upon the efforts to advance the cause of abstract knowledge.

"There is an opportunity for tremendous good through the interchange of ideas which will be possible between the London and the American institutions," Sir Richard continued.

"This type of research has been more or less neglected by the present age.

"What is regarded as the true natural science today, may not be regarded as true tomorrow. The quest for this fundamental knowledge is of far greater importance than the majority of persons are apt to realize.

"It is of great importance to establish those organizations which tend to promote and to foster a type of inquiry which, although it may result in discoveries of no immediate intrinsic value, opens the way for practically all future natural scientific and industrial advancement."

Sir Richard, who is a member of numerous British technical societies, is regarded as a specialist in the development of inventions. He was for three years assistant secretary of the Admiralty Board of Inventions and Research.

Not only will the proposed American institution be interested in the furthering of research, but it will undertake the making of existing knowledge more readily available, he said. Interchange of ideas will play an important part in the establishment of a finer culture, Sir Richard believes, and will develop an attitude productive of greater general interest in pure research achievement.

NAVY SHIPYARDS ARE TOO COSTLY, SAYS MAGRUDER

Says Construction in Private Yards Would Save $10,000,000 Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Closing 11 days' testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, former head of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who charges overorganization and red tape in the navy, gave an informal summary of his opinions.

Primarily Admiral Magruder stressed the economic disadvantage of the navy in building ships at its own yards, in view of the long leaves which it grants civilian employees. Because of the large differential, Admiral Magruder urges that warships be built in private yards.

Leaves of 50 Days

Navy yards allow civilian workers a total of 50½ days' leave each year, exclusive of Sundays, at full time. Admiral Magruder estimated that at the average salary of $6 a day, the Government pays out approximately $10,000,000, with no working return.

Private yards, he said, do not grant this leave with pay and this consideration makes the overhead in Government yards 16 per cent greater than private yards, based on a computation of 313 working days.

Questions by Charles A. Wolverton (R.), from New Jersey, brought out that for $10,000,000 the navy could build one cruiser each year; could man about 90 destroyers and could maintain and provide for an increase in enlisted personnel of from 9000 to 10,000 men.

High Cost Estimated

Further questions by Mr. Wolverton brought out statements that it requires a force of 1200 men and three years to build a battleship and that, computed on a basis of 50½ days' leave and $6 per average pay day, the navy spends $1,090,800 for the construction of a battleship in excess of what a private yard would pay.

Admiral Magruder reviewed his contention that various existing navy yards should be given up, and said he did not regard the present organization of the department as economical, declaring, "It lends itself to a dissipation of effort, and there is a lack of concentration."

Three-fifths of vessels of the United States fleet are maintained on the Pacific, Admiral Magruder brought out, with two navy yards to care for them. On the Atlantic, he said, there are seven navy yards, to take care of two-fifths of the fleet.

Before adjournment members of the committee thanked Admiral Magruder individually for his testimony.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON—Archibald John K. C. Kerr, British Minister to Guatemala, has been transferred in a similar capacity to Santiago, succeeding Sir Thomas Hohler.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS HOLD FURTHER SESSION

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON—The Anglican bishops met here in a momentous session to decide the future of the revised prayer book. The Anglicans expect further disagreement. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who led the Opposition in the House of Commons when it defeated the measure for introducing the revised prayer book, said: "We shall in all probability have the whole trouble over again. The bishops do not, I fear, realize the sturdy Protestantism of the people of this country."

The Bishop of London, however, expresses the belief that proposed changes will ultimately meet with the approval of Parliament.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE AT GENEVA CRITICIZED BY BRITISH ADMIRAL

LONDON (AP)—Criticism of the American attitude at the tripartite naval conference at Geneva was voiced by Rear Admiral E. A. Taylor today at a conservative meeting here. The rear admiral is commander of the battleship Renown, on which the Prince of Wales made two of his overseas journeys.

"It is unjustifiable to blame the British Government for the breakdown of the Geneva Conference," said Admiral Taylor. "The sooner America knows that we won't be humbugged the better. I may appear to be attacking America. Make no mistake about it—I am attacking America. It is quite true that America is within her rights to build as she pleases, but if she does, is she not rather putting back the hands of the clock?" the admiral continued.

"One can only hope that America will abandon her attitude. If we and the United States would only pull together and get rid of misunderstanding and friction between us, America and ourselves could rule the world and enforce peace.

"I believe the whole armaments conference at Geneva convened by America was a political stunt. I don't believe that America went into that conference meaning to reduce her armaments."

DUTCH RATIFY CONVENTION

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands Government has ratified the Geneva slavery convention of 1926. In an introductory note to the bill to which Parliament was invited to approve, it was stated that its action would not entail any change in the legal status of the natives in the Dutch East and West Indian colonies.

HEARST CHARGE BASED ON FRAUD, SENATE IS TOLD

Investigating Committee Declares Supposed Mexican "Files" Spurious

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The alleged Mexican documents published by the Hearst newspapers have been formally branded "spurious and fraudulent" by the Special Senate Investigating Committee in a preliminary report on its activities to the Senate.

The statement of the committee covered its investigation of the authenticity of the alleged documents. It is now engaged in making an inquiry into the source of the papers, where and by whom the forgeries were perpetrated and the purpose of their publication.

To this end the committee asked that it be permitted to continue its activities. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, discussing the report declared that committee had reached definite conclusions as to some of the participants in what it charges is forgery, but that it had not as yet sufficient evidence to legally support its convictions.

Legal Action Considered

From other sources closely associated with the commitee, it was learned that the committee is considering asking the United States District Attorney in Washington to look up this end of the case and place the matter before a grand jury.

After reviewing the major features of its investigation up to the present the committee concludes its report with the following unanimous finding: "There is not a scintilla of evidence that any United States Senator has accepted, or was promised, or was offered, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, by any officer or representative of the Government of Mexico.

"The pretended evidence, that $1,125,000 was withdrawn from the Mexican Treasury and sent to the Mexican Consul-General in New York City to be paid to United States senators, is not genuine, but is spurious and fraudulent, and in so far as it purports to be signed by the President of Mexico or the Secretary of the Treasury, it is forged.

Further Inquiry Advised

"The committee has thus far been unable to determine to its satisfaction the identity of the manufacturers of these spurious documents, and has no witness now under subpoena from which such information is likely to be obtained; but it appears to be advisable that the committee shall not yet be finally discharged.

"The committee subjected the documents themselves to a careful study to determine whether there is any significant coincidence in the many mistakes of grammar, spelling, and punctuation to be found in them. A table showing some of these will be found at the conclusion of the report of the last hearing.

"The committee had the benefit of the assistance of a large number of eminent scholars of the Spanish language, most of them of American birth and allegiance, whom the committee consulted separately from one another. The only errors listed in this table are those which all of these authorities pronounce unusual, and unlikely to occur in the writings of several different stenographers, in different offices and different cities.

"The committee believes it to be incredible for example that so many different stenographers, in seven different offices, in Mexico and New York should all abbreviate usted (you) as 'ud,'—an error equivalent to the use of 'Mr,' instead of 'Mr.' as the abbreviation of the English word 'mister.'"

Hearst Agent Only Voucher for "Documents," Says Reed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Branding as spurious the Hearst documents which named four United States senators as proposed beneficiaries of a Mexican "slush fund," David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the special investigating committee informed the Senate that "the only evidence of the origin, or of the genuineness of the documents was the unsupported word of Miguel Avila, an American of Mexican ancestry."

"This Avila took money from Hearst for these papers," he said, "disapeared with the money, and came back with these papers, which he said he bought from Mexican clerks with the money.

"The Hearst editors decided to check on these papers from Mexico. So they hired the same man, Avila, to steal some papers from the Mexican consulate office in New York to check his papers from Mexico.

"This Avila was the recipient of $18,000 from Hearst, which he said he paid to Mexican clerks for documents. He said he got nothing for his interest in the case except a $50-a-week salary from Mr. Hearst."

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, asked if the signatures had all been made by the same person. "About 32 of the 35 signatures were made by the same person," Mr. Reed answered. "The other three were made apparently by some school boy or rank amateur."

Mr. Reed said he considered the error running through all of the documents of the use of a comma instead of a period after the abbreviation "ud." was 'particularly significant." Avila made a similar error in some typewriting he did at the request of the committee.

MOTOR MAKERS ASKED TO HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

for road improvement, to permit quick outlets from the farm areas to the consuming centers. Among other speakers were Roy D. Chapin, president of the chamber; Col. Charles Clifton, who for 23 years was president of the chamber, and Henry G. Weaver of General Motors.

Motor Shows Being Held Throughout the World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Automobile shows are being held throughout the world in addition to that at New York, and in all of them American cars are attracting their share of attention. At the New Zealand annual Motor Olympia American cars predominated. At the Brussels show American cars shown came next in number after the French makes.

At New Zealand, 61 of the 92 passenger models were American, the United States Trade Commissioner reports. British models numbered 28 and Italian three. Among the cars shown at Brussels 35 are French, 23 are American, seven Belgium, five Italian, two Austrian and one German. The general sentiment of American dealers is that the coming year will be one of good sales. The new six-cylinder cars of French manufacture, American agents believe, are not sufficiently low priced to interfere with American sales.

The dates fixed for 1928 international automobile shows, authorized by the Permanent Bureau of International Automobile Manufacturers, with headquarters at Paris, follow:

Amsterdam Automobile Show, Amsterdam, Holland, Jan. 20 to 29.

Automobile Salon of Cairo, Cairo, Egypt, February, 1928.

Copenhagen Automobile Exposition, Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 23 to March 4.

Leipsic Fair (only showing of trucks authorized), Leipsic, Germany, March 4 to 14.

Geneva Automobile Salon, Geneva, Switzerland, March 16 to 25.

Vienna Sample Fair, Vienna, Austria, to be held in the early part of March.

Zagreb Fair, Zagreb, Jugoslavia, April 29 to May 6.

Ljubljana (Laybach) Sample Fair, Laybach, Jugoslavia, June 2 to 11.

Prague Automobile Show, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 1 to 9.

Paris Automobile Salon, Paris, France, Oct. 4 to 14.

Olympia Show, London, England, Oct. 11 to 20.

Berlin Automobile Show, Berlin, Germany, second Friday in November.

Brussels Automobile and Motorcycle Salon, Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 8 to 19.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GIFT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The Earl of Rosebery's gift to the Scottish National Library at Edinburgh of his collection of rare Scottish books, formerly at Barnbougle Castle is described as "the most valuable donation of printed books the library has ever received."

INTERNATIONAL ROADBUILDERS HOLD SESSIONS

Cleveland Convention Hall Overtaxed With Exhibits of Road Machinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Delegations from Canada, Mexico and Central American countries gave the annual convention of the American Roadbuilders' Association an international aspect and the proposed international highway from Canada to South America expected to be completed within the next decade, was given an impetus. Antonio Madraza, national commissioner of roads of Mexico, announced that his Government had spent $30,000,000 on its share of the highway to date.

Motorists had an unusual opportunity to see at first hand how good roads are made, exhibits of road building machinery on display having a total value of around $3,000,000, officials estimated.

Cleveland's public hall, where the last G. O. P. convention was held, has at last found a convention that has overtaxed its capacity in size of exhibits. In fact the overflow was so large that the big central armory across the street had to be utilized. Thirty thousand people attended the session.

On the floor of Public Hall and its annex were more than 300 exhibits of road-building machinery, covering an area of over six acres. Great cranes, shovels, mixers and ditchers combine to make the exhibits the heaviest ever seen in Cleveland. They range in size from giant machines, some of which had to be brought in by cutting special entrances through one end of Public Hall, to small bolts and nuts which go to make up various supplies. Six trains of 50 cars each brought the machinery to this city.

Value of Numbering Streets Rather Than Naming Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The business value of having streets designated by numbers will bring about a departure from the present practice of naming streets principally after persons and historical events, and will result in scientific numbering of houses as well, according to Lester W. Herzog, commissioner of public works, Albany, N. Y., speaking before the eighth conference of the International Association of Street Sanitation Officials here.

Mr. Herzog believed that this widespread adoption of the numbering plan will be made necessary particularly as a means of saving time and avoiding confusion in making deliveries. He said that the value of time saved in deliveries after the recent erection of an adequate system of street signs in Albany at a cost of $50,000 has more than paid for signs that have been erected in that city.

W. J. Walsh, assistant engineer in charge of streets, Minneapolis, said that the civic pride of communities is demanding cleaner streets to an increasing extent. He added that a community is generally kept as clean as its civic pride demands and that there is a general inclination to apropriate sufficient funds for street-cleaning purposes.

That street-cleaning officials must resort to enactment of regulatory ordinances in order that their necessary work may be accomplished in business sections of cities without undue interference of parked vehicles, was emphasized by E. A. Wood, chief of the street-cleaning division, Winnipeg, Man.

NEW LEADERSHIP FOR COMMERCE

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000,000 or more a year, will be another development of the near future," he said.

The United States is going through a veritable second industrial revolution, according to Mr. Filene. The man who was best fitted to lead in the stage from which business is just emerging must reorganize his business thinking else he will be entirely unfitted for leading the coming type of business.

Characteristics of Leadership

Mr. Filene lists five principal characteristics of the new type of leader:

1. He bases his policies and decisions on facts instead of on opinions. To secure definite facts he employs laboratories, market surveys, statistics, and government agencies.

2. He is internationally minded. He understands that his business is closely inter-related with, and dependent upon, the state of business in Europe and in fact in all foreign countries. He helps other countries to be prosperous so that they can buy from us and so help to make us prosperous.

3. He realizes the basic fact that business is service and that a business can prosper only as it serves.

4. He recognizes the possibilities that still exist in the further development of mass production and mass distribution. He knows that there is as yet no apparent limit to which economies of making and selling can be carried. Every time he succeeds in reducing a cost he is stimulated to search out ways to reduce it still further. He does not assume that because the cost has been reduced once or a dozen times no further opportunities along those lines exist.

5. The leader of the new type understands that while reducing costs he must find ways to pay constantly increasing wages and salaries, so that the purchasing power of the masses will continue to increase. Prosperity can only continue while the people are able to buy. Mass production and mass distribution make it necessary, and at the same time possible, for people to buy greater and greater quantities of goods.

HILLES CERTAIN OF 1928 VICTORY

"A Landslide" Is Opinion Shared by Republicans From All Points

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After a visit to Kansas City, where he aided in making arrangements for the Republican National Convention on June 12, Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, has just returned to New York confident of a Republican victory in 1928, not only for the presidential candidate, but in Congress as well.

"It will be a landslide," Mr. Hilles said. "This opinion is shared by representative members of the party from all parts of the United States. In New York we shall elect our candidate for Governor and United States Senator. The opinion as expressed by men with whom I have talked also indicates that Republicans will replace Democrats in the United States Senate from New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. We shall also elect Republican senators in Delaware, Washington, Michigan, Wyoming, Utah and West Virginia. This will give the Senate in the Seventy-first Congress, with Pennsylvania and Illinois included, 55 Republicans, 40 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives should be increased by about 60."

Mr. Hilles said satisfactory arrangements were made with the local committee on convention in Kansas City by which ample accommodations will be provided during the national convention. The hotels have agreed to charge not more than 25 per cent advance for accommodations. All necessary arrangements for newspaper reporting, radio announcing and auditorium are being made, he said.

CANADA'S BRITISH IMPORTS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—Canada's imports from the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending November, reports a Reuter dispatch, totaled $180,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 over the previous year.

Navy's $725,000,000 Program Not a Race, Says Mr. Wilbur

Says Ships Needed to Keep Up Smart Appearance, and Will Help Peace Pursuits

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stressing his own belief that "America needs a first-class navy," Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, placed before the House Naval Committee both his personal reasons and those of the Navy General Board for asking Congress to authorize a $75,000,000 new warship construction program.

"In preparation of this program the General Board has primarily considered the need of this Government for its naval defense," he said. "It is true that in determining this need the General Board at all times has taken into consideration the condition of other navies and their construction and replacement program so far as they are known to us.

The Secretary said that the program proposing construction of 15 cruisers, five aircraft carriers, nine destroyer leaders and 32 submarines was "in no sense competitive but is based upon the needs of our navy as is determined by the Secretary of the Navy upon the technical advice of the General Board."

"The President is opposed to competitive building," he continued. "Congress has also manifest its unwillingness to engage in competitive building.

"The General Board has advised the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"The program proposed, if carried out, will create a properly constituted fleet, will furnish sufficient strength to insure the protection of the legal rights of our citizens under international law, provide refuge in time of disorder, protect commerce, preserve our ocean routes of trade, and provide adequate national defense."

The General Board's report called attention to what it said was the need of maintaining a shipbuilding industry and added that "lack of modern cruisers is very serious and constitutes the navy's greatest weakness today."

The board's report, emphasizing the need for an increased number of vessels of this type, said:

"Their duties in peace are of a wide variety, not the least of which is aid to our overseas trade. Our merchants and manufacturers must not only hold the foreign markets we have gained, but, as European conditions return to normal we must ever seek new markets for their output, if our prosperity is to continue.

"Showing the flag has a very marked influence upon their endeavors, and the measures of their success is influenced in no small degree by the prestige which up-to-date and smart modern cruisers create and foster."

DRAFT TREATIES OF WIDE EFFECT

(Continued from Page 1)

which of the two parties had committed an act of aggression if war broke out between them.

Norway and Sweden are the first countries to respond to the invitation of the League of Nations to send in model treaties of arbitration, and it is believed that their example will be followed by other countries, and notably by Great Britain in the near future, the British scheme to recommend the extension of collective agreements, according to the precedent of the Locarno treaties.

While Great Britain itself will not accept compulsory arbitration, it has no objection to other countries doing so and would gladly see them adopt treaties of mutual guarantees.

It should be added that these treaties are not confined to members of the League of Nations but are also offered to non-members for the settlement of their disputes with League states.

WOMEN TO RUN ENTIRE DEPARTMENT OF CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of Utica, the entire Department of Charities will be made up of women in 1928.

The innovation is announced by Fred J. Rath, Mayor-Elect, one of the city's youngest mayors to be chosen to office. It is believed this is the first time a city of Utica's size has had an entire municipal department administered by women.

"VERA" markers, the original transparent lesson markers have been considered for 15 years to be the most satisfactory of any ever tried, most appreciative letters being on file to that effect. Gratifying expressions from students and sample marker for 2c stamp.

Pocket Size $1.50. Special Size $2.00

G. J. KORDULA
425 E. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF
"Breeches Bible" for Sale

A copy of the rare "Breeches Bible," so termed because of its peculiar rendering of Genesis iii.7. Issued in 1560, the work of William Whittingham and others, it contains interesting notes of distinctive Calvinistic trend. In fine state of preservation. Illustrated with quaint wood cuts. Write to B. P. NICKLIN, 306 Fifth Ave. Arcade, Huntington, West Va.

RECEIVERSHIP ENDED BY I. C. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

a new era for the line that joins Chicago to the Pacific coast.

The commission's order was passed by a seven to four vote. It permits the new company to acquire and operate the properties of the old carrier, pursuant to a plan worked out by reorganization managers.

Not Given Full Approval

The majority of commissioners, in agreeing to reorganization, admit the plan does not meet their full approval, while dissenting members assail it. The majority, however, point out that if the application should be denied now, the receivership might continue indefinitely.

The new company is to pay the Government $55,000,000 for money loaned to the old organization during and after federal control.

The kernel of the present far-flung transportation system, the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad, was the first carrier to enter the State of Wisconsin. By 1857 it had reached Madison and had been extended to Prairie du Chine. In 1875 the Milwaukee was connected with Chicago, the name of the system changed. Further extensions were made in succeeding years. The most striking of these was a great electrified line cutting straight across the Continental Divide and Cascade Mountains to Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound, opened in 1909.

World Conditions Blamed

World conditions are blamed by the management for the receivership of March, 1925. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1913 cut deeply into the lines' potential traffic and after the war the economic collapse of Russia and China diminished Oriental freight traffic. Furthermore the right-of-way to Puget Sound had been purchased mile by mile, and had been opened too recently to build up communities equal in prosperity to those on other lines, when the post-war deflation broke in the Northwest.

Early in 1925 the great carrier system found itself unable to meet two bond maturities aggregating $50,000,000, and a receivership followed.

When a railroad valued at $250,000,000 cannot pay its debts the legal procedure is the same as that applied to a house owner who cannot meet his mortgage. In other words, there was a foreclosure against the railroad and its "property" was sold to a new company comprising a majority of Milwaukee investors at Butte, Mont., in November, 1926. The price paid was $140,000,000, subject to underlying obligations.

Re-financing Approved

The new company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue the new securities to replace the old under the old plan and this has just been received.

Those interested point to the improvements that have been made in the railroad during its receivership as an augury of the new era which it is hoped will now open. Efficiency has been improved, it is asserted and owing to the high morale of employees service has been improved while court action was being waited.

HARVARD VISITED BY RADLEY GROUP

Forced by the ambitious program they have laid out for themselves during their brief stay in the United States to cram the so-called high lights of undergraduate life into some 36 hours, two masters and 10 students from Radley, England, visited Harvard University Tuesday after arriving in Boston Monday evening and, by being distributed about among representative students and groups in the university, had opportunity to obtain a reasonably characteristic view of its activities.

The two masters in charge of the visitors are F. J. Nugee, assistant headmaster at Radley and L. P. Huggins, director of music there. Mr. Huggins left the boys at Harvard, however, for the avowed purpose of "trying every organ in the city of Boston," beginning with the Appleton Chapel organ.

The boys scattered in pairs to play squash, go to the "movies," inspect Soldier's Field, skate at the Arena and "get absolutely lost in this strange town"; at tea time they were variously entertained by the Signet Society, the Harvard undergraduate literary society, by editors of the Lampoon and the Harvard Crimson and various other "sights" of the university life.

WORLD NATIONS URGED TO MAKE WARS CRIMINAL

United States Besought to Lead in Making Arbitration Peace Factor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Resolutions urging that aggressive warfare be renounced by the United States and that treaties providing "machinery for the perpetuation of peace" be negotiated between the United States and all European and non-European powers have just been adopted by the Executive Committee of the New York Young Republican Club.

The resolutions point out that existing arbitration treaties between the United States and France, Great Britain, and Japan expire respectively in February, June and August of this year, and recommend that "the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, should negotiate with European and non-European powers, identic treaties having as their purpose the provision of machinery for the perpetuation of peace and, to that end, recognizing the following principles:

"That aggressive warfare should be outlawed, renounced as an instrument of policy, and recognized as an international crime.

"That the contracting parties settle their differences by peaceful means; through unconditional conciliation, arbitration or adjudication.

"That in such treaties, the aggressor be defined as that nation which having agreed to resort to peaceful means, resorts to hostilities in violation of such agreement.

"That no reservation of questions involving 'vital interest, independence and national honor' be included in such treaty, as such reservations are ambiguous and afford an opportunity to evade responsibilities assumed."

Thomas G. Chamberlain, member of the club, who took an active part in preparing the resolutions, said:

"The road to peace lies through international organization and universal arbitration. An arbitration treaty reserving questions involving 'national honor' and vital interest' is practically no arbitration at all. For it is exactly the question involving national honor and vital interest that leads to war, and there is no international difference that cannot be placed in that category, if the parties to the dispute so desire."

BRITISH LABOR WINS SEAT

NORTHAMPTON, Eng., Jan. 10 (AP)—The Baldwin government lost a seat to the Labor Party at the recent by-election here, made necessary because of the passing on of Sir A Holland, the Conservative member from Northampton. The seat was captured by Col. Cecil L'Estrange Malone, Laborite, who polled 15,173 votes. Capt. A. F. G. Renton, Conservative, polled 14,616 votes; Cope Morgan, Liberal, polled 9584, and E A. Hailwood, Independent Conservative, 1093.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

SIGNIFICANT SONGS for CHURCH SERVICES

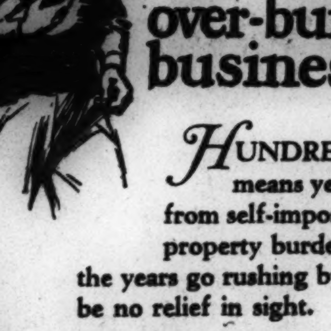
SO NEAR TO GOD AM I 50
Poem by Gordon Johnstone
Music by Vernon Eville
For High Voice—For Low Voice
THE LAW OF LOVE 60
Text by Richard C. Trench
Music by Rilla Fuller Hesse
For Medium Voice
CALL THE LORD THY SURE SALVATION 50
Text by James Montgomery
Music by Beatrice Macgowan Scott
For Medium Voice
GOD IS OUR REFUGE 60
Text: Psalm 46:1-7
Music by Vernon Eville
For Medium or Low Voice
LIGHT TO THE WORLD IS GIVEN .40
Text by Frederic W. Root
Music by A. Somervell
For Medium Voice

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
429 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NOT only has the Clift doubled its size — it has multiplied its attractiveness, its service, its comfort and charm. Yet rates remain as before:

One Person
$3.00 and up
Two Persons
$5.00 and up

FREDERICK C. CLIFT
President
H. S. WARD
Resident Mgr.
The Clift
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor



Leisure FOR over-burdened business men

HUNDREDS of men of means yearn for freedom from self-imposed business and property burdens . . . and as the years go rushing by there seems to be no relief in sight.

Let us tell you what we are doing for others . . . and can likewise do for you. The cost is small . . . the results are large and beneficial.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Title Guarantee Building
Broadway at Fifth

LOS ANGELES
For reliable information about
CALIFORNIA

Ask us anything you want to know. Get the facts from a conservative trust institution. No obligation.

Although Kelly-Springfield tires now cost no more than any of the better makes, the Kellys of today are a far better product than when Kellys were the highest priced tires on the market.

"Kelly dealers everywhere— there must be one in your town"

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

A BRIEF HISTORY OF A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

IN THE Spring of 1925 Dodge Brothers undertook an important and gigantic task—which is now complete.

Since its inception in 1914 Dodge Brothers had specialized exclusively in a four-cylinder product. During thirteen years more than two million units of that product were sold to America and to the world.

It is unnecessary here to comment on the singular merits of that famous Four.

It was honored on the battlefields of war, and achieved equal distinction on the highways and byways of peace.

Its long life and complete dependability had become an adage.

Meanwhile, however, times were changing and tastes were changing with them.

While still as important as ever, dependability alone was no longer sufficient.

Greater speed and comfort, more style and luxury were the growing prepossessions of the hour.

Two years ago Dodge Brothers appraised its task and embarked upon a program designed to place it and its Dealer Organization in a position on January 1, 1928, second to none in the industry.

The astonishing results of this great achievement are now known to the world.

It is doubtful if industrial annals can cite, over a similar period, an achievement so outstanding.

A smart, swift, low-priced and immensely popular quality Four has replaced its famous predecessor.

The Senior Six, outstanding in performance, quality and luxurious appointment, has been created.

Graham Brothers Trucks and Motor Coaches (formerly exclusively Fours) have been supplemented by sixes. Fifty new types have been added. The capacities are broadened to range from one-half ton to two-ton, all resulting in the most complete and capable line of work cars known, and with prices ranging from $670 to $4290.

Then Thursday came The Victory—a Six for $1045 and up—the most spectacular engineering achievement of the decade.

These accomplishments, one following the other in steady progression, have now provided Dodge Brothers Dealers throughout the world with the most diversified and comprehensive line of passenger and commercial vehicles ever manufactured and sold by a single organization.

For every need and purse there is now a Dodge Brothers vehicle built dependably and in full recognition of the progressive ideals of today and tomorrow.

Adhering rigidly to the sound and honorable standards of a great past, Dodge Brothers have met the challenge of a still more exacting future.

THE VICTORY SIX
Coupe $1045
Sedan 1095
Brougham 1095

AMERICA'S FASTEST FOUR
Coupe $855
Sedan 875
De Luxe Sedan 950
Cabriolet Convertible . . 955

THE SENIOR SIX
Sedan (leather upholstery) . $1495
Coupe for Four 1570
Sedan 1595
Cabriolet Convertible . . 1595

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND MOTOR COACHES
A chassis and body for every conceivable kind of business. Capacities from ½-ton to 2-ton—fours and sixes. Prices ranging from . . . . $670 to $4290

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Tune in for Dodge Brothers Radio Program every Thursday night 8 to 8:30 (Eastern Standard Time) NBC Red Network

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

FRENCH BAN ON EXPORT OF CAPITAL LIFTED

Government Action Is Cause of Glad Surprise—Balanced Budget Helped

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Everybody is surprised by the sudden but welcome decree suspending the application of the law of April, 1918, relative to the exportation of capital and the subsequent laws modifying or completing the original text. This means that capital is again free. For 10 years its movements have been restricted. Now the ban on exportation is lifted.

It is a sensational measure of confidence, declares one French newspaper, and generally a great impression has been produced in economic and financial circles. The decision was kept secret until the last minute. Two months ago Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, declared in the Chamber of Deputies that he was a partisan of a régime of liberty for capital but declined to abrogate the law. He intimated that he alone must remain master of choosing the right hour for the change.

Balanced Budget Helps

Undoubtedly the punctual passing of the balanced budget has helped to determine the present step. Moreover the new session of Parliament which opened on Tuesday is likely to be fairly calm. The deputies are thinking chiefly of the elections which are due at the end of April. Even the Government's resolve to arrest the Communist chiefs who are hiding despite the legal contention that they, as deputies, should enjoy immunity, only causes a ripple of excitement. Politically the moment is well chosen.

Technically it is asked whether the free circulation of capital should not follow stabilization, not precede it. But since stabilization is considered impracticable before the elections while the resources now possessed by the Banque de France have grown almost inexhaustible, it appeared technically advantageous to prove immediately the solidity of the work accomplished in the past 18 months. In any case the authorities obviously have the fullest faith in the financial destiny of France, and at home and abroad the decree will be so interpreted.

Suspended Not Repealed

Nevertheless the law is suspended not repealed. It can be applied if necessary. Moreover other laws bearing on financial freedom remain in force, notably the law of August, 1917, instituting official supervision of exchange operations and the law of May, 1916, as amended in December, 1920, prohibiting the listing of foreign securities on the French stock market without authorisation, and all other dispositions concerning the export of gold and bank notes. The actual export of gold and bank notes is obviously undesirable, but they represent only a small part of the capital now released.

It is felt that France has held too long to purely war-time measures, forbidding the deposit of French capital in foreign banks, investment in foreign securities and other financial operations involving the transfer of funds. Most of the other countries have repealed such measures long ago, but it will be remembered that despite the regulations the French contrived to find means of sending their capital abroad when the fall of the franc caused a panic. Normally the restrictions are effective, but in a crisis they cannot prevent the exodus of capital.

It is to be noted that the instant effect of the present decree is the improvement of French securities on the bourse. The French are free to buy foreign securities, and the result is that they turn to French securities. It is certain that large sums have been hoarded and not invested because of uncertainty. This meant that more bank notes had to be issued. Now it is expected that the hoarded capital will be invested. The fiduciary issue will be reduced and foreign securities will eventually be bought. Commercial men are delighted with the abolition of the irksome regulations. It is prophesied that a new prosperity will come to France.

WOMEN ASKED TO OPPOSE REDS

(Continued from Page 1)

councils, state legislatures, executive offices and Congress are the type which will insure the nearest approach to their ideals of service," and she advised them that they cannot expect too high standards in public officials unless they demand them of the officers and chairmen they choose to head their own organisations.

Opposes Capper-Ketcham Bill

Opposition to the Capper-Ketcham bill was announced by Mrs. Duncan S. Johnson of Vermont, legislative chairman, on the ground that the bill provides for no change in the 14-year policy of administering the Smith-Lever Act under which she charged more attention has been given to setting up farm agents than home demonstration agents.

While the Smith-Lever Act provides for such discrimination, Mrs. Johnson asserted that in the administration of the fund 75 per cent of the agricultural counties have county farm agents while only 25 per cent have home demonstration agents and that while approximately 100,000 more girls than boys are enrolled in club work there are 177 men club leaders to 73 women leaders, most of whom are obliged to work as assistants to the men. The result, Mrs. Johnson said, is to divert girls from home-making projects to the raising of stock and crops for commercial purposes.

To Back Flood Control Bills

The Federation representatives will work this year for national flood control measures, a federal department of education, a Great Lakes waterway to the Atlantic, abolition of prison contract labor and in the next federal census inclusion of a home equipment survey and the enumeration of housewives as homemakers instead of as "unemployed."

In the past six months 295 clubs with an aggregate membership of 7444 have been added to the organization, said Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, Mass., chairman of membership, and Dr. Clara B. Burdette of California, chairman of foreign and territorial clubs, stated that of these, four are organizations in her department, the Woman's Bohemian Club of Prague, the Woman's Clubs of Brisbane and Nelson, New Zealand, and the Woman's Association of the Canal Zone, Ancon Chapter, Balboa.

Illiteracy Survey Goes On

The women are finishing their surveys of illiteracy in one county of each state, reported Mrs. W. F. Blackman of Florida, with the hope that their success will lead to state and county appropriations and the extension of the survey to every county in every state so illiteracy may be wiped out by the time of the 1930 census.

The organization's work for clean journalism was described by Mrs. Frederick W. Weitz of Iowa, chairman of the department of press and publicity, who said the women have been working for the establishment of club columns in local papers and to train their own members to write better news stories of their activities for the press.

The 75 members of the board met members of Congress and the federal departments at an evening reception at the general federation headquarters.

PANAMA FETES COL. LINDBERGH

Unusual Gifts Bestowed on Flier—President Chiari Takes First Flight

BALBOA, Canal Zone (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is now the guest of the 27,000 Americans in the Canal Zone, visiting the City of Balboa after his stay at Panama City where he landed Monday from San Jose, Costa Rica.

PANAMA (AP)—Many unusual gifts have been made here to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. At a farewell banquet tendered by the Panama reception committee a golden eagle of primitive design found in the Chiriqui Mountains was presented to him as in keeping with his popular title of "The Lone Eagle." The relic is of solid gold, weighing 312 grains. The present was in a box of native mahogany and cedar.

Another gift was an exceptionally fine Panama hat, rarely seen outside this region. It was concealed in a box fashioned to look like a book, on which was a wooden globe tracing the flier's route. The present was from Masons in Panama.

The eagle was accompanied by a parchment of presentation illuminated in the form of an old manuscript. The Indians of the isthmus had many symbols of rank and the gift to Colonel Lindbergh was their highest symbol because the eagle soars to the greatest heights.

In a day crowded with other events Colonel Lindbergh found time to slip away to view the ruins of old Panama, where mules bore the gold of conquest across the isthmus.

Colonel Lindbergh was especially interested in the ruins of the old Panama Cathedral, which was blown up by Morgan, the raider, but whose wooden beams have stood intact these 400 years.

President Chiari and Vice-President Duque of Panama made 15-minute flights in a borrowed plane with the flier. It was the President's first ride in an airplane.

SAN JUAN, P. R. (AP)—Governor Towner has received a message from Colonel Lindbergh in Panama accepting an invitation to visit Porto Rico en route to the Pan-American conference at Havana.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has declined the gift of a fund collected for him in Sweden by Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm daily newspaper. He has suggested that the money be used as a fund for worthy Swedish airmen.

NEW YORK ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR HONORED

NEW YORK—Willem Mengelberg, director of the Concert of the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, and conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, has just been admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Columbia University. The special convocation took place in the trustees' room in the presence of the university council, the board of trustees and a few invited guests. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler bestowed the degree.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mrs. Willem Mengelberg, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Helen M. Alexander, Miss M. Gunther, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Clarence Mackay and Sam Bottenheim

NEW CANADIAN SENATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Following a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet it was announced that the following have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Senate: J. H. Spence of Toronto, president of the Ontario Liberal Association; E. S. Little, a prominent merchant of London, Ont., and Gustave Lacosse, a Tecumseh, Ont., doctor.

Thomas Ahearn of Ottawa, chairman of the Federal Improvement Commission, has been appointed a privy councillor.

FARM EXCHANGE BUYS STORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, cooperative body for the purchase of livestock feed, fertiliser and seed, will be housed in its own building after July 1. A property has been bought in West Springfield, and an additional story will be built on the existing store structure, providing one-third more office space than that now in use in this city.

IRISH TROUBLES ARE ENDED, SAYS MR. COSGRAVE

President of the Executive Council to Visit United States and Canada

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN—William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, in a special message to The Christian Science Monitor representative before going to Southampton to board the Homeric for New York said: "It gives me much pleasure on the eve of my trip to the United States to express through your columns the eagerness with which I am looking forward to my visit. I have never been to America before, but from my childhood I have followed with interest and admiration the splendid help the people of the United States have given to Ireland. Our struggles are now ended happily; the Saorstat Eireann has achieved political freedom, and it is as the head of an independent state that I am going to New York. My visit will have no party affiliations.

"On this occasion I feel I represent every citizen of the Free State, whatever his or her political outlook and it is with this fact in mind that I am leaving Ireland. There are many millions of our race in the United States to whom I hope to be able to express through my presence among them the gratitude of the Irish people for all they and their forebears have done. But I realise that it is not only the Irish in America to whom we owe a debt of thanks.

Sympathy of Americans

"American citizens have from time to time given tangible proof of their sympathy for our country. In Ireland's darkest hours she always could rely on the kindly feeling of the United States and bonds have been forged between the great American continent and our small island that time can only strengthen. I feel that my visit to America may have more than merely sentimental reactions, for after all we are a practical people who hardly deserve our legendary reputation as dreamers.

"To be quite frank, we want to develop our tourist traffic. Every year many thousands of Americans come across to Europe. Large numbers of them take in Ireland as something to offer tourists, and our country at present is quite as peaceful as any other in the world. I think I can say without exaggeration that within a few hours' journey from Cobh or Dublin you will find some of the loveliest scenery in Europe. We have improved the roads so that motorists no longer need to dread an Irish journey; we have developed our domestic transportation system and efforts are being made to brighten and modernize our hotels.

Token of Ireland's Gratitude

This year we hold the Tailteann games at which men of Irish blood from all over the world compete, and we want to induce as many Americans as possible to include Ireland in their itinerary this summer. If my visit to the United States interests American people in Ireland, I believe our country will derive great advantage from it. In the belief and hope that my visit in some small way will be regarded as a token of Ireland's gratitude, I am sailing across an ocean that has been crossed by millions of our people on their way to seek a welcome that has never been denied them by the warmhearted citizens of the United States."

Mr. Cosgrave is accompanied by Col. J. O. Reilly, aide de camp; D. O. Hegarty, secretary to the Executive Council; J. P. Walshe, secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Defense. The president's decision to visit Ottawa at the invitation of the Canadian Government involves an alteration in the original program. He was to visit New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, but the trip to Canada necessitates the elimination of one of those cities at present undetermined from his itinerary. Mr. Cosgrave will depart for New York homeward bound on the Olympic on Feb. 3, and he hopes to be in Dublin for the resumption of the Dail Eireann on Feb 15.

LATEST NICARAGUAN OUTBREAK IS ENDED

National Guard Puts Down Revolt at Somotillo

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—A brief revolt in Somotillo, Department of Chinandega, has been ended by loyal Nicaraguan national guardsmen and they are in control of the situation, Marine Corps headquarters here announced.

The revolt followed the desertion of a number of members of the national guard, inspired, according to Marine headquarters, by followers of the rebel general, Augustino Sandino.

A Marine detachment was sent to Somotillo when it was reported the whole town was in revolt. While they were on their way word was received at headquarters that loyal troops had gained control of the town.

Col. Louis M. Gulick, in command of the Marines in Nicaragua, said that about six guards and a sergeant had deserted under persuasion of the Honduran rebel, General Peralta.

A marine corps plane engaged on a photographic mission is reported to have crashed near Trinidad, midway between Managua and Quilali. It was the second crash in two days. Marine headquarters said that both planes were old machines of a type now being superseded.

The machine burst into flames when it hit the ground. It was destroyed but the pilot and photographer were not injured.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE FAVORED AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Men students of Brown University, breaking a tradition of many years' standing, have abandoned a policy of aloofness from the Women's College, and are urging a step intended to add to the importance of that division of the university.

In an open letter to "Friends of Brown University," the Brown Daily Herald, official publication of the men's division, proposes a change in name from the "Woman's College in Brown University" to "Pembroke College in Brown University." The letter was published simultaneously in the Record, weekly publication of the Women's College.

UNITED STATES TO GET RUSSIAN RAIL ORDERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A delegation of Russian rail officials is in the United States to place orders for more than $1,000,000 of construction machinery, according to the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

The equipment will be used in the work along the Turkestan-Siberia Line now being built. Materials include steamshovels, electric drills, dump cars and other articles. New construction methods employed by American railways will be studied by the delegation while in the United States.

MOVE IS MADE TO SECURE 1929 PENSION FUND

Committee Seeks to Avoid Any Delay by Failure of Deficiency Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Activities of the Interior Department will require an expenditure of $272,430,000 next year under the second departmental supply bill reported to the House by its Appropriations Committee.

All but $62,000,000 of the total, which is $38,746,000 below last year's measure and $687,000 under the budget estimates, is provided for Army and Navy pensions.

Mindful of the difficulties in this respect arising from failure of a deficiency measure in the waning hours of the last session, the committee recommended that the $210,000,000 proposed for pensions next year be made available immediately in order 'that there may not again be doubt of prompt payment of pension obligations in the closing months of the fiscal year."

The committee said that the proposed decrease under current funds in the main could be accounted for by a cut of $38,078,000 in estimates for the pension office and $2,706,000 for the bureau of Indian affairs.

The committee said that the actual expenditure for pensions for 1927, though new legislation by Congress was not then in full effect for the entire year, amounted to $230,000,000 and for 1928 was expected to be $229,000,000, although only $210,000,000 is proposed in the bill.

The total proposed for the Reclamation Service was $775,200 more than for the current year, but $976,000 less than budget recommendations.

"This reduction below the budget results principally in connection with the Riverton project, Wyoming," the committee said, "for which the budget estimates are $1,095,000, and the bill carries a new appropriation of $430,000, a reappropriation of about $177,000, and makes available $20,000 of power plant revenues for power plant operation."

Refuge Sought for Gorillas in West African Colonies

New York Zoological Society Asks Co-operation of France in Movement—Rare Specimens Added to Society's Park and Aquarium During Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Co-operation of the French Colonial Government in protecting the gorillas of West Africa was urged by the New York Zoological Society at its thirty-fourth meeting just held at the Waldorf.

A resolution cited the establishment of the gorilla sanctuary in the Belgian Congo, with the result that the French Congo is being invaded by hunters to the extent that the species there is in danger of extermination. Refusal to purchase young gorillas for exhibition purposes was provided for in the resolution because the animals rarely survive in captivity.

Increased attendance at both the Zoological Park and the Aquarium during 1927 was reported. A total of 5,000,000 persons visited the two institutions, which is the largest number on record.

Among the acquisitions of the zoological party during the last year were an African cape buffalo, a baby Indian elephant, a black jaguar, a wart hog, several African antelopes, a Grevy zebra, a very rare hyacinthine macaw and harpy eagle from South America and a great black cockatoo from New Guinea.

BILL AIDS ALIEN VETERANS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Aliens who served with American forces during the World War would be eligible to naturalization under a bill introduced by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. The act would be in effect for only three years.

4,000 YEARS of Back-breaking Labor to Give the World Bread ~~

OUT of the past comes an amazing procession . . . the evolution of modern farm machinery . . . the history of man's ingenuity by which he has replaced that vast, unnecessary expenditure of human energy with machinery that works harder, wastes less, accomplishes more!

For untold centuries man toiled in order that the world might be fed . . . toiled with the crudest of tools, expending hours of back-breaking labor to produce but a few handfuls of golden grain.

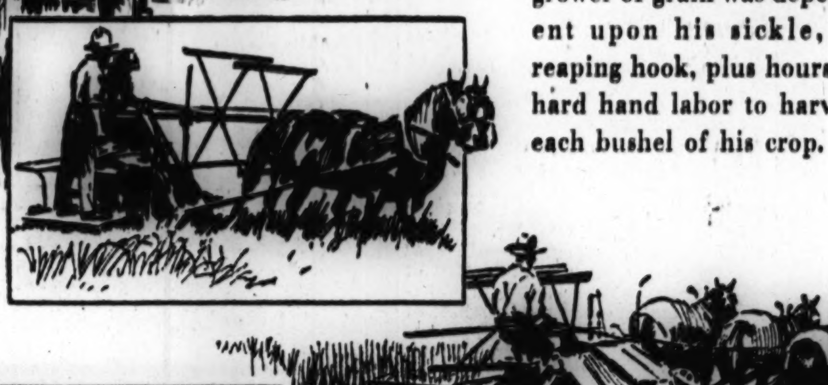
The increased cultivation of wheat has marked every advance in civilization. Yet, for four thousand years, the grower of grain was dependent upon his sickle, or reaping hook, plus hours of hard hand labor to harvest each bushel of his crop.

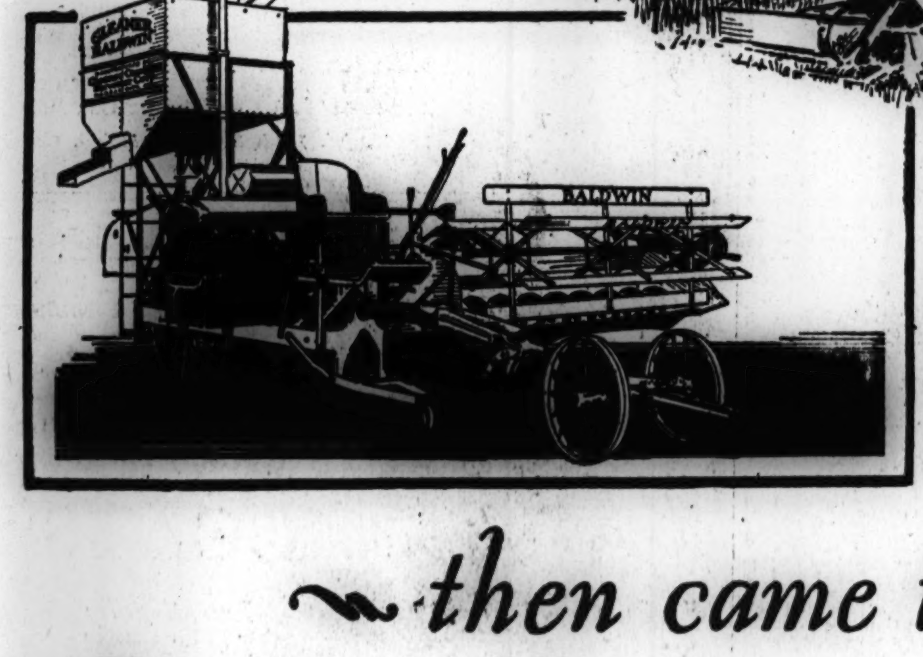
When the wheat fields of America were still in their infancy, the cradle was introduced, increasing man's productive power, but still depending upon the labor of his hands.

Finally man turned to horses for his power, perfecting the first mechanical harvester which relieved him of much laborious effort and substantially reduced the time required to produce a marketable bushel of wheat. This machine was the forerunner of the binder, the first really big development in the growing of grain.

Today, a bright new chapter has been written in the history of wheat . . . a triumph of science and civilization.

From seed to harvest, from field to elevator, from mill to market, this king of cereals is given every advantage that the skill, knowledge and experience of man can devise, in order that the world may be fed and the wheat grower reap his long deserved reward!





~ then came the COMBINE!

THE latest word in the evolution of the harvester has been written by the Combine. Moving through the wheat fields of the world . . . instantly converting crops standing in the field into grain ready for the market . . . harvesting, threshing and cleaning bushels of grain each minute, at one time, in one operation, with a minimum of labor . . . the harvester-thresher is opening an ever-widening pathway to increased farm prosperity!

With the proven success of Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines, a brighter, better future dawns. No longer does the farmer grow weary in useless, back-breaking labor; no longer does the farmer's wife dread the approach of harvest with its attendant slaving over the kitchen stove; no longer are the crop receipts—the reward of the year's work—paid out in harvesting and threshing expense.

With the Gleaner Self-propelled and the Gleaner-Baldwin Pull-type Combines, the farmer's productive power is materially increased because of the time saved; production cost is cut to the bone with the doing away of high paid, inefficient labor; grain is saved through the elimination of three or more handlings of the crop, and the yield is increased by early tilling.

Revolutionary in design, embodying new principles, eliminating hundreds of unessential parts, priced within the reach of *every* grain grower, the Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin have efficiently and economically harvested and threshed millions of bushels of wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, kaffir, soy beans and various other small grains and seeds on farms large and small in every section of the country. The amazing story of these "save more, cost less" combines is yours for the asking.

GLEANER BALDWIN COMBINES

Manufactured by

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP. *Dept. 800, Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.*

TARIFF ISSUE GIVEN SENATE IN NEW GUISE

Coalition Takes First Step in Move to Open Way to Farm Relief Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—For the first time in three years the Senate has debated the tariff in connection with a legislative project dealing with the subject.

The controversy is declared by its sponsors as the opening move in the long threatened attack by the western agricultural element on the present tariff as a reprisal for failing to obtain farm relief legislation. The issue centered about a resolution offered by William H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, which would place the Senate on record as favoring an "immediate lowering of tariff schedules."

The Senate cannot institute tariff legislation. That, like revenue legislation, is a House prerogative. The enactment of the McMaster resolution, even amended as has been suggested to "revision" instead of "lowering," would however have important political significance. That this is recognized by the Administration was indicated by the determined opposition to the proposal made by administration leaders, under the command of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Regarded as Strategical

The Administration, according to Mr. Smoot, is opposed to any tariff revision until 1930. The farm bloc's primary interest in pressing tariff legislation is regarded as strategical. Their leaders are of the opinion that if an attack is made on the tariff that they will be able to compel more friendly reception of their plans for farm relief.

The Senate debate on the tariff issue disclosed a most interesting situation. The farm leaders making the attack on the existing tariff system criticized it because, as they claimed, agriculture was not sufficiently protected They are not against the tariff, provided agriculture participates in the system to the same extent as "the industrial and manufacturing East." However, if this is not allowed, then they demand that the high tariff protection given industry be revised downward to approximate the lack of protection they assert is the share of the farmer.

Democrats Support Move

Joining with the farm group are the Democrats, who frankly admitted that they had supported certain tariff schedules on articles their states and districts were interested in. They contended, however, that these rates were strictly protective and not extreme as they claim are the rates on eastern manufacturing items.

Mr. McMaster, in his discussion of the issue gave notice that the western group would continue agitation for tariff revision until "rates are made equitable to the farmers and he gets the full benefit of the tariff system."

"The hour has come for the farmers to make their fight," Mr. McMaster said. "They are going to see the fight through and out of it may come a new tariff system."

Mr. Smoot Analyzes Case

Mr. Smoot injected into the debate a partisan argument. He declared that analysis of the vote on the Fordney-McCumber Act disclosed "that nearly every Democratic Senator voted for increases higher than the present law carried. It all depends," Mr. Smoot continued, "upon where the product is produced or raised. I am not a sporadic protectionist. I believe in protection, whether it be for the farmer, the manufacturer or any other industry."

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, criticized the operation of the flexible clause of the present law. "It has worked just the opposite from what was intended," Mr. Robinson declared. "The present law lowered the duties on two or three inconsequential commodities, such as bob-white quail from Mexico and raised them on many more."

Wooden Shoes to Become Antiques, Says Boot Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Two classic and picturesque types of footwear—the Russian-style, heavy leather boot, and the wooden shoe—will soon be numbered among the antiques, along with suits of armor and hoop skirts, if the present popularity of the American rubber boot continues in Europe, according to Charles H. M. Jarlholm, manager in the Scandinavian countries for an American rubber manufacturer.

The market for American rubber boots in the Scandinavian countries and in Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia has been developed by American manufacturers in the last two years, he said. Before that time Europeans wore heavy leather boots or wooden shoes to keep their feet dry, for the simple reason that they had nothing better.

After American manufacturers invaded this market, more than 20 European firms began the manufacture of similar rubber footwear and have turned out boots as picturesque as the old wooden and leather footwear, he said.

GERMAN NOBLEWOMEN ARRIVE FOR CONCERTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Baroness Fee von Kap-herr and her sister, Baroness Olinda von Kap-herr of Munich, who are among the first members of the German nobility to cross the Atlantic on concert tour, have just arrived here. The former is a singer and her sister a violinist. They have just completed an extensive tour of central Europe and are to appear in concert in the United States for the next three months. They will leave here soon for Washington, where they will present the introductions of the King of Bulgaria and the Crown Princess Cecelia of Germany.

Wladimir Horowitz, young Russian pianist, who has been accorded considerable notice during his tours in Europe during the past two years, arrived here on the same vessel to make his American début.

DIPLOMAT ASKS GOOD WILL BOND FOR AMERICAS

Chilean Ambassador Says Need Is Continental Consciousness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The United States and Latin America must develop a "continental consciousness" to maintain a balance of their financial and commercial interests when South America shall have developed its own resources and industries to the point of being independent of North American capital, Dr. Carlos Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, asserted at the annual dinner of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America at the Park Central Hotel.

Dr. Davila declared unless this country and its southern neighbors establish "those bonds of friendship that unite above the political idea of the governments and beyond the chains formed by interests" difficulties and conflicting purposes will arise between them.

Exact Complements

Dr. Davila said the present was a most opportune time to lay the foundations of an enduring friendship between the peoples of North and South America, since the two exactly complement one another, in that one offers what the other needs.

Dr. Davila asserted the Panama Canal had strengthened the interests between North and South America, and said the idea of Pan-Americanism had its inception at the time Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, visited Chile in 1906.

Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, who presided, criticized the United States' policy in South America, and said the time had come for the United States to drop the rôle of policeman and to turn the Monroe Doctrine into a "gentlemen's agreement."

Three Gifts to Schools

Three important gifts to American schools in South America were announced by Dr. Samuel G. Inman, of Columbia University. One was a $100,000 donation by a Chilean graduate of Santiago College, and another $25,000 from an American for the Colegio Americano in Buenos Aires, he said.

Dr. Inman announced the inauguration of the South American Educational Advance, which he described as a movement to raise $2,500,000 to enlarge North American schools in South America and to provide for an exchange of lecturers.

AMERICAN PILOTS CROSS THE ALPS

Airmen Meet With Heavy Gale on European Flight

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

VIENNA—Two American pilots, George Kern and Willibald Albert Seypelt, landed on a flight round Europe at the Ashern Airdrome, Vienna, after flying from Venice over the Alps in an airplane with only one 20-horsepower engine. They were the first to cross the Alps in such a light airplane by way of the noted Fella Gorge in the Karnik Alps. They were pressed down by a heavy gale at Bora, from 5600 to 3600 feet and were compelled to force their way through instead of over a narrow, steep ravine.

"But for the splendid work of our double-steering lever," Mr. Seypelt explained, "such as is usually installed on training machines, we should not have been able to parry the incessant onsets of the wind gusts which kept changing direction. This was the most difficult and most dangerous part of our flight, and which may be regarded as a sort of record."

The feat achieved by these two pilots is held to be a further proof of remarkable efficiency of this type of airplane which has already been awarded the King's Cup at the recent Brussels flying competition. The airmen have covered more than 3000 miles on the flight from Wurttemburg via Western Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Austria. They will return via Stuttgart and Sindelfing.

JEWS TO FOUND FARM SCHOOL IN PALESTINE

National Convention in Boston Attracts World Mizrachi Leaders

Establishment of an agricultural school in Palestine, to enable the Jewish people of that country to return profitably to their ancient pursuit, was advocated by the thirteenth national convention of the Mizrachi, the orthodox branch of the Zionist organization of the world, held for the first time in Boston, with more than 1000 delegates and guests from every part of the United States attending.

The Mizrachi of America is a party standing for the rebuilding of Palestine, upon the ideals of religion and upon the doctrines laid down in the Bible, it was explained by Rabbi Benjamin Grossman, the leader of the present convention.

Noted Jews Attend

Rabbi Meir Berlin, president of the World Mizrachi Organization, of which the organization in the United States is a branch, accompanied by a party including two Jews of international prominence, Rabbi Ben Zion Uzziel and Herman Struck, a German painter who now lives in Jerusalem, have come from Palestine in order to be present at the convention, it was pointed out by Rabbi Grossman.

Explaining some of the work accomplished by the Mizrachi, he said, "Fifty-six schools, ranging from kindergarten to high school, have been established in Palestine. Combining a secular and religious training, the curriculum of these schools is of such a high standard that admission is granted to graduates by most of the colleges in the United States, despite the fact that the language medium in which the teaching is carried on is Hebrew.

To Provide Libraries

"The Mizrachi takes upon itself to provide libraries and reading rooms and to arrange for lectures for the Chalutzin, the pioneers, who have volunteered to come and build roads and houses in Palestine, many of whom are highly cultured, and a part of whom are graduates of American colleges.

"Banks have also been established in Palestine by the organization, which give money to the small business men in the country upon low credit and reasonable terms. And for its religious work the organization provides rabbis for even the smallest group."

The convention in Boston was officially opened with an address by Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston.

A large part of the sessions will be devoted to discussion of ways of financing organizations now working in Palestine, it was stated.

DAILY PAPER NEED OF WALES

Would Help Unify Welsh People, Is Belief of Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Biggest need of Wales today is a daily newspaper in the Welsh language, according to Hugh Hughes, editor of Y Drych, national Welsh weekly newspaper, published here.

In the current issue Mr. Hughes gives editorial suggestion much of the future growth and unity of Wales depends upon a fine newspaper. His statements are the result of a recent extended visit in that country and study of conditions there over many years.

"Wales is populous enough and wealthy enough to publish a newspaper," he says. "It would be of infinite value to the Nation. Under present conditions a person has to buy at least six newspapers to get the news of Wales—and then he doesn't get the complete news."

Mr. Hughes suggests that to be a success, this Welsh newspaper must be "not a party paper, but a newspaper, giving a prominent place to every worthy Welsh movement and occasion, publishing the news of the world in the same way without any color save that of truth, and advancing every Welsh cause, no matter what party, person, sect or institution sponsors it—a newspaper in the real sense of the word."

Such a newspaper, Mr. Hughes declares, "would bring about unity between various districts of Wales and help along nationality."

ALL POSSIBLE DONE TO AID S-4, ANDREWS SAYS

No Red Tape Hampered Work, Rear Admiral Tells Naval Court

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the first naval district, in which the collision between the coast guard destroyer Paulding and the submarine S-4 occurred, testified before the Naval Court of Inquiry that the matter of commercial aid in rescue was thoroughly considered, and that navy regulation was not regarded nor any expense or time spared in immediately procuring men or material to assist in the attempted rescue of the submarine.

"I don't think we have much red tape at any time," Rear Admiral Andrews told the court. "In the case of an emergency, as at this time, routine methods are entirely dispensed with."

Denies "Red Tape"

He related how Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, in charge of the rescue operations, had been notified from Washington that any outside material or assistance could be obtained, thus letting him know "that anything he wanted could be gotten without red tape." He also testified the matter of "bids" was set aside and commercial material ordered directly by phone.

Within an hour after news of the collision had been received, Rear Admiral Andrews testified, messages by telephone and telegraph had been sent to New London, New York and Portsmouth bases to dispatch salvage apparatus to Provincetown; a conference of commanding officers had been held to decide what boats were ready to sail from Boston, and an officer had been sent to ascertain what commercial salvage apparatus was available.

79 Written Suggestions

Of the 79 written suggestions received, he said, 29 were sent to Provincetown as possible aids. Although the battleships Utah and Florida were in the yard neither was sent because their combined derrick lifting power was only 168 tons under favorable conditions, and their size prohibited other simultaneous rescue operation, he said, adding that no overhead beam crane could have aided since shifting strain due to the waves would have broken cables.

Witnesses before the court on the previous afternoon included Lieut. Camille J. Flotte, Seaman James C. Milazzo, helmsman of the Paulding at the time of the collision; Harry C. Coffey, chief machinists mate, who had the engine room watch, and Ensign James A. Tyler, in charge of the engineroom, also told their story of the crash to the court during the afternoon session.

NITRATE PRICE CUT EXPECTED

LONDON, Jan. 11—Announcement is expected soon by the Chilean Government of a reduction by 2s. per metric quintal in nitrate and immediate sale of 150,000 tons to Germany. At the same time it is believed a reduction in duty on all nitrate exports from June 30, 1928, will be announced.

PRESS POWER OFTEN MISUSED, EDITOR WARNS

Newspapers Called Big Aid to World Peace by Mr. Spender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Newspapers must be extremely careful not to allow themselves to be used by their governments for political and propaganda purposes, said J. Alfred Spender, former editor of the Westminster Gazette, in the second of the Bromley lectures at Yale University. Mr. Spender's subject was, "Journalism and International Affairs."

"The Minister is often unaware of the nature and power of the instrument he is trying to handle when he endeavors to make use of the press," Mr. Spender said. "He uses newspapers to fly kites which he afterward disowns, and gives them an impetus toward a bellicose policy and finds too late that he has started them down an inclined plane from which it is impossible to recall them.

"Journalists should never lend themselves to the experiments of politicians, or back any policy on official prompting unless they are sure that it is officially adopted and will be officially persisted in.

For Official Propaganda

"In some countries — notably France—it is a fair assumption that practically the whole press will be at the disposal of the Foreign Office when it has decided upon what is called a 'spirited policy,' and in most countries it is to be assumed that newspapers will rally to the Government, regardless of the party, when popular passion is inflamed.

"The safe thing, the easy thing, the commercial thing, is to go with the tide; the dangerous thing, the unpopular thing, to attempt to stem it. Here is one of the dangers of an over-commercialized press.

"It is, of course, an advantage to the statesman to be able to know what the skillful conductors of the mass press believe the majority of their countrymen to be wishing and thinking, but it is not less important for him to be aware of the undisclosed opinions on the other side. This is precisely the knowledge which is denied him, when either a free press is conducted mainly for profit, or a controlled press is restrained by authority.

"Bismarck, who, as we have seen, was one of the arch-manipulators of the press, had the hardihood to say on one occasion that his prescription for keeping the peace of Europe was to hang a dozen editors.

Follow Others' Policies

"That, I think, is to attribute too much importance to editors. Editors seldom initiate policies which trouble the world. Their part as a rule only begins when the lines of policy have been established. But from this point onward, their responsibility is undoubtedly a heavy one.

"We may plead, then, for a more careful study, both by politicians and by journalists, of the consequences of setting the press in motion, which means the mass psychology which a large part of it more and more reflects. But as between Britain and America I would ask for something more. We are, through our use of a common language, an open book to each other as are no other two nations in the world.

"That may, and I hope will be, of great advantage for a common understanding, but it also entails the consequence that all the disagreeable things we say about each other obtain a far wider publicity than they would otherwise enjoy.

"The unkindness, the bitterness, the lack of charity, which have clouded human relations in recent years, must weigh heavily on the thoughts of those who make international politics their study. Above and beyond all politics, it may very well be the aim of those who interpret the nations to each other to mingle judgment with charity, and bring a little of the warmth of common kindness into their dealings with each other."

MASSACHUSETTS BILL FILED TO RAISE SALARIES

Governor $20,000, Justices Supreme Court $18,500, and Others in Proportion

Filing a bill to increase salaries of Massachusetts executive officials, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the legislative committee of the Commonwealth Service Association, composed of state employees, has called attention to the gap between state pay and that of public service corporation or insurance company executives.

"Either the State should pay its important officials a sum equal to that paid by public service corporations, or there ought to be something done to regulate the salaries paid to the heads of those companies, which are taken from the people in rates and charges just as surely as the salaries of State officials are taken in taxes," he asserted.

The bill filed proposes to set the salary of the Governor at $20,000 instead of $10,000, and Lieutenant-Governor $10,000 instead of $4000. Among other proposed salaries are: Justices of Supreme Court, $18,500; chairman of Commission on Administration and Finance, $9000; Secretary of State, $7500; Attorney-General, $9000; Commissioner of Taxation, $9000; Commissioner of Education, $12,000; Commissioner of Conservation, $7500; chairman of Public Utilities Commission, $9000. Deputy executives would be given commensurate salaries.

Naming insurance companies which pay their presidents from $60,000 to $150,000 a year, with other salaries averaging above $20,000 for vice-presidents, and public utility companies employing a number of executives at from $25,000 to $60,000 a year, Mr. Goodwin said:

"Yet the able and competent heads of the various departments of the State, who are performing a far more important service, are receiving the ridiculously low salaries of from $5000 to $7500."

He pointed out, for example, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gets $12,500 a year, while the general counsel for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company gets $24,000; the Commissioner of Public Works gets $7500 while the chief engineer of the telephone company gets $16,000; the general manager of the telephone company gets $18,500 while the chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance gets $7000.

PRICE PUBLICITY OF NECESSARIES RECOMMENDED

Public Investigation Urged in Report of State Commission

Public information to insure fair prices for the necessaries and conveniences of living is fully as important now that prices are on a declining trend as it was some years ago, when rising prices made "the high cost of living" a byword, declares the Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life, in its annual report to the Legislature.

The report points out instances in which publicity about market and supply conditions has brought about marked economies in the prices made to consumers, among these a deflation of the potato market last spring, and recommends that its method of public investigation and report be utilized instead of attempts at price control by legislation.

Education Needed

"Education rather than legislation is the more effective weapon with which to deal with price controversies between buyer and seller," the report says. "Restrictive legislation usually results in raising prices. A well-informed and unhampered trade on a competitive basis can better serve the public. Public scrutiny and dissemination of information tend to develop competition, which hastens the sharing of lower costs with the buyer in the form of lower prices."

The commission is of the opinion that the price of anthracite in New England should be reduced, and expresses the hope that this reduction will be brought about "by the enlightened self-interest of all members of the trade." It urges the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider reduction of freight rates on this fuel, protests the anthracite tax levied by the State of Pennsylvania, and urges encouragement of manufacture of briquet or pressed fuel at tidewater plants in Massachusetts.

Grave Situation

Discussing its work of adjusting complaints of thousands of consumers and tenants as well as watching relative price levels generally, the commission says, "The gravity of the present situation is as great as when prices were generally increasing, as the gradual reduction of prices to a lower level to meet new conditions is very unpleasant to business and usually stubbornly resisted, thus continuing the maladjustment of prices."

Additional housing for persons of moderate means is still urgently needed, the report holds, though new construction of high-rent properties has been sufficient and in some sections overbuilt.

OFFICE-TO-TRAIN TRIP ALL PUT UNDER COVER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—From office to elevator, to motor coach, to train-side, without once coming out from under cover will be feasible here when the new Chanin Building at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue is completed and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ticket offices move a block west from their present location to the new edifice.

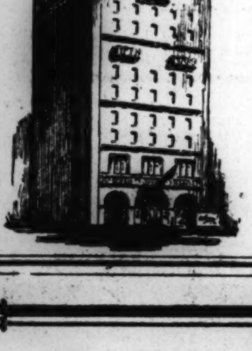
The motor coaches, which carry passengers to and from train-side at Jersey City, will drive directly into the building from the Forty-first Street side and stop adjacent to the waiting rooms and ticket office to receive or discharge passengers in a manner reminiscent of the stage coaches which brought their guests directly to the hotel registration desk.

FURS by Schiffman

at JANUARY SALE PRICES

Schiffman Furs are never carried over from one year to another. That is why the present prices represent the greatest savings obtainable for Coats & Wraps of Schiffman Quality and Smartness.

S. Schiffman & Co.
FURS
140 West 72nd Street, N.Y.
near Broadway



California or Florida?

If you are leaving for the winter months perhaps you will desire to store your household effects or valuables. We have vault storage of every description. We also specialize in boxing and crating for shipment.

ATLAS Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.
157-159 W. 124th Street, New York City
Morningside 0022—9634

Dine in Bronxville at the Custer Arms Restaurant

671 Palmer Avenue, in the Mexican Patio or The Bandits' Den
Tel. Bronxville 2446
PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES
Luncheon, 12-2—65c
Dinner, 6-7:30—$1.00
Sunday, 1-3—6-7—$1.50
Supper 6-7—$1.00
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

Idaire
53 W 46th St.
New York

A Shop of Individuality

where each customer is studied and hats and gowns created as they are in Paris. We are now showing Imported and Original Models.

Bedell Hall of Fashion with National Fame
"Style Divorced from Extravagance"

Every New Fashion Lavishly Furred
COATS
Exceptionally Low Priced
$55—$75—$95

Our personnel of Style Specialists Serves you in Style—Quality—Value

19 Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast
Located in the Cities Listed Here

Bedell

NEW YORK—19 West 34th Street
LOS ANGELES—Broadway, cor. 6th Street
BOSTON—Washington Street, cor. Bedford
BUFFALO—Main Street, cor. Mohawk
ROCHESTER—East Main St., near Clinton
CHICAGO—State Street, corner Monroe
CLEVELAND—Euclid Avenue, near 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA—Market Street, cor. 12th
WORCESTER—Main Street, near Chatham
SYRACUSE—South Salina, near Fayette
PORTLAND, ORE.—6th Street, cor. Alder
BRIDGEPORT—Main Street, corner Elm
OAKLAND, CALIF.—1580 Broadway
DETROIT—1259 Woodward Avenue
PITTSBURGH—5th Avenue, near Wood St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton Street, near Hoyt
NEWARK—Broad Street, cor. West Park
MILWAUKEE—Plankinton Arcade, Wis. Av.
ST. LOUIS—Washington Ave., cor. 7th

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of Luxurious
DRESSES
FROCKS
GOWNS
COATS
WRAPS
At Cost & Below Cost
ORIGINAL MODELS ONLY..NO TWO ALIKE
MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 East 36th Street • New York City

3 Custom Shirts $10.00
Made to your measure from Imported White Broadcloth
[illegible]
HOWE, Shirt Maker
[illegible]

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
FULTON STREET BOND STREET
BROOKLYN
LIVINGSTON ST. ELM PLACE
Telephone Triangle 8100—Store Hours 9 to 5

New Meadowbrooks for the South Are Here!

THE SMART MATRON who has not bobbed her hair, the young woman who is letting hers grow and the girl who "will always wear it short" will be equally delighted with this collection. Chic small Hats of stitched silk or straw, or combinations of the two are featured . . . in dozens of new styles, and in all the newest costume shades, including

Gentian Blue, Champagne, Flame, Fiesta, Grecian Rose, Bachelor Button Pink, Long Beach, Posy Green, Black and White

$10 to $15
Loeser's—Second Floor

NATIONAL SHOW REVEALS WORTH OF NEGRO ART

Results of Contest for Harmon Award Form Basis for Exhibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An exhibition of Negro artists' work said to be the first nation-wide exhibit of Negro art in the United States has just opened at International House here under the sponsorship of the Harmon Foundation in co-operation with the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The exhibition will continue until Jan. 15.

The exhibit includes many portraits, still-life sketches and other paintings in oil, among which are the portrait of Anna Washington Derry, "Portrait of a Child," and "Anita," by Laura Wheeler Waring; "Two Boys Fishing," by J. W. Hardrick; "Hollyhocks" and "The Chore Boy," by William E. Braxton, and a "Study of a Venetian Palace," by Hillyard Robert Robinson.

In Black and White

Among the examples of drawings in black and white are "Building the Subway," by Clifton T. Hill; "Portrait of a Young Woman," by J. Porter, and "Place de la Monnaie, Pau, France," by Albert Alexander Smith.

"The threefold aim of the exhibition," Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, said, "is to bring about a wider interest in Negro art as a contributing influence in American culture, to stimulate Negro artists to strive for achievement in the fine arts according to the highest standards, and to encourage the general public in the purchase of productions of Negro artists, thereby helping to put them on a better economic foundation."

The exhibition is being held in connection with, and results from, the Award in Fine Arts of the series of William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes which were originated in 1926 by the Harmon Foundation. The award has had nation-wide scope, entries having been received from California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Worthy of Wider Notice

Dr. Hayes said that, because of the high order of work presented by Negro artists and the favorable public comment which the award attracted, its sponsors believe the productions of Negro artists should be given wider attention.

"We hope that this will be the first of a series of annual American exhibitions to be open to Negroes in the United States," he added.

Palmer Hayden, of New York City, who received the foundation's first award in fine arts in 1926, was, through this recognition, given an opportunity by an anonymous donor for two years' study in Europe. Hale Woodruff of Indianapolis, Ind., who received the second award in the same field, has been assisted by Otto H. Kahn and is receiving further instruction in European art centers.

PLANS FOR TEACHERS' TOURS OF WEST LAID

NEW YORK — William Elbert, chairman of excursion committee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, and a member of the faculty of Erasmus Hall High School, announced at the last regular meeting, the plans are completed for next summer's tours.

In addition to the annual 40-day Alaska-California-Canadian Rockies tour, which has been the feature trip for the past seven years, arrangements have been made for two shorter trips; a 21-day Grand Canyon-California tour, and a three weeks National Park tour, including Yellowstone, Zion and Glacier National Parks.

With the Libraries

Some Ancient Libraries and Their Contributions to Civilization

II

ANOTHER library built years before the time of Jesus was found in the royal palace of the city of Knossos in Crete, by Sir Arthur Evans, the English archæologist. This library proved the use of script and the existence of documents seven centuries before the "monuments of Greek writing." Here tablets were found on which was linear writing even more ancient than that of the Phœnicians. While scholars have not yet succeeded in deciphering this peculiar linear writing, a rapid hand in which the picture writing was abbreviated to simpler lines for the sake of convenience and speed, the library, with its shelves filled with artistic pottery, its thousands of clay tablets indicating that historical records were kept in this ancient city which existed prior to the Stone Age, revealed that this island was, as Mr. Breasted says, "The place where Ægean civilization made its start, and the center from which it passed to the other islands and the mainland of Greece at Tiryus and Mycenæ." It is interesting to try to conjecture what great revelations of the history of this period before the Stone Age will be made when scholars succeed in deciphering the tablets found in the library of the palace of Knossos.

While the books in the library at Knossos, as well as those at Nippur and Nineveh were in the form of clay tablets, in ancient Egyptian libraries the books were in the form of papyrus rolls, some of which are believed to have existed as far back as 3000 B. C. However, little is known of these earlier institutions. It was in the time of the Ptolemies, 300 to 200 B. C., that the great library at Alexandria was built. It is interesting to note that the idea of this library, started by Ptolemy I, was brought from Athens by Demetrius of Phaleron, a writer whose works Cicero described as "lit up by the stars of metaphor and metonymy." There was much study of language and of the great mass of older literature in ancient Egypt. Moreover, as Alexandria was at that time the greatest medical research center in the world, doubtless the library of the Ptolemies contained much material on medicine and the natural sciences, in which the Egyptians were especially interested.

Cataloguing and Classification

The Egyptian scholars, who were well advanced in several branches of learning, were proud of their educational center, the library, and they must have appreciated the usefulness and understood something of the value of intelligent library development. The art of cataloguing and classification was well advanced in the Alexandrian library. The first librarian, Callimachus, was himself a scholar and a poet. The catalogue, the work of Callimachus, filled 100 books arranged in sections. Many Greek classics, among them collections of the Homeric poems, also works on philosophy, science, medical research, sacerdotal books, popular novels, and humor, made up the great collection. That the Egyptian kings appreciated the value of books, and were keenly interested in building up their library, is evident according to the stories which have been told of the various means by which the Ptolemies added to their collection. One of the Ptolemies is said to have obtained valuable books from Athens, by trading Egyptian corn for works of the Greek scholars, at a time when famine existed in Greece. Sometimes ships which entered the harbor were plundered for the manuscripts which were on board. According to Galen, Ptolemy Euergetes obtained a manuscript containing the original text of the plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, by borrowing it for the Alexandrian library and paying the sum of 15 talents to guarantee its return; then instead of returning it, he forfeited his pledge, and gave a copy of it to the Athenians, and kept the original manuscript.

E. A. Savage in his work, "Story of Libraries and Book Collecting" says: "Alexandria was the rallying point of the learned men of the time. The early librarians were men of great learning. They criticized, edited, emended texts; and wrote much on grammar. They did the best work possible then, the work of protecting and diffusing the great literature of Greece." Just exactly what became of the Alexandrian collection is not known. Plutarch asserts that it was burned at the time that Cæsar attacked the city and set fire to the naval arsenal. Seneca wrote that 200,000 volumes of the library were presented to Cleopatra by Mark Antony in 41 B. C. Other writers assert that the library suffered its greatest damage when it was ravaged in the time of Aurelian, 272 A. D. In any case, the great library served its purpose well as a basis for the spread of the culture and learning of the Alexandrian Age.

First Public Library in Greece

It seems strange, that, although ancient Greece was for a long time a center of learning, for ages that country could boast of no great library. Libraries there were in ancient Greece, but these evidently consisted largely of private collections of scholars such as Euclid, Pisistratus, Polycrates, and Aristotle. Little is known concerning these collections of the scholars, except that Aristotle's home was called the "house of the reader." In 86 B. C., when Sulla captured Athens, he carried much of this collection of Aristotle's to Rome where it was classified and catalogued, and used by the scholars of that city. The first public library in Greece was found by Aulus Gellius in the sixth century B. C. Little is known of this library except that it was eventually ravaged by Xerxes, and much of its contents carried to Persia. Parts of it were also taken to Rome at various times by the conquerors of Greece. In this way the books of the Greek scholars were passed on to the Romans and the Persians, and thus helped to spread the learning of the Golden Age of Literature in Greece.

The libraries in ancient Rome, also, were neither very numerous nor well developed until several years after the birth of Jesus. Julius Cæsar attempted to found a public library, but he was not very successful, for at that period Romans were more interested in things military than in the pursuit of knowledge. Mr. Savage says: "The real study of literature in Rome was introduced probably by Crates of Mallos, when he visited that city in 169 B. C. He was an eminent scholar. Owing to an accident he was detained in Rome, and he passed his time in giving lectures, which would seem to have aroused among the Romans a taste for literary study which made rapid progress thenceforward."

The first Roman public library was built by Asinius Pollo on the Aventine Hill in 39 B. C. A little later Augustus erected two Roman libraries, the Octavian and the Palatine. These contained both Greek and Latin books, a step in the broadening of their knowledge of literature on the part of the Romans. The greatest of all Roman libraries, that founded by Trajan in 100 A. D., also contained Greek and Latin books, and Roman archives of valuable historical records. By the fourth century A. D., Rome had 28 public libraries which were playing an important part in spreading culture in Rome.

These famous libraries of history, which did such great work in preserving records and in spreading the culture and the civilization of various ages and nations, should be a source of inspiration to librarians, and to users of libraries, to do their utmost to help this institution which has such an interesting past to continue to grow in greatness and in usefulness.

[A previous article on this subject was published in the [illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 4.]

NEGROES FORM CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

Better Relationship With Whites Also Sought in Milwaukee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Four enterprises established and maintained by Negroes are the basis of a new relationship between Milwaukee's 8000 Negroes and the 505,000 persons of other groups. And these enterprises are operating to extricate the Negro population from unsatisfactory living conditions as well. A building and loan association, a co-operative laundry, a co-operative store and a hotel with a tea room are the basis of the changing conditions which are attracting attention of social workers throughout the country.

Not more than two years ago Milwaukee Negroes faced an acute housing problem. The Building and Loan Association, now a successful concern with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, offered a practical solution. Through its services, between 50 and 75 families now own cottages on the outskirts of the city.

The co-operative store and laundry, equipped as adequately and modernly as any other such neighborhood businesses, are successes financially.

Most interesting from a cultural point of view is the Hotel Willarege. This time a once fashionable mansion was obtained. The spacious old stone house now accommodates 20 guests.

CHINESE THRIFT AND INDUSTRY SHOWN IN HAWAII

Value of Real Property Set at $693.47 Per Capita in Official Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—The first official survey and report pertaining to Chinese living in the Hawaiian islands, made public by K. Y. Tsao, Chinese Consul to Hawaii, has astonished even those residents who thought they were intimately acquainted with Oriental life in this mid-Pacific outpost of the United States.

It shows a Chinese population as of June 30 last of 25,198, of whom 14,421 were American citizens and 10,777 subjects of China. The report of property holdings of the Chinese here is illustrative of Chinese industry and thrift. It shows they own real property valued at $17,474,200. This is $693.47 per capita.

Other interesting facts in the report are:

Chinese arriving from China during the year, 274; leaving for China, 645; Chinese students in Chinese schools, 2500; in English schools, 5942; indigent Chinese under aid from benevolent societies, 89; indigent Chinese returned to China, 108.

The total value of imports received from China during the year was $34,100,000 and comprised cereals, fruits, silk, dry goods fabrics, carpets, glass and porcelain utensils, hardware, minerals, woods, bamboo and reed tools and materials.

Yale "Band" of Eight Students Makes Profitable Trip to Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eight students of Yale University, who assert they have established a record as the only college students who have ever worked their way through Europe during the Christmas holidays, have just arrived here.

The students have been organized for three or four years as the "Yale Jazz Band," playing at concerts and for other entertainment whenever they had time and could find engagements. They left New York for Paris, Dec. 15, and passed seven days in the French capital before starting homeward.

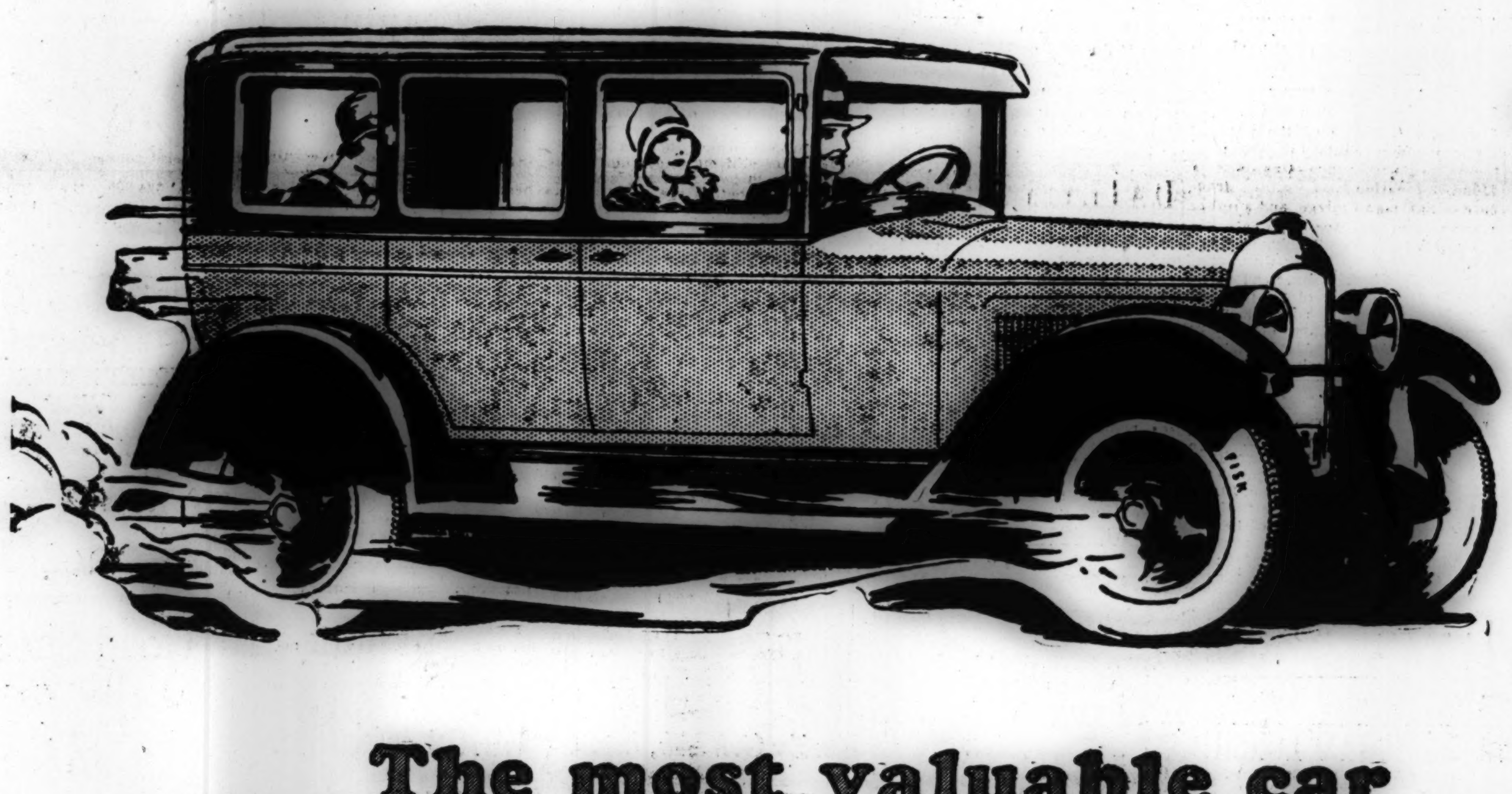
William Robson of Pittsburgh, who headed the party, arranged for bookings in Paris during Christmas week. The band played at a Paris restaurant for seven days at scheduled hours. They made several "special appearances" between times at three other restaurants, and were engaged to play at society teas. They declared they had earned enough money during their Paris stay to pay their steamship fares first-class both ways, their expenses while in Paris and a considerable balance which will be used to help defray school expenses during the coming year

Other members of the band are Harold Rome, Seelye Vidal, Cedric Spencer, John Doyne, Elliott Todd, Robert Bruce and Lenox Gordon.

Beauty and Quality in the Perfected Whippet

COACH $535 F.O.B. Factory

"A QUALITY CAR AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN OUR HISTORY"



4-DOOR SEDAN $585

FORMER PRICE $725

REDUCTION $140

The most valuable car ever offered for so little money—

	New Low Prices	Reductions
Touring -	$455	$170
Coach - -	535	90
Roadster (2-pass.)	485	
Roadster with rumble seat	525	170
Coupe - -	535	90
Cabriolet Coupe	545	200
Chassis - -	355	90

All prices f. o. b. factory

Quality Shown in Outward Beauty—Whippet established the modern tendency in light car design by introducing the vogue for smart, compact bodies with low, fleet lines. Now pleasing new colors and new body refinements further add to the appearance and quality of this perfected car.

Big 4-wheel Brakes—more braking surface per pound of car weight than any other light car. You can stop from 40 miles an hour within 51 feet.

Rear Gasoline Tank—for utmost safety—with vacuum fuel feed. This costs more to build, but is much safer, as Whippet's low insurance rates indicate.

164 Inches of Springs, giving that extreme riding comfort that only very *long* springs *can* give. Snubbers prevent rebound and insure the highest degree of smoothness over rough roads.

Force-Feed Lubrication—The only light car with drilled crankshaft for full pressure lubrication to the main, connecting rod, generator shaft and camshaft bearings.

Increased Speed—Whippet superiority is also expressed in greater—and safer—speed; 55 to 60 miles per hour, and many owners say 65.

Greater Gasoline Economy—Whippet holds the A. A. A. Coast-to-Coast economy record of 43.28 miles per gallon. In a nation-wide test among 5,508 owners, the average was 38 miles to a gallon.

Faster Pick-Up—Whippet's pick-up of 5 to 30 miles in 11⅛ seconds gives you the advantage when the traffic light says "Go."

Silent Timing Chain—as used on the most expensive cars. Adopted after long experience with other types.

Other Important Features—Longer leg room, adjustable steering wheel, lower center of gravity, interchangeable Chadwick-type main bearings, single plate clutch, generator driven by silent timing chain, longer connecting rods, banjo-type rear axle housing with removable shaft, and modern Hotchkiss drive are other quality car features of the Whippet.

John N. Willys
President, The Willys-Overland Company

THE WHIPPET NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

BAR ASSOCIATION FAVORS MOVE TO BLOCK ALL WARS

Arbitration Treaties and Codification of Internal Law Believed Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration treaties to prevent war and the codification of international law were advocated by the Committee on International Law of the American Bar Association in its report to the mid-winter meeting of the association's executive committee, here.

"Of the proposed treaty between France and the United States to outlaw war the committee expresses the opinion," said the report, "that a treaty may properly be concluded tending to that effect, although the term 'outlaw' may not be mentioned, nor the treaty be concluded specifically for that purpose.

"Every treaty containing expressions for a 'firm, inviolable and universal peace,' providing for a resort to peaceful settlement after diplomacy has broken down and providing for limitation or reduction of armament, is an inevitable step toward outlawry of war."

In recommending that international law be codified so there may be no conflicts between nations as to laws covering cases, the committee said:

"The large powers will not consent to be invited before an international court of justice unless they are sure, in advance, of the law which is to be applied to the settlement of their disputes."

Adoption by the states of aircraft regulations such as are followed by the Federal Government, in order to reduce aviation mishaps, will be recommended to this year's convention of the American Bar Association, it was stated at the committee's closing session by William P. MacCracken, secretary of the association, and also Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

This recommendation was decided upon after presentation of the report of Chester W. Guthrell of New York, chairman of the Bar Association's committee on air law. It was said that only six or eight states now had aircraft regulation statutes and that it was desirable for all to adopt such safety measures to facilitate the aircraft administration of the Federal Government.

The executive committee recommended that a statute be enacted for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor. Julius Henry Cohn of New York and Rush C. Butler of Chicago were named as heads of a committee to meet in New York next month to confer with labor officials and capitalists on the arbitration statute. It was envisaged as similar to the Federal Arbitration Act.

The special committee on mineral laws, reported the Nation's supply of oil was being wasted and that drastic steps should be taken toward its conservation. The executive committee made a special appropriation of $2500 for an investigation to be made into the oil industry of the United States. The result of this inquiry will be made public at the annual convention.

VOTERS FAVOR BONDS FOR PRACTICAL USES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Municipal improvement bonds totaling $3,450,000 have been authorized by Fort Worth in a special bond election. The bonds included $1,500,000 for storm sewers and streets, $200,000 for waterworks extensions, $350,000 for a bridge, $300,000 for a revolving street fund, and $1,100,000 for sanitary sewers and sewerage disposal.

Four other issues amounting to $3,500,000 were defeated. They included a $1,000,000 city hall, a $1,500,000 municipal auditorium, and $350,000 park, and $650,000 library bond proposition.

SIOUX LEADER WORKS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

Seeks Expansion of Facilities in South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—That the present school populations on the Sioux reservations are entitled to better educational facilities than those which have been built up to the present provided by the Federal Government, is the belief of Henry Standing Bear of Pine Ridge Reservation, and he has started a campaign to that end.

Standing Bear is circulating petitions among the parents of Indian children who get their education in the reservation schools, in which he is asking for special federal aid toward such schools.

He has presented the wants of his people in several instances to the office of Indian affairs at Washington, and will make the campaign a personal one in his attempt to better the conditions of the younger Indians on the reservations of the Dakotas.

NEW LAW CLASS HAS 19 WOMEN MEMBERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The increase in the number of women entering the law profession was evidenced by the presence of 19 women in a class of 340 members which just took the oath of office before George T. Campbell, clerk of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court. This was said to have been the largest class ever sworn in before any court in the United States.

Presiding Justice Victor J. Dowling, in welcoming the class, admonished them to consider seriously their obligations and duties as counselors-at-law and cautioned them to hold the funds intrusted to their care by clients, separate, intact, and inviolate. He said the fact that 95 per cent of the cases for disciplining attorneys involve the misuse of the client's moneys prompted him to give this warning. Although the legal profession is crowded, Justice Dowling said, the opportunities in the calling were never greater.

LEAGUE TO CELEBRATE DRY ACT ANNIVERSARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The eighth anniversary of the ratification of the prohibition amendment will be observed on Jan. 16 by the Anti-Saloon League of New York. Notable speakers from the United States and Canada will address various meetings in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Utica, Albany and New York City.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, head of the new bureau of education, publicity and research of the league in Washington and secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, will address the New York meeting.

BUDGET MEETING JAN. 30

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's semiannual business meeting for consideration of the budget work of the last half-year will be held in Washington Monday evening, Jan. 30. President Coolidge and Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, will address the department heads and their chief associates upon the fiscal situation. Addresses of the two speakers will be radiocast.

PROTEST VOICED ON CUT IN 1927 CORPORATE TAX

Mr. Frear Calls Plan Gift of $160,000,000 in Time of Federal Economy

WASHINGTON—The provision in the tax reduction bill passed by the House that the cut in the rate on the net profits of corporations be effective on the business of 1927 is being vigorously opposed by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin.

Mr. Frear holds that this reduction would amount to approximately $160,000,000 and says that as the corporations have already passed this on to consumers, that it would become an "outright gift" at a time when the watchword of the Government is "economy and efficiency."

It is Mr. Frear's contention that no grant should be made to corporations for past years unless similar treatment is accorded to individual taxpayers. He holds that there is no justification of this gift to the corporations, which if expended for flood control would pay one-half the bill for the program proposed by the Government's engineers.

Meeting Treasury Limits

Mr. Frear has written to Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and to Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, as follows, in part:

"Senators: As Senate leaders in charge of the tax reduction bill passed by the House, a suggestion is offered that will permit needed amendments and yet meet the Treasury's tax reduction limit. President Coolidge asked that the House bill be kept down to the Treasury's figure of $225,000,000. Three amendments were added by the House which increase the annual cut over $60,000,000.

"The Senate can easily test the accuracy of heretofore questionable Treasury estimates by justly and consistently holding that the tax cut for corporations should begin with 1928, instead of 1927, as urged by the Secretary of the Treasury. A liberal surplus will then remain in the Treasury for 1928 and 1929, and additional amendments, including those passed by the House, will be within the Treasury limit.

Passed to Consumers

"This change in dates will save $160,000,000 or more to the Treasury, whereas if the 1927 or 1926 corporation taxes are rebated, the corporation tax already will have been passed on to consumers so far as possible to do so. The 1927 year is ended and 1927 taxes are due under existing law. That construction was placed by the House on the unsuccessful attempt of the Treasury to repeal the 1921 excess profits tax in the 1921 tax bill. No amendment was offered in the House to change the date in the pending bill, so this unjust provision in effect gives a present of $160,000,000 to corporations by rebating part of their 1927 tax now due. To that same extent it depletes the Treasury.

"Congress rejected Mr. Mellon's recommendation in 1921 to rebate $400,000,000 to corporations in the excess profits tax repeal bill. So, too, with the Mellon tax bill, with the soldiers' compensation bill, and with the 1921 sales tax. Congress so far has rejected the estate tax repeal from the pending bill, which had Mr. Mellon's recommendation. Corporations and individual taxpayers should be treated alike according to precedent. That will occur if the 1928 tax cut is made for 1928 and not for past years. The corporation tax rebated for 1927 will make a substantial reduction in the national debt if the bill fails to pass."

GIFT AIDS STUDY OF ORIENTAL ART

$2,500,000 From Estate of Aluminum Discoverer to Endow Peking School

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—A gift of $2,500,000 from the estate of the late Charles M. Hall, of Oberlin, O., for the endowment of an institution in Peking, China, for the study of Oriental art has been announced here.

In a laboratory in his father's woodshed at Oberlin, Mr. Hall discovered a process for refining aluminum and his discovery became the basis upon which the Aluminum Company of America was originated.

The endowment gift was made by Homer M. Johnson, Cleveland, and Arthur W. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America, as trustees of the Hall estate. Mrs. Johnson will deliver the fund to representatives of Harvard University and the University of Peking who are to administer it.

The value of the Hall estate is now $45,000,000. Large sums have been set aside for the endowment of Oberlin College and for the promotion of education among Negroes of the South.

MICHIGAN COLLECTS $33,000,000 FOR ROADS

Will Put $12,000,000 Into New Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 will be available for highway construction and extensions in this State during 1928 after fixed charges of the state road system have been met, it is announced. The funds are being derived largely from the 3-cent gasoline tax, which became effective last September. Though the tax law was assailed, it has been declared valid by the Michigan Supreme Court.

The gasoline tax is expected to yield $16,000,000. In addition, the weight tax, payable when new licenses are taken for motorcars and trucks, is expected to produce $17,000,000, making a total of $33,000,000.

Fixed charges for the state highway system aggregate close to $18,000,000. They are made up of state aid to counties, in the sum of about $8,500,000; $4,200,000 for interest and sinking fund on the bonded highway indebtedness of $50,000,000; state rewards for certain township roads $2,000,000; $1,000,000 is put each year into bridges, and cities which meet certain requirements receive something like a total of $750,000 assistance with their paving of trunk line highways passing through.

DIRECT PRIMARY ON PRESIDENCY ILLINOIS ISSUE

Smith Faction Reported as Opposed to Holding Primary Before Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Whether Illinois' voters will be able to state their preference for President this year rests with a special session of the Legislature which has assembled here at the call of Gov. Len Small (R.), in an effort to enact a new state primary law. On the eve of the meeting, a final decree declaring the primary law passed by the last Legislature to be illegal was entered in Cook County by Judge Harry M. Fisher.

The Republican administration's desire to pass a measure for a Statewide primary to be held April 10, expressed in bills laid before the Legislature when it convened Tuesday, faces opposition of a powerful Democratic minority which, observers declare, has well laid plans to prevent the holding of the primary until next fall.

Convention Plan Preferred

This program is said to be furthered by George E. Brennan, Democratic leader of the State, who is reported as hoping to deliver a solid Illinois delegation to Gov. Alfred E. Smith at the party's national convention. This purpose, it is pointed out, could best be achieved by sidetracking the direct primary which has been in vogue here for a number of years and holding party conventions for the naming of delegates to the national convention.

The urgency of the need for legislation covering the situation left by the latest judicial attack on the direct primary in Illinois is attested by this being the first special session of the Legislature called here in a dozen years.

The administration's primary bills made progress on the opening day, when they were advanced to second reading in the Senate. The program in the upper branch calls for final passage some time next week, barring an upset.

The Republican program in the House did not work so smoothly the first day, however. The Steering Committee was overruled in its move to refer the bills to the Committee on Elections and the measures were kept before the body, which was resolved into a committee of the whole, to discuss the bills.

Democrats to Hold Caucus

Democratic determination to make short shrift of the primary bills, provided they can muster the necessary strength, was seen in the notice given by Michael Igoe, minority leader of the House, of a caucus at which the Democrats will try to reach a complete understanding on the bills they are to oppose. Democratic leaders feel they can make a serious contest, since Governor Small requires a two-thirds majority to put his primary program into law in April.

A week's delay given the program in the Senate will permit Mr. Brennan, now in Washington for the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to be on the scene if his presence is required. Whether Governor Small will be forced to compromise and change the date of the primary until after the national conventions have been held is a moot question.

Meanwhile the Illinois Supreme Court has before it the question of the constitutionality of the 1927 primary law, Judge Fisher's decision having been appealed. The primary situation involves the nomination of many state and local officials, as well as the question of presidential preference of the voters.

STATE HAS 260 MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina now ranks first in the number of native minerals, with 260 to its credit, according to the State Department of Conservation and Development. It furnishes 43 per cent of the scrap mica of the United States, 44 per cent of the feldspar, and 37 per cent of the mica.

DEPAUW IMPROVING HOUSING PROBLEM

University Spending $1,000,000 on Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENCASTLE, Ind.—More than a million dollars has been spent at DePauw University on improvements and new buildings last year. The major portion is for fraternity and dormitory constructions.

The building projects include five new fraternity homes, two dormitories, the remodeling of the music-school building and erection of an annex, improvements on domestic science building and purchase of a new home management cottage for this department, and additions to the heating plant.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

The Gold Dungeon Tea Room
29 TEMPLE STREET
Rear of State House
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
HOME COOKING

When in Boston Dine at
PINK'S SEA GRILL
Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel
on Dartmouth Street
Try our special Shore Dinner, $1.00. We serve steaks, chops and chicken cooked in all styles. Lobsters our specialty.

GRACE HORNE'S
Cerulean Blue
444 Stuart Street at Dartmouth
A Bit of Paris
with New England Cooking
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Tel. Kenmore 6520
Just back of the Copley

CAFÉ MINERVA
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service
'Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"
HOTEL MINERVA MGT.
H. C. DEMETER

EATING AT
Cafe de Paris
IS LIKE EATING AT HOME
Home { COOKING SERVICE ATMOSPHERE
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 50c
Sunday Chicken Dinner 75c
12 Haviland Street Boston
Another Cafe de Paris
Under Same Management
[illegible]

BLUE GINGHAM LUNCH
193 A MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
(Opposite 206 Massachusetts Avenue)
LUNCHEON 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
50 cent special 5 to 7 every night

Kum-Up-Tu Luncheon 11 to 2 Dinner 5 to 7
Special room reserved for men during luncheon only.
248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

CAFE DE MARSEILLE
210 Huntington Avenue
(Opposite Christian Science church)
We have reduced our Luncheon to 35c. (Give us a trial.)

CHICAGO

BOULEVARD CAFE
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Well known for Home Cooking

Diversey 4370
THE STEWART CAFETERIA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
2639 North Clark Street Chicago

KENWOOD TEA ROOM
6230 Kenwood Avenue Midway 2774
DINNER—5 to 8—60c
Special: Noon Luncheon—11 to 2—40c
Sunday Dinners—12 to 8—60c

Karola a Tea Room for Discriminating People
520 North Michigan Avenue
Just North of the Bridge
CHICAGO
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colonia, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Engraved Wedding Stationery
AT A SAVING TO YOU
ORDER BY MAIL
Samples sent if desired
100 Announcements $15.85
100 Invitations $19.85
W. H. BRETT COMPANY
Engravers Since 1869
30 Bromfield Street Boston

January Clearance Sale of Men's Furnishings
W. H. Rice & Co.
278 Tremont Street, Boston
Two Doors from Metropolitan Theatre
OPEN EVENINGS

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World
Caplan The Florist
[illegible] Mass. Ave., BOSTON.
Kenmore 5042

Macleod Auto Supply Co.
Vulcanizing, Battery Station
Jenney Gasoline and Oils
Mohawk and United States Tires
10 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 0690

PICTURE HANGING SIMPLIFIED
For small pictures and little things, use
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Harmonize with any color
Hang heavy pictures or mirrors on
Moore Push-less Hanger
10c pkts. everywhere
Send for Sample
New Enameled Cup Hooks
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

OPEN
Our New Coffee Shop
Come to 255 Berkeley Street
(Entrance Hub Club)
This Coffee Shop fits your needs for luncheon. You are sure to like it.
Come once, and you will come again and bring your friends.
Emily G. Webb, Inc.

The London Tailoring Co.
Merchant Tailors
Full Dress Suits for Hire. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning, Repairing, Pressing and Dyeing.
Two doors from Mass. Ave.
Tel. Kenmore 1980
4 Dundee St.
Boston

CLEANSING and DYEING
H. M. Stevens & Son
Phone Stadium 0139
We Call for and Deliver
334 CAMBRIDGE STREET
ALLSTON, MASS.

A few steps from the Christian Science church, near park entrance, is the
ST. JAMES CANDY SHOPPE
237 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Soda—Ice Cream
Candy
Light Luncheons Served
Sandwiches—Salads
Special 35c Noonday Luncheon

Kaufman's Beauty Salon
is now located
at 46 Temple Place
BOSTON
Tel. Capitol 5174

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - 2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

RICHARD Briggs Inc.
China and Glass Merchants
At 32 Newbury Street, Boston
ESTABLISHED 1798

Please Bring or Send Your Bank Book for Verification in
JAN. or FEB.
As required by law we are calling in Books for verification during these months.
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others
Inc. 1833 Assets $59,000,000
1 Tremont St. (Scollay Sq.) Boston
Open Daily, 9 to 3
Also Monday Evenings, 5 to 7

RUG CLEANING
and
Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
January 16
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 Boylston Street, Boston
JOIN OUR
1928 CHRISTMAS CLUB
Send for "Banking by Mail"

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER
EXPERT REPAIRING
BEADS
RE-STRUNG & REPAIRED
50¢ and Up
ARTHUR W. FITT
[illegible] WINTER STREET
BOSTON — MASS.

Good Shoes
For the Whole Family
The State Shoe Store
A. "Bud" Mills & Son
210 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for
Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

A Question of Price
PEOPLE ASK, "Why does Fairmont's Better Butter cost a few cents more than the ordinary?" We reply that without the real cream, the process of pasteurizing, and the careful packaging, made possible by a few cents more, Fairmont's Better Butter would not be Better Butter. And, after all, isn't it worth while to have rich, creamy butter even though it may cost one-half a cent more per meal?
Ask your grocer for Fairmont's Better Butter
Eastern Fairmont Creameries and Sales Houses:
Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.
Worcester, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Portland, Me. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scranton, Pa.
FAIRMONT'S
BETTER BUTTER
A Part of Every Good Meal

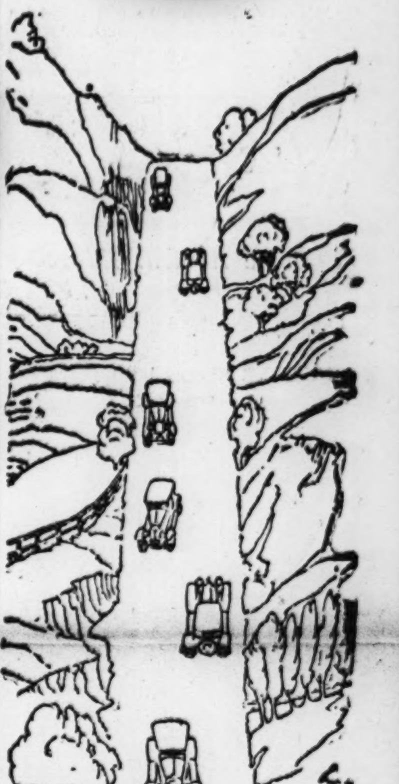
CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE
BUY IT BY THE SLICE
at your dealer's
Made by T. P. GRANT CO., Boston

LOW FARES TO TEXAS, MEXICO AND THE WEST
Tourists to the Southwest and Pacific Coast should plan to go now while the winter fares are in effect. You can save 50% on sleeping car fare, too, by way of the Washington-Sunset Route Tourist Sleeping Cars—from Washington to California daily, without change, via New Orleans. Low altitude route—interesting scenery all the way. Send for illustrated booklet "A," time tables and fares.
G. V. McArt, Passenger Agent
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE,
1510 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

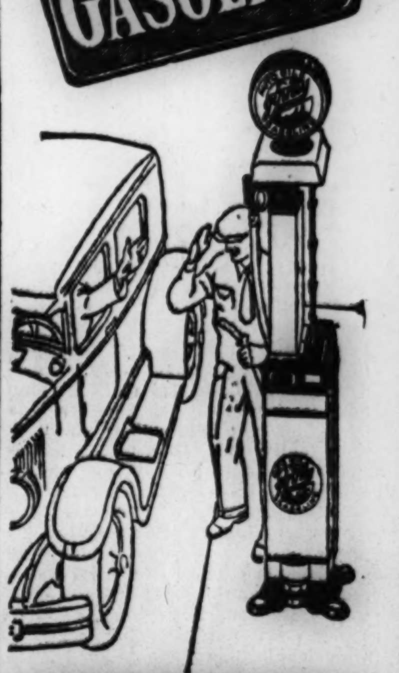
DESMOND'S MIRACLE OIL
GOES WHERE THE GASOLINE GOES
MIRACLE OIL—The oil that lubricates and seals with oil the piston rings and upper cylinder walls, the valve seats and stems—because it does not burn when the fuel explodes.
By lubricating it reduces friction; by sealing it saves power; giving smoother, quieter running of the engine, more power, more miles to the gallon.
Just pour two ounces of Miracle Oil into every five gallons of gasoline. One quart lubricates 80 gallons. The cost—$2.00 a quart—adds only $.02½ to each gallon of gasoline used and is paid back in gasoline saved to say nothing of saving the engine. We will send it to you prepaid.
MIRACLE OIL SALES COMPANY
220 W. 42nd St., New York City

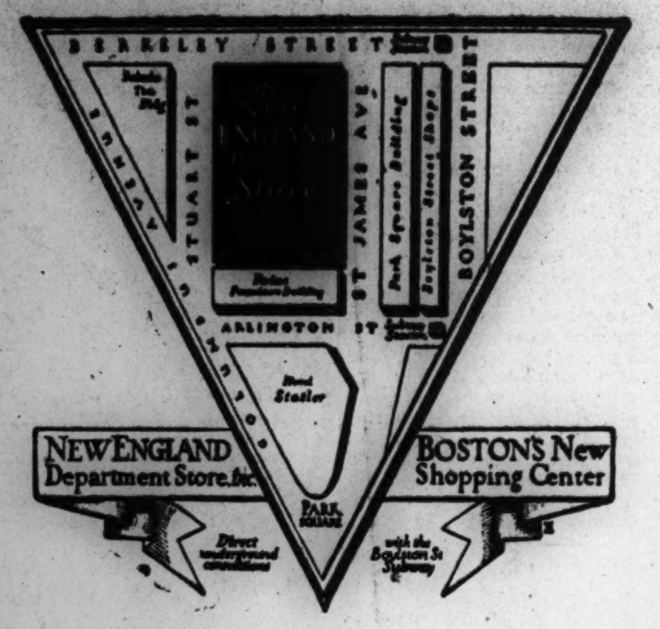
MAIL
YOUR SAVINGS DIRECT TO US
The East Cambridge Savings Bank offers you security and protection in handling your savings.
Send us your check or money order and bank book will be sent to you promptly. Then add to it weekly. Send for last statement.
INTEREST BEGINS
JAN. 16
For 73 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
ASSETS $17,000,000
East Cambridge Savings Bank
Incorporated 1854
292 CAMBRIDGE STREET
EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Roll up the Hills!
Jenney Ethyl Gasoline (Winter Grade) gives the extra power you need to meet unusual strains on your engine—hills—cold-weather driving—snow, slush and mud. Get a tankful, today. No laboring, no spark retarding, and not a knock!
If you have a high-compression motor, you'll find Jenney Ethyl Gas even more effective! Unsurpassed for quick acceleration—handling your motor easily and efficiently in congested traffic.



The name "Jenney" has been associated with products of the highest grade, ever since 1812. Jenney sets the pace, today, as always, both in the quality of its products, and in standards of service.
There's a Jenney Station near you—where you will get full measure, friendly, courteous attention and every convenience.
JENNEY GASOLINE
JENNEY MFG. CO.—EST. 1812





WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING

THE New England Building, Inc., Park Square district, Boston, as it will appear when completed, subject to requisite modifications.

To the EIGHT MILLION SHARE-HOLDERS IN NEW ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY

NEW ENGLAND is really one great consolidated business concern with a population of eight million share-holders—including you. This "business concern" is now engaged in the production of prosperity and the things that make life enjoyable—in greater variety and volume than ever before.

If, like a huge corporation, New England could send its complete 298th Annual Report to us as share-holders, we would find therein a record of assets, net profits, progress and achievements that should increase our pride, enthusiasm and expectations even more than they have already increased our total New England wealth. We would find that "CO-OPERATION" is the keyword of New England's new formula for prosperity.

We would find that daring ideas have proved to be the surest and most successful investments when soundly conceived and superbly set to work on the broader, bigger scale that has made modern efficiency the source of more widespread wealth and enjoyment.

We would find that even greater prosperity for all is predicted when New England men and women know and TALK more about the things New England does best—when they THINK more about New England's special advantages and how to utilize them better.

Banks—New England's savings banks, national banks, trust companies and investment houses have never been more ready nor more amply able to finance any sound New England enterprise than they are now. Co-operative banks and building and loan companies never have offered so much money and such attractive terms for home building.

Transportation — Profit-making plans and improvements already in effect or in prospect promise to make New England's network of railroads (steam and electric), together with steamship lines and the modern motor bus and air-line feeders, one of the finest and largest transportation systems possessed by any similar area in the world.

Manufacturing—Every state in New England gained a greater number and variety of industries last year. Three times as many industrial firms moved into New England last year as moved to other states. Every state but one gained employees. Total value of products was four times greater than in 1907.

Labor—The variety of New England industries, the traditions of New England workmanship, the number and excellence of trade and training schools have made New England a region unsurpassed in its supply of skilled mechanics and workers. Higher wages and more widespread prosperity are the reward of New England's high average production per worker.

Education and Culture—Fifty-four institutions of higher learning, many of them national in scope; famous facilities for cultivation of all the arts, sciences and research in all fields of industry and business: these crowning an unsurpassed equipment of public and private schools, libraries and museums are the foundation for New England prestige and distinction, recognized the world around.

Hotels and Resorts—As the birthplace of our national history and traditions and a favorite playground of America, summer and winter, New England reaps a greater harvest of dollars and devoted friends than from any single industry in which it leads the nation.

Sales Promotion for New England—The New England Council (12 eminent leaders from each state), the Associated Industries of Massachusetts (largest state industrial association in the United States), the Boston Chamber of Commerce (largest in America) and their corresponding organizations in other New England states and cities have been exerting a tremendous stimulating and organizing influence upon this modern New England tendency to make no trivial plans — to broaden the range and magnitude and manner of doing things in New England. The results are being shown in the plans and achievements of public and private enterprises—in the present unprecedented volume of industrial and retail business in New England.

There is a new state of mind in New England . . . stirring the imaginations, the enthusiasms, the expectations of New England men and women . . . and noted by the world at large.

And our contribution, inspired by New England's record of growth and prosperity, is to be the world's largest building, The New England Building, Inc., in Boston's Park Square district. It will provide 500,000 sq. feet of floor space to serve as the central sales-and-display headquarters for New England industries—New England's show window for the world! It will provide more than 10 acres of floor space for the New England Department Store, Inc., in which approximately 20,000 New England families will be part-owners. It will be the first building of its sort in the world to provide sub-basement parking space for the automobiles of occupants and store-patrons! For further information see our advertisement in the financial section of this newspaper, write to us, or call at our offices. NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT STORE, INC., Third Floor, Metropolitan Building, 260 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. HUBbard 8940.

The NEW ENGLAND Department Store, *Inc.*

Facts..

ONE of the greatest facts in New England's new era of progress is the trend toward individual and regional co-operation with all praiseworthy projects of cultural, economic or industrial enterprise. It is easy to say a good word for New England — to foresee greater achievements for New England —when one knows the facts.

* * *

THREE centuries' steady concentration of population, individual enterprise, private and industrial wealth have made New England one of the world's richest areas and Boston one of the world's best retail markets.

* * *

NEW ENGLAND today ranks first in America in the manufacture of 36 leading commodities and rates high in the production of 42 others. The total value of New England products for 1927 was four times as much as the total of twenty years ago.

* * *

WITH only 2% of the nation's area and 7½% of its population, New England has 40% of the nation's savings, according to the Treasury Department statistics at the Boston Federal Reserve Bank. Among the 2,864,923 people of Boston's principal trading area (30 mile radius) savings bank deposits average $2,000 per family, more than double the national average. And 7 families in every 10 own automobiles.

* * *

IN population Boston's 30-mile trading area ranks as the fourth largest in America—but it ranks *third in wealth and purchasing power* as determined by income tax reports.

* * *

IN 1927 Boston ranked fourth in total bank clearings—with no other city coming within 60% of Boston's total. Boston's 1927 increase of 608 millions was greater than any other city save New York and Chicago in a year when most of the other large cities showed a decrease.

* * *

BOSTON'S four greatest banks have reflected astonishing prosperity over the past 25 years, increasing their total deposits from 14 million dollars to 800 million dollars. Deposits in these big banks have nearly *doubled in the past five years.* Their combined capital and surplus has increased in 5 years from 81 million dollars to 112 million dollars. These figures do not include a recently announced 15-million-dollar increase in capital and surplus by *one* of these banks. *This increase alone is greater than the total capital and surplus of Boston's four greatest banks 25 years ago.*

* * *

BOSTON'S annual expenditure for new building construction has more than doubled in the past 10 years. In the past 18 months Boston's hotel facilities have been increased by 3,200 rooms, making a total of 14,000 hotel rooms exclusive of apartment hotels.

* * *

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce estimates that there will be 500,000 convention visitors to Boston during 1928. Among hundreds of gatherings, 44 will be conventions national in scope. It is estimated that these 44 national conventions alone will bring more than $4,500,000 "new dollars" to Boston to be spent. This is based on the conservative estimate of $10 per day per visitor for all expenditures.

* * *

GREATER prosperity — more widespread purchasing public—more ample purchasing power—wider range of family purchases and public demand for greater convenience in shopping—under these modern conditions the New England Department Store, Inc., is being organized to serve Boston's great New England shopping public in the world's largest building.

* * *

TRAVELING MEN ATTACK EXTRA PULLMAN FEES

National Group Says Change in Conditions Removes Need of Surcharge

Declaring that United States railroads as a whole are now earning far in excess of the percentage of their valuation intended by law, and that there is more than ever a sound economic reason for abolition of the surcharge of 50 per cent on all Pullman fares, the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, representing 912,000 commercial travelers, is continuing, through the organization's magazine, its four-year campaign to have this surcharge removed.

The net operating income of carriers for 1926 was increased to nearly $1,250,000,000 in excess of the figure for 1920, it was declared from figures obtained from the bureau of statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Stock Values Mount

Twenty-five representative passenger lines have increased the market values of their common stock more than $2,000,000,000 since 1920, and 16 of these 25, all of whom are receiving surcharge benefits, have more than doubled the value of their common stock in the last seven years, it was further stated.

Reviewing the statement attached to a petition for repeal sent to Congress, the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations said: "The so-called Pullman surcharge was instituted by the Director-General of Railroads under government operation during the recent war in order to discourage unnecessary civilian travel, and to leave transportation facilities more free for war operations, as has been publicly stated by the director-general, and as such was discontinued in 1918, immediately after the armistice.

"The surcharge was reinstated by the Interstate Commerce Commission after the close of the hearings on increased rates, in 1920, without any hearing whatsoever to justify such charge as a legal rate, and without application by the carriers, but purely on its own voluntary motion, and merely as a temporary expedient to counterbalance in part an increase in wages then announced by the Railroad Labor Board and estimated at $618,000,000.

Conditions Have Changed

"The actual increase of the Railroad Labor Board award proved to be only $518,000,000, and even this has been wiped out by later wage reductions; and the carriers through subsequent changes in working conditions now save an additional amount of $400,000,000 yearly in wages as against the rules in force when the surcharge was imposed.

"Nevertheless the Interstate Commerce Commission has failed to discontinue the collection of the wartime Pullman surcharge, still being imposed on the public eight years after the war is over, in spite of the fact that every reason moving the commission to reinstitute the wartime charge has been eliminated."

The statement further points out that the Pullman service costs the carriers less to conduct and yields them a greater revenue than coach service. The Pullman company supplies all equipment, assumes miscellaneous operating expenses of large magnitude, and the "terminal expense" of the Pullmans is much less since the Pullman passenger's average journey is more than eight times as long as the coach passenger's. It was stated with an addition that the Pullman company pays to the railroads some $10,000,000 a year in addition to the $40,000,000 collected on the surcharge.

ATLANTIC LINERS CONFERENCE

MONTREAL, Que. (AP) — Settlement of disagreements in the North Atlantic Conference of Steamship Companies, marked by the withdrawal of Canadian Pacific passenger ships from the conference, was reached at the recent meeting in Paris, it was indicated here. This was interpreted from the announcement that the associated Cunard, Anchor and Donaldson lines would continue the operation of the steamers Andania, Antonia, Athenia and Letitia as cabin, tourist, third cabin and third-class ships. After the break it had been announced they would eliminate the cabin class.

Founder of Hawaiian Royal Line Gazes (in Oils) From Library Wall

Portrait of Kamehameha I, Who United the Sandwich Group, Is in Boston Athenæum—Dates About 1818—May Be Original

A portrait in oils of Kamehameha I, the first Hawaiian chief to gain control of the whole Sandwich group and to establish a line of royal succession, hangs in the office of Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athanaeum.

The portrait, which was painted several years before New England missionaries went to Hawaii in 1820, was presented to the Athanaeum in 1818 by John Coffin Jones Jr., son of John Coffin Jones, the first United States Consul in Hawaii, an intimate friend of His Majesty. Whether the portrait is the original or a copy is not known; but the original, painted by the French artist, L. Choris, in 1816, is thought to be in possession of Bruce Cartwright.

The Hawaiian Charlemagne

Kamehameha I is the great hero of the Hawaiian people; historians have called him the Hawaiian Charlemagne. As Charlemagne's success was largely due to his championing of Christianity so Kamehameha's success was founded on his wisdom and honor, his vision of progress for his people, his unswerving insistence upon right and justice.

The garments worn by His Majesty in the painting are of particular interest because they are a whimsical indication of his vanity. The scarlet vest and yellow cravat were a prized gift to him from Capt. George Vancouver whose ships, the Discovery and the Chatham, were of the most absorbing interest to His Majesty.

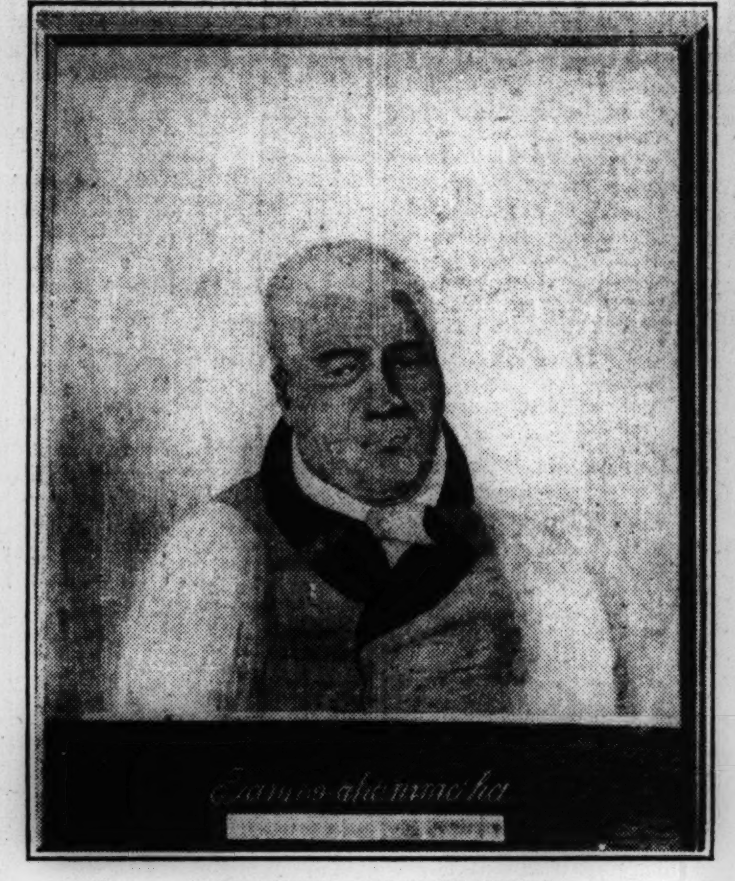
Captain Vancouver first visited the islands with Capt. James Cook in 1792 and it was he who introduced the first cattle and sheep into the islands. Kamehameha I had made it a practice to visit aboard Captain Cook's vessel but it was when Captain Vancouver returned a little later, ordered thither by the British Government on the twofold errand of carrying out certain terms of the treaty over rights on the west coast of America which existed between Spain and England, and to hunt for a navigable passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans that he and His Majesty became such confident friends.

Respected by Captain

Captain Vancouver had a great respect for His Majesty. He knew him for a strong, wise, independent ruler, a little apt at times to give the illusion of being a tyrant when he saw things a little more sharply defined than his people saw them, but, in general, an excellent and far-visioned ruler, who looked back on an old and less desirable Hawaii, scattered, ill-controlled, often divided against itself, and forward to an Hawaiian kingdom, united, strong, self-respecting, progressive, well-governed, peaceful and pleasant.

Little gifts pleased His Majesty. Captain Vancouver knew that. So one day, when His Majesty was visiting aboard the Discovery, as he so often did, never tiring of watching the sailors at their task, of poking about looking at joinings in the timbers, at chains and cables and the intricacies of ships' hardware, Captain Vancouver brought forth the scarlet vest and the yellow cravat. A resplendent combination, indeed. Much more so, even, than His Majesty's feather cloak, and a suitable accompaniment to his iron gray hair and fine features. So what greater proof that he valued the scarlet vest and the yellow cravat above almost all other possessions than that he have his portrait painted in them?

Charlemagne of South Seas



KAMEHAMEHA I, KING OF HAWAII

First Ruler of United Sandwich Islands, Each of Which, Prior to His Reign, Had Its Own King and With No Unity as an Island Kingdom.

Fish Cakes and Beans Rampant on a Number Plate—Why Not!

'Tis New Englandesque Enough to Be Sure, but Someone's Trying to Drag a Herring Across the Plate—Cod It's Going to Be

Neither beans nor shoes shall crowd the codfish off the plate—the automobile license plate—in Massachusetts, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has proclaimed in what is apparently the final word of a discussion which has rocked the State from fish pier to registry office—they are a block apart—and back again.

There is nothing fishy about the codfish embossed and painted on this year's registration plates, Mr. Goodwin maintains, though he admits in answer to criticism by Alfred Crocker Jr., secretary of the Brockton Rotary Club, that a new and improved model will be brought out in 1929 with streamline body, longer wheelbase, redesigned chassis, an underslung jaw, fishtail modeled rear deck, and most important of all, four wheel fins where the present edition has none at all.

This absence of fins was explained by William Hendry, warden of the state prison where the plates were manufactured, with the declaration, "that the fish is a boneless cod, and who ever heard of fins on a boneless cod?"

Some other states have adopted pictorial decorations for their number plates, one having tried and discarded a more or less distinguishable ear of corn, and New Hampshire having changed from a supposed profile of the Great Stone Face to an outline of the state boundaries without the casual road plodder noting much visible difference.

Idaho, honoring one of its state products, serves a brown potato on its license plate. So far there has been no demand for Massachusetts and Idaho to get together and make a salt-fish dinner of it on one plate, but Mr. Goodwin admits that he considered putting on some Boston baked beans and found the plate was too small.

Mr. Crocker started the questionings in Massachusetts with a letter to the registrar complaining that the lines and structure of the so-called number plate codfish were all wrong, both artistically and piscatorially, that it resembled a minnow more than the fish which by tradition adorns the ceiling of the Massachusetts legislative chambers. Others have since intimated that it might equally be taken for a whale or a haddock

When Mr. Crocker sought to qualify as an expert witness by deposing that he was reared on Cape Cod, Mr. Goodwin took encouragement from the statement of Captains Ben Pine and Marty Walsh, veteran fishing skippers of Gloucester, that while the fish may be somewhat more obese than Cape Cod cod, they will volunteer to find some actual cod among the Gloucester catch that will match its well-fed proportions.

So the registrar has flung back to his Brockton critic, "While you may know your cranberries, you do not necessarily know all about cod."

Moreover, he implies in a letter to the Rotary secretary in the shoe city that someone is trying to draw a herring across the trail, for he says, "It has been intimated to me that you started this rumpus because I did not put shoes on the plate instead of codfish. Your suggestion that the codfish swim off the plate in 1929 will not be followed. He is going to be on the plate if I have anything to do with him, but he is going to have his fins on him."

NATION TO HELP ESTABLISH NEW TRADE AIR LINE

Government Experts Will Help Survey Route to Central America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Steps toward the establishment of the first commercial air line between the United States and Central America will be undertaken next month by the Pan-American Airways, Inc., according to an announcement just made here. The company at present operates the air mail and passenger line between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

Government assistance in the surveying and outlining of the proposed route has been obtained, according to J. T. Trippe, president of the company. The survey will include Yucatan, British Honduras, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Ultimate extension of the service to South America is included in the program, Mr. Trippe indicated. The data will be augmented by information obtained by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his good-will flight over the Central-American countries.

A government committee composed of Francis White, representing the State Department; W. Irving Glover of the Post Office Department; F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and C. R. Schoeneman of the Treasury Department, has been appointed to "extend fullest co-operation in the survey," according to the announcement.

A Sikorsky amphibian, the Pan-American, has been specially constructed for the survey flight, which will be undertaken early in February. The airplane is powered with two Wright Whirlwind motors and has a cruising radius of eight hours, with a capacity of five passengers and baggage.

The proposed service will be an extension of the route now maintained as far as Cuba, Mr. Trippe said, and when in operation it is expected that a four-day schedule between New York and the Canal Zone will be put into effect as against the present ship route of 10 or 11 days. For some of the intermediate Central American points, where steamer service is less frequent, the saving will amount to as much as 15 to 22 days.

CINCINNATI VOTES BONDS FOR AIRPORT

Council Provides $200,000 for Additional Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—With airmail service recently inaugurated here, International Aircraft Corporation factories established, and interest growing in commercial and pleasure aviation, the Cincinnati City Council has unanimously voted to issue $200,000 bonds to buy 610 acres adjoining Lunken Airport, purchase of which by the city is held up pending settlement of certain technicalities.

The average price of the field was $286 an acre. Additional lands will be purchased later and condemnation proceedings will be instituted against certain property holders who, it is said, seek excessive prices for their land.

The airport bonds will be purchased by the sinking fund trustees so that money will be available at once. A $500,000 bond issue for development of airport facilities was authorized at the November elections.

Maj. Hugh Watson has offered to give Watson Airport, Blue Ash, O., to the city, but C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, has indicated that under present conditions the offer probably will not be accepted.

NO PARKING RULE AIDS DOWNTOWN CHICAGO TRAFFIC

First Day's Test Proves Success—Motor Public Gladly Co-operates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Testimonies to the success of Chicago's first day of "no parking" in the down-town district have poured in from officials and others interested in the enforcement of the new ordinance. Traffic was greatly speeded in the congested section, they declare.

Co-operation of the motoring public was praised. Instead of the usual 200 or 300 tickets for violation of parking rules, the Police Department stated that only a scant half dozen were received from its officers. As a result, down-town Chicago was freer from parked automobiles than perhaps since hitching post days.

"Everything is rosy," was the comment of the traffic division of the Chicago Police Department. Preparing for a big enforcement program, a double staff was called out for the first day, but the ordinance went into effect so smoothly that the second day found the force back on its normal schedule.

"It has speeded up traffic wonderfully," reported the department of transportation of the Chicago Surface Lines. This department is engaged in a check to measure the actual gain in speed of its street cars.

"The streets seem to have been widened," "It looks like Sunday," were comments heard.

Increased speed and safety were reported by 20 supervisors sent out by one of the largest taxicab companies, to guard their cars in the first day of "no parking." "There were no traffic jams," said the manager of this company. "This was noticeable on a street that was formerly one of the most congested in the Loop. The trouble there was caused not only by the parked cars which narrowed the space but by cars backing into place. This is all eliminated."

Taxicab companies retain their stands under the new ordinance and the largest of them have given orders to their men that anyone parking outside these limits will be dismissed from service.

The first day of the parking ban proved satisfactory, said J. H. Braun, general counsel of the Chicago Motor Club. The club gave its support to the ordinance only as a trial, proposing to ask its repeal if it does not prove beneficial to all concerned. No complaints of any importance, however, were received on the opening day, said Mr. Braun.

"Nothing but favorable comment has been heard," said Robert Nau, secretary of the street traffic committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

UTILITY EARNINGS RISE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Gross earnings of public utility enterprises, exclusive of telephone and telegraph companies, during 11 months ended November, 1927, totaled $1,927,435,687, compared with $1,807,159,094 in the corresponding period of 1926. Net totaled $699,816,646, compared with $642,080,397.

COAL COMPANY MAKES WAGE READJUSTMENT

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A wage readjustment, made necessary because of "serious depression in the coal industry," according to a company statement, was announced here by the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Wage reductions of from four to eight cents an hour but not affecting all occupations, were made effective Jan. 10.

The new rates range from 59 to 87½ cents per hour for an eight-hour day in the underground occupations and 51 to 68 cents an hour for outside work, the statement said. The present scale of wages has been in effect for the last year. The Pittsburgh Coal Company has been operated on an open shop basis since August, 1925.

SPARKLING EYES
HAPPY EXPRESSIONS
MR. & MRS. BACON
Photographers-of-children
555 Main St., East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 1457 and 1669

H. L. JAMES
Carpenter and Builder
JOBBING
Established 1892
CABINET WORK, SCREENS, SASH DOORS, MILLWORK
Office and Mill
Rear 189-191 No. Maple Avenue
Tel. Orange 2594 EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"We repair and make anything of wood"

Window Shades Awnings
QUALITY—EFFICIENCY PROMPTNESS
Makes our service complete.
W. H. AYERS
136 Eaton Place Tel. Orange 4704
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Mirrors, Pictures, Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, and Shades. China and Glassware.
Arts & Crafts
Brick Church Plaza at 52
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GEORGE B. WHITE Orange 153
Greeting Cards—Engraving

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 4411
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ROYAL BLUE
The Season's Popular Shade
Let Our
DYEING DEPARTMENT COLOR YOUR DRESSES
Floridian Valet, Inc.
"Cleaners and Dyers Extraordinary"
Delivery Service Tel. Orange 1212
40 N. Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
J. C. CANMER
Grocer and Fruiterer
for twenty-three years at
WILLIAM AND 19TH STREETS
Tel. Orange 3986. Free Delivery
We sell many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, such as
Educator [illegible]

Price & Company
Investment Securities
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES
Hanover 4980 Montclair 10449

The Old Road Coffee House
80 Church Street, Montclair
Food of quality, carefully prepared and served in a most attractive setting
Luncheon 12-2
Tea 3:30-5:30
Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12:30-2:30
Sunday Supper 5:30-8:00
Telephone Montclair 9532

The Home Laundry
G. J. OLTMANNS, Prop.
105 Walnut Street
Montclair, N. J.
Phone 81
"The Laundry for the Home, a Service for Everyone"
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flat Work, Family Finish, Semi Finish, Domestic, Rough Dry and French Dry Cleaning

Madisons
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares—Pictures
Framing—Kodaks
Engraving—Printing
The Edward Madison Co.
427 Bloomfield Avenue
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bank by Mail
And allow your money to earn 4% per annum in our Thrift Department
ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.
BANK of MONTCLAIR
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.
ESTABLISHED 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT
SCHWARTZ BROS
The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City
1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Ready with new selections of New Fall Outer Apparel for Women, Misses and Children; Millinery, Corsets, Hosiery, Infants' Wear, etc. Silks, Dry Goods, Domestics, Curtains and Draperies. Men's and Boys' Furnishings. All at "Lowest in City" prices.

MONTCLAIR N.J.
PHONE 6350
Massmann INC
FLORAL ARTISTS
ESTABLISHED 1883

Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed. Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.
Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of $100.
18 South Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Telephone 1850

The Linen Shop
E. B. CLEGG
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINENS
JANUARY SALE
10% Discount on All Merchandise
428 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. 6389
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Walter L. Berla
Clock Authority
Specialist on the repairing of French, English, and Antique Clocks.
Orders called for within a radius of 50 miles.
Phone Terrace 4966
521 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.

SMOCKS
Protect Your Pretty Dress
Made of English Broadcloth—For Office or Home Use.
Colors, Copenhagen Blue, Old Rose, Green
Keep Clean and Look Neat
Sizes Up to 44
Price $1.50, mail orders filled.
EDNA MARTIN SWAN CO.
242 Clinton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Contractors and Builders
Carpenter and Mason Work
General Construction and Repairs to Buildings, Driveways and Sidewalks.
Schouler Concrete and Construction Co.
154 Frelinghuysen Avenue
Newark, N. J.

The Eighth Wonder of New York
The magnificent view from the Paramount Tower.
A special glass enclosed observatory provides comfort winter and summer
Tickets at information desk in Paramount building lobby.
Admission 50 cents

NEWARK'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
Washington Florist
569 Broad Street
Phone Mitchell 0621-2-3
Flowers Sent by Telegraph to All Cities
Cable Address
"Washflor Newarknewjersey"
NEWARK, N. J.

Norbert Bertl
Diamond Expert
Watches and Jewelry
Distinctive in Quality and Design
Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.
46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

The Half-Yearly Sale of Furniture, Beds and Bedding
this month at K. D. S.
Savings of 10% to 50%
KRESGE DEPARTMENT STORE
formerly L. S. Plaut & Company
NEWARK, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30 Eves. at 8:30
"Clean Hands"
A New Play by Ian Hay

NEW YORK CITY

Martin Beck Theatre 45th St. 8th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
"THE SHANNONS" OF BROADWAY
A New Comedy by JAMES GLEASON

PLAZA HOTEL SUNDAY SALONS Jan. 15 at 9
New York Chamber Music Soc'y
CAROLYN BEEBE, Founder
11 Solo Artists in Ensemble
Tickets 601 Steinway Hall (Circle 0156) Steinway

JOHN McGOWAN'S New Comedy
"EXCESS BAGGAGE"
with Eric Dressler, Miriam Hopkins, Frank McHugh, Morton Downey.
RITZ 48th Street, West of Broadway Mats. Wednesday and Saturday

EARL CARROLL 50 St. & 7 Av. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
"HAPPY"
THE CHEERY MUSICAL COMEDY
"Gay college life unfolded in 'Happy.'" —N. Y. Times

A. Jed Harris Production
THE ROYAL FAMILY
A COMEDY OF ACTORS
SELWYN West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

CASINO 39th St. & B'way. Evenings 8:26 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
RUSSELL JANNEY presents
THE MUSICAL "SQUAW MAN"
"WHITE EAGLE"
Music by RUDOLF FRIML
with ALLAN PRIOR & CO. OF 150

WALTER HAMPDEN
in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S Thea., B'y, 62d St. Eve. 8:30 Matinee Wednesday
THREE SPECIAL PERFORMANCES HAMLET
FRI. and SAT. EVGS., Jan. 13-14, at 8 sharp
Saturday Matinee, Jan. 14, at 2 sharp

Chanin's W. 46th St. Theatre. Eves. 8:25 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:25
THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY
"Good News"
"Speed . . . action . . . youth. A joyful musical comedy."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

THE MUSICAL HIT
The Merry Malones
ERLANGER'S THEATRE, W. 44 St.
Direction A. L. Erlanger
Eve. 8:30. PENN. 7963.
MATS. WED. AND SAT.
COHAN and 150 Others

Henry Miller's Thea. 124 W. 43d St.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs., Sat.
GEORGE M. COHAN presents
GRANT MITCHELL
in THE LAUGH SENSATION
"THE BABY CYCLONE"

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SHUBERT ALL THIS WEEK Eve. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
GEORGE ARLISS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

PHILADELPHIA

WALNUT STREET THEATER Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
ENTIRE WEEK JAN. 9
Winthrop Ames Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
Iolanthe
WEEK JAN. 16: PIRATES OF PENZANCE
WEEK JAN. 23: THE MIKADO

MOTION PICTURES

The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!
22nd Week
CRITERION Theatre, New York
6th Week
ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia
4th Week
TREMONT Theatre, Boston

Temple Treasures, Thought Hid by Jeremiah, Sought on Mt. Nebo

Mountains of Palestine, Crowned With Churches and Monasteries, Now More Accessible to Travelers—Unforgettable Views From Olivet and Sinai

By HAROLD J. SHEPSTONE, F. R. G. S.

THE sacred heights of Palestine are to the fore. On Mt. Nebo, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land, an American archæologist is searching for the Ark of the Covenant and other Temple treasures, while the builder is busy transforming Olivet with sacred edifices. On Mt. Tabor, associated with the transfiguration, a splendid new basilica has arisen, and Mt. Sinai, where Moses received the Law, is being rendered accessible by the establishment of an automobile service across the desert to the convent at its base.

While it is true that the mountains of Palestine cannot compare in height and in majestic beauty to the Rocky Mountains of America, they have, nevertheless, been rendered famous through their association with the Scriptures and with the earthly life of Jesus. Opposite Jerusalem, across the Kedron Valley, rises the Mount of Olives, so full of sacred associations, and where the Garden of Gethsemane is still pointed out.

Up its ascent David went, bareheaded and weeping, as he fled from Absalom, his son. On its slopes Jesus sat and taught and uttered the prophecies in the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Matthew. Here were the scenes of his triumphal entry, his weeping over the city, his agony in the garden, his betrayal and midnight arrest and, after his resurrection, of his ascension.

Rapidly Transformed

No mountain is being so rapidly transformed as this little eminence which overlooks the Holy City. On the southern side of the little spot which has for centuries been pointed out as the Garden of Gethsemane, the Franciscan fathers who own and tend the garden have erected an artistic new basilica church at a cost of $2,500,000. While excavating for the foundations the builders came upon the remains of a church erected here in the fourth century. It was about this time that the Garden of Gethsemane was located, and the discovery of the remains of this ancient building is accepted by many as further proof of the genuineness of the site.

There is certainly no eminence anywhere adorned with such an array of sacred buildings as the Mount of Olives, consisting of churches, tombs, shrines and monuments. One of the most curious of these structures is the Church of the Lord's Prayer, near the summit of the mount, close to a little Arab village. It is in the hands of the builders and has been partially torn down in order to allow of the erection of a grand new church in commemoration of the termination of the Great War. In the hall of this church, built in the form of a court, the Lord's Prayer may be seen written in 32 different languages. The church is said to mark the spot where Jesus taught his disciples to pray, and it was here that Peter the Hermit, instigator of the first Crusade, preached a sermon.

Built in 330 A. D.

While carrying out some excavations in front of the church the builders stumbled across the lower courses of some large edifice. Archæologists have since identified these blocks as the foundations of the Church of Eleona, a very valuable find. History records how Queen Helena, the mother of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, built a church on Olivet over the grotto in which Jesus taught his disciples to pray. That was in the year 330 A. D. Since then the building was razed to the ground and its very location lost sight of. Now that the site has been found, a large new church is being erected on the foundations of Queen Helena's structure, as a thankoffering for the termination of the Great War.

The building activities now going on at Jericho, which bids fair to convert this old Bible city into a winter rendezvous for tourists, has called attention to the Mount of Temptation, whose base today can be reached easily from Jericho by a well-defined path. Perched like an eagle's eyrie, high up on its perpendicular face, stands one of the most interesting monasteries in Palestine. It was from the top of this mountain, tradition says, that Jesus was shown the kingdoms of this world and their glory. The traditional cave in which the Master passed his 40 days' fast has been transformed into a chapel. From the summit, which lies 1130 feet above the Jericho plain, a magnificent view is to be had. One can look across the Dead Sea to Mount Nebo, from whence Moses viewed the Promised Land.

This memorable spot on the earth's surface is today the scene of a daring and interesting treasure hunt. There is a tradition among the Jews that the Prophet Jeremiah hid in one of its clefts the Ark of the Covenant and the Altar of Incense, which Moses made at the command of Jehovah, "according to the pattern shown to thee in the Mount" (Sinai), before the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Chaldeans, and their consequent profanation. J. Futterer, president of the American Jerusalem Bible Institute of Los Angeles, is now putting this theory to a test. He has been granted permission to search the mountain and when I last heard he was busy examining the sacred mountain preliminary to a thorough investigation of its numerous clefts and depressions.

Ark of the Covenant

There was no object held in such veneration by the ancient Hebrews as the Ark of the Covenant. It was the most sacred of their religious symbols. In design it was an oblong chest, made of acacia or shittim wood. It was overlaid with pure gold, both within and without, 2½ cubits in length and 1½ cubits in width and height. A rim of gold ran along the edges, and the staves by which it was carried passed through rings of gold. Inside the Ark were the tablets of stone on which the Commandments were engraved, a golden pot containing manna, and Aaron's rod that budded. The lid or covering of the Ark formed a mercy seat, at each end of which was a golden cherubin with outspread wings.

But the Ark was only one of the many valuable treasures which Jeremiah is supposed to have hidden. There was the Altar of Incense, the Table of Shewbread, in addition to candlesticks, lavers and vessels, nearly all of them being of pure gold. Those competent to judge estimated their value at not less than $100,000,000.

True, others have looked elsewhere for these lost Temple treasures, but so far without success. Just before the war Captain Parker made a search for these sacred articles under the Temple area in Jerusalem. He was led to do so through the declaration of a Swedish scholar, Mr. Juvelius, who declared that as a result of a study of Hebrew, and the Talmud, he had stumbled across the hiding place of the Temple furnishings. Although an extensive examination was made of the subterranean passages below the Temple area, nothing of value was found. This fact Mr. Futterer accepts as further proof that Mount Nebo is the site.

The position of the mountain is carefully recorded in Deuteronomy, but it was left to Dr. Tristram in the latter part of the nineteenth century, to discover its exact position. He found its summit strewn with huge bowlders, evidently the remains of some ancient edifice. The mountain stands 2643 fet above the surrounding plain and is not difficult to climb.

Above the Plain of Esdraelon

Next to the Mount of Olives, in sacred associations, comes Mt. Tabor, which is accepted by many scholars as the scene of the transfiguration. It rises abruptly like a mammoth molehill in a garden, at the northern end of the great Plain of Esdraelon. The view from Mt. Tabor is particularly fine. Galilee lies spread out beneath the eye to the north. The white houses of Nazareth, nestling among the hills, are near at hand to the northwest. To the northeast the upper end of the blue waters of the Sea of Galilee appear, with Safed, "a city set on a hill," a little to the left, and snowy Hermon beyond on the right. Turning southwestward, we have the great Plain of Esdraelon, its cultivated fields and orchards, the result of Jewish enterprise, giving it the appearance of a huge patchwork quilt. And at the farther end of the plain rises Mt. Carmel.

Close to Nazareth we have the Hill of Precipitation, mentioned in Luke. Near the Sea of Galilee, we have the Mount of Beatitudes, associated with the Sermon on the Mount and also with the scene of the feeding of the five thousand.

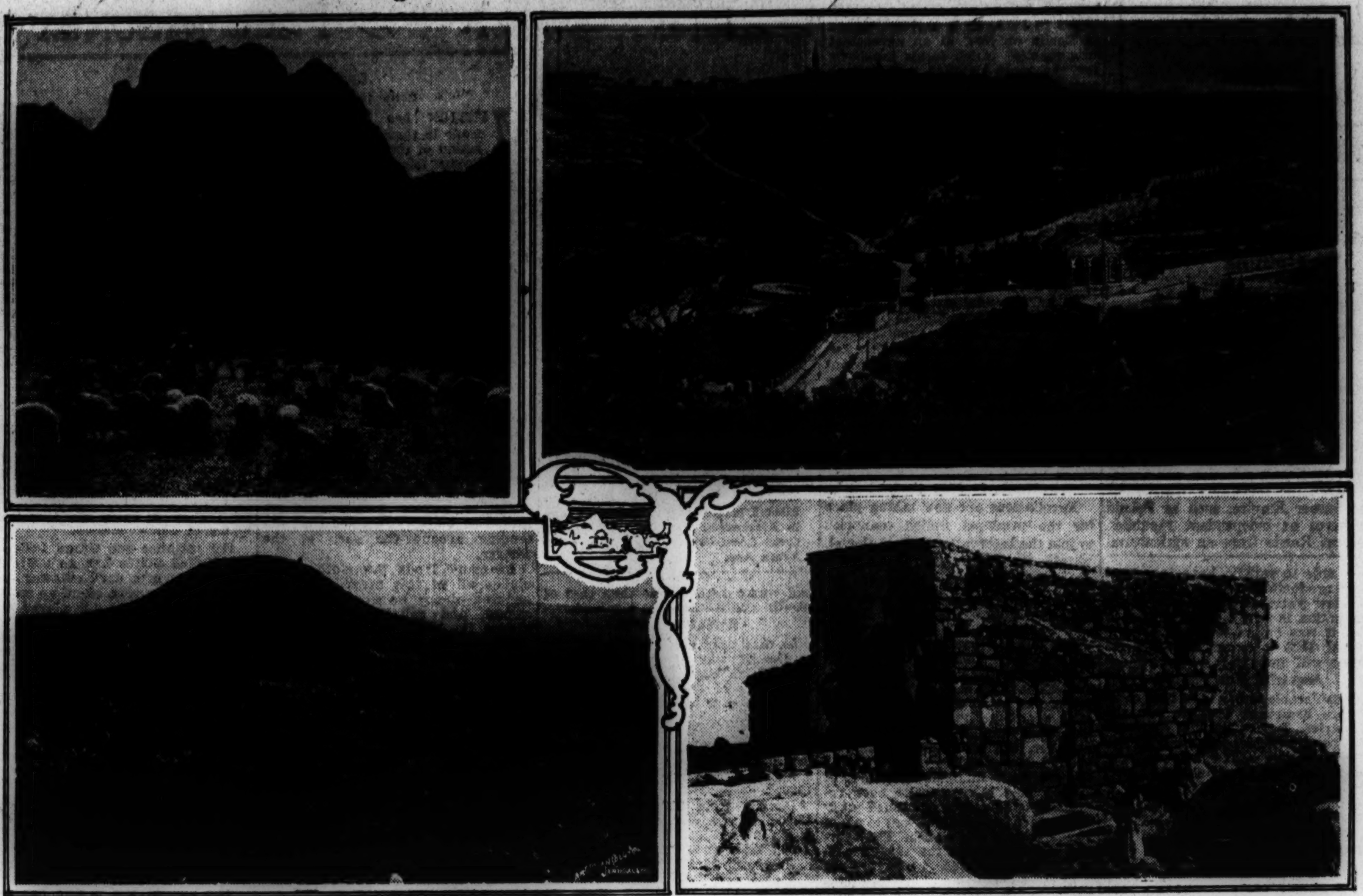
One of the least visited up to the present of the sacred mountains of this historic land is Mt. Sinai, that bold, awe-inspiring granite peak, in the Sinai Peninsula, where Moses is said to have received the Law and had a vision of the glory of God. Up till now there were two routes. You could go all the way from Suez through the wilderness, as did the Israelites of old, a journey of eight days, or you could take steamer to Tor, a village which lies about 140 miles down the coast, and from this point strike directly inland to the sacred mountain. The latter route meant a saving of several days, but was feasible only to those who could speak Arabic and were sure of procuring the necessary camels and guides to carry them across the desert to the historic mountain. Now the journey can be made by automobile from Suez to the Monastery of St. Catherine, which lies at the foot of the holy mountain. The service was only started last summer and the more powerful cars accomplish the journey in 24 hours. It not only means a great saving of time, but will no doubt result in attracting many tourists to this historic region.

Climbing Mt. Sinai

Although the way is chiefly across barren desert, one passes through delightful oases with their Bedouin encampments and along gorges whose rocks are rich in lovely coloring. As our goal is approached so we begin to climb, and every few minutes some spot is pointed out, interesting because of its association with Moses or the Israelies. It is not until we begin to cross the spacious plain of Wadi-el-Raha that sacred Mt. Sinai looms up, bold and impressive. It was on this plain that the Israelites are thought to have encamped while Moses ascended the sacred mountain. The monastery of St. Catherine, at its foot, was founded by Justinian in A. D. 530, and here dwell 25 Greek monks from Cyprus and Crete. The church is said to be built over the spot where God appeared to Moses in the burning bush, and visitors must remove their shoes before approaching the altar, for it is considered holy ground. The library is particularly interesting and is famous for its many old Biblical manuscripts. It was in this library that Professor Tischendorf discovered the famous Greek manuscript of the New Testament, the "Codex Sinaiticus," dating back to A. D. 400.

From the monastery two ways lead to the summit of the mountain, and as a rule the party is conducted by one of the monks. The favorite route is by the so-called "Pilgrims' Steps," a rough stairway constructed by the monks of large granite slabs, said to number over 7000. A stiff climb of about 45 minutes brings one to the small Chapel of St. Mary, beyond which one passes through two old gates, and thence to a picturesque small plateau with a tall cypress tree. And so one climbs up and up until the summit is gained, which is crowned with a rough, stone chapel, said to mark the spot where Moses hid when the Lord passed by, and where he received the Law. The view is unexpectedly extensive, in grandeur decidedly unique. One appeared to be in a sea of mountain peaks of varying shapes, to which must be added the beautiful coloring of the granite—the red, brown, and gray tints of the nearer peaks and the purple shades in the distance blending sky and mountains together.

The Pilgrim to Palestine Finds Wonder on Every Height



Courtesy of the American Colony, Jerusalem

Upper—Shepherd With His Flock Before Mount Sinai. Right—A General View of the Mount of Olives Taken From the Temple Area. Lower—Left, Mount Tabor, Associated by Tradition With the Scene of the Transfiguration. Right—Chapel of Elijah, Mount Sinai.

Sunset Stories

Scroggins Swings High and Wide

WITH a cozy breakfast beneath his little waistcoat and his cane click-clicking on the frosty path, Roger P. Scroggins swaggered along Oliver Wendell Holmes Walk.

Swagger is just it. For he had been back from his famous travels to Chicago, Cook County, only a day and any squirrel who travels that far and comes back home again has a right to swagger, and who will say him nay.

While swaggering, Scroggins heard a shout.

And as usual when hearing shouts, he peered here and there, up and down, to see whence they came.

"Ah!" exclaimed the old Boston Common personage as he saw a long thick rope hanging from a tree. "Perhaps they need my help!" And away twinkled his legs and his cane and his swing-tailed coat.

"Soon the Old Squirrel Was Swinging Gayly."

What he had seen was a piece of tree-fixing going forward on one of the huge English elms (ulmus campestris), the pride of every Boston squirrel. To fix the tree, men had swung ropes over the topmost limbs of the great tree and at the end of each rope was a loop, and in the loop a man thrust his foot, so he could work on the tree in safety.

Now one of the ropes had broken loose in such a way that it was swinging far out from the end of a quite small limb, and the shouting arose from the fact that the men couldn't seem to catch the rope back into their grasp. So there it hung. And the men shouted some more. But the rope still hung, far out of reach.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, more to himself than to the frosty world. "Here's where an old squirrel shows he can do something a man can't."

So saying, Mr. Scroggins carefully placed his cane on the frozen grass, set beside it his hat and, with his coat tails flying, away he leaped across the intervening ground and with one agile jump, remarkable in a squirrel so old, was up the tree. "Hooray! Scroggins!" shouted the men. The shouts echoed up and down the Common. An idling group of pigeons flew to see what was happening. Then a perfect cloud of sparrows who were even busier idling flew likewise.

There they saw old Scroggins climbing up and up into the branches of the elm. "Hooray!" rose more shouts. "Scroggins! Scroggins!" And these shouts brought more pigeons and more sparrows, among them Mr. Scroggins's best friends, Florrie and Fib.

"What's the old lad up to!" muttered Florrie.

"Whatever it is—ooray!" answered Fib.

And now Scroggins had reached the little branch over which the rope was caught. Surely and nimbly he ran along the branch and caught hold of the rope.

Wild shouts at this!

Then he began to "shinny" down the rope, head first, his coat tails swinging in the breeze like a flag.

He ran down the rope like a circus acrobat for a few feet, then stopped, cocked up his head, smiled at the clustered spectators below, waved one paw carelessly, and then ran down a few more feet. Soon he reached the loop at the bottom. There he paused, for he didn't know quite what to do next. However, the wind solved his problem, for up across the Common came a great puff of northwest wind and Scroggins at the end of the rope began to swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock. Another blast of wind came along, and he swung some more. Soon the old squirrel was swinging gayly, as high and wide as ever squirrel swung.

But it didn't seem to be getting him a great deal, except cheers. There were plenty of those.

By and by—it seemed as though he had been swinging for hours—Mr. Scroggins climbed up the rope a few feet. But the wind was blowing so hard he couldn't get up any further, and here he stuck, and swung.

Up from the crowd of onlookers sped Florrie on swift wings. Seizing the Scroggins coat tails, she flew back to earth with a squirrel hanging from her beak.

"Why did you do that?" said Scroggins, as he got his breath back.

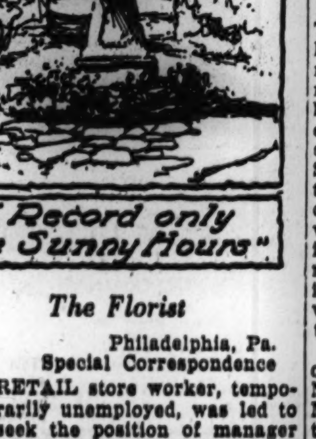
"Where were you swinging to?" replied Florrie.

"Well, that's another matter," said Scroggins.

He Laughed Out of Turn; Ejected From Show, Sues

CHICAGO (AP)—Suit for $25,000 has been brought by Thomas J. Pillion, salesman, as compensation for the humiliation he said he suffered when ejected from a theater because he laughed at a movie sub-title that was not intended to be funny.

"How can a man tell," asked Pillion, "when to laugh and when not to? They might show a 'This is comical' line with some of their titles and a 'This is very, vary sad' with others."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Florist

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

A RETAIL store worker, temporarily unemployed, was led to seek the position of manager of a run-down florist establishment—a place of which it was said: "The trade had been driven away." The second week after he began work a large batch of winter-blooming primroses came back from a banquet table decoration with but slight damage to bloom and plant. The greenhouse foreman explained that their custom was to throw all used and unsalable stock on the rubbish pile; but the new manager was sure that there was still some joy in those plants that should not be wasted.

To every child returning from school that passed the florist's door, was given a primrose to take home. The many happy "Thank you's" and the surprise and delight that shone from their faces gave birth to a plan to pass on to the homes of the neighborhood children the unused and left-over flowers of the store and greenhouse.

Nearly every day through the year these little spreaders of sunshine have come to the door at noontime with their shrill call, "Any flowers today?" to share with the florist the blessings of a business that no longer knows of stagnation and dullness.

BROADER LAWS ON ALIEN QUOTA SYSTEM ASKED

Extension of Immigration Plans to Include Nations Now Exempt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Extension of the immigration quota system to Canada, Mexico and all other countries now excluded from the law is advocated by Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration.

Mr. Hull's statement was issued at the same time Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was telling the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization the immigration service is impeded by lack of funds.

Exhausting of appropriations suspends deportations, Mr. White said, and added the Bureau of Immigration could readily use $10,000,000 a year instead of the $7,110,000 proposed in the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. Hull said new arrivals must be limited to the nation's capacity to absorb them; that immigration laws should be enforced with justice to all, and mercy should be extended in cases where the nation's own "careless methods" created family-destroying situations.

Mr. White told of 12,055 deportations in the fiscal year ending June 30, at an average cost of $87 per person. This included 2700 deportations to Mexico where the cost is small.

IRON PRICES ADVANCED

Eastern Pennsylvania Furnaces advance foundry iron quotations 50 cents a ton to minimum of $19.50 base furnaces. Sheet quotations firmer. Outlook is for increased production.

ROSENBAUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Know the Advantages of Saying "Charge It!"

You are saved the inconvenience of making payments at the various departments. No waiting for change—Convenient in ordering by mail or phone. Your monthly itemized account makes it easy to keep a check on all household expenditures.

Charge Account Office,
Eleventh Floor

At Home
and Studio Photography
W. O. Breckon
Studios
Mayflower 2237-2238-0155
Forbes Building
Forbes and
Atwood Streets
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Finest
Fur Coats
Sacrificed
Take advantage
of Unusual Savings

Queen Quality
JANUARY SALE
of Queen Quality Shoes
$5.85 and $7.85
QUEEN QUALITY
BOOT SHOP
235 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Highway Shop
Lamps, Shades, Italian and
Spanish Pottery
Wedgwood and Spode
Earthenwares, Glass
304 Beaver Street, Sewickley
Branch Shop
3007 Jenkins Arcade—3rd Floor
PITTSBURGH

Diamonds
Since 1832
JOHN M. ROBERTS
& SON CO.
429-431 Wood Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Introducing the
New Cecil Range $55.00
with heat regulator, $69.00

A modern and efficient gas cooking range. Produced on a large scale it brings a complete and convenient range within reach of the modest income.

Full porcelain enamel throughout. Many practical features. Convenient payments may be arranged.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Wm. B. Schleisner Store
THIRTY NORTH THIRD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.
The Little Price
Apparel Shop
(Rear of Store)
abounds with new
Frocks and Coats
14.75 24.75
Up Up

Schenley
Men's Shop
Hats
Haberdashery
OPEN EVENINGS
Heck & George
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMOND NATIONAL
BANK at PITTSBURGH
DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK
AGENTS FOR ALL STEAMSHIP LINES
For Full Information and Reservations consult our
TRAVEL AND TOUR
DEPARTMENT
FIFTH AND LIBERTY AVENUES
Telephone Atlantic 3475
Charles G. Andrews, Mgr.

January Clothing Reduction
All Clothing Reduced
DoutrichS
Always Reliable
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Unusual Sale—Men's
Society Brand Suits
$35.00
The $45 to $55 Qualities
The entire regular stocks, with the exception of plain staple colors—hundreds in all—in the most drastic clearance sale in years. All the favored models, fabrics and patterns. For men and young men.
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lovely Lingerie
in the
January Sale

Dainty underthings to delight *feminines* are offered in this January Sale of Lingerie, French crepes, crepe de chines, georgettes, nainsook, radium, rayon, French voile and cotton crepe in bewitching array . . . fluffy with lace and net, ribbons and rosebuds . . . or patrician with simple hemstitching. They offer a rainbow spectrum of soft shades . . . palest peach and pink, green like tender new lettuce, orchid, blue and white. Ranging in price from dainty step-ins and chemise of French voile, at 85¢, to the finest crepe de chine gowns, at 9.75.

Little French Shop—Sixth Floor
KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

WORLD'S OUTLOOK *for* 1928 IN Business and Industry

RUSSIA

Soviet Committed to Intensive Industrialization Program to Absorb Surplus Peasant Population, While All Lines of Trade Are Gaining

The following, on Russia, Poland, and the Free City of Danzig, is the eighth installment in a series of articles on business conditions and outlook in 21 countries written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *Italy, Holland and Spain will be discussed next.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

THE business and economic outlook in Russia is first of all determined by the fact the Soviet Government is committed to a program of intensive industrialization of the country. Before the war, agriculture overshadowed industry in Russia's economic life. This situation was accentuated by the political changes which followed the revolution, when some of the more industrialized regions of the former Empire, such as Poland and the Baltic states, established themselves as independent republics. The Soviet Government desires to transform Russia from an agricultural into an industrial country. First, because large-scale industry is the mechanical basis for socialism; second, because it wants to see Russia freed from dependence on foreign states; and third, because the development of industry, it is believed, will absorb the surplus peasant population which today is swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Inasmuch as the Government in Russia controls at once the industries, the banking system and the foreign trade, it is able to exert a powerful influence on the molding of the economic life of the country.

Import American Goods

The United States sold goods valed at $63,524,037 to Russia during the past year, simultaneously importing $14,856,555 Russian goods. These figures do not include Russian exports of manganese, valued at $3,000,000, or of furs to the amount of several million dollars under special concession agreements.

By far the largest item in the Soviet purchases in America was cotton, $42,372,666. Other articles which figured prominently in the list were industrial equipment (almost $7,000,000); agricultural machinery (mostly tractors), $5,500,000, and metals for over $5,000,000.

Soviet foreign trade is organized on the plan of rigorously excluding imports which might be classified as luxuries or even as comforts, and buying mostly machinery and industrial raw material, like cotton, which is not produced in sufficient quantities within the Russian frontiers.

Export Revival Slow

One of the main difficulties with which the Soviet economic authorities are compelled to grapple at the present time is the slow revival of the export trade. Trade Commissar Anastasius Mikoyan recently stated Russia's exports, which amounted to 766,000,000 rubles during the last year, are only 42.6 per cent of the pre-war value. The decline is especially marked in agricultural products.

Working at top speed, the Soviet factories are not yet able to satisfy the demands of the population, and especially of the peasants, for manufactured goods. The state and co-operative stores which deal in textile and rubber goods are besieged by long lines of impatient customers. The country stores are often inadequately supplied. Moreover, prices of manufactured goods are very high.

Under these circumstances, the peasants show a tendency to eat their eggs and butter, to spin their flax and to hoard their grain, rather than to throw these articles on the market.

Suspicious of Banks

The peasant has always been suspicious of banks, and paper money has lost its attraction for him since his experiences during the years of war and revolution, when the old currency was wiped out of existence.

It seems likely the peasants will supply an insufficient quantity of goods for export until the state industries supply him with an adequate quantity of manufactured goods at satisfactory prices.

Russia's commercial connections with the outside world are still slight and insubstantial. The Soviet Government has not obtained any foreign loans, and this also holds good for the Soviet commercial and industrial organizations. Various foreign banks have extended commercial credits, Germany having gone beyond any other country in this respect by granting a state guaranteed credit of 300,000,000 marks, which the Soviet trading organizations were bound to apply to the purchase of German products.

Financial Blockade

Something in the nature of a financial blockade is still maintained against Russia; the Russian chervonetz, or 10-ruble note, is not exchangeable outside the borders of Russia. This fact, combined with the absence of loans and long-term credits, tends to keep Russia's imports down to the comparatively low level of its exports.

Concessions to foreign capital have played a very small rôle in Russia's industrial development. Altogether 110 concessions are functioning in the Soviet Union; but they account for only .9 per cent of all the industrial production of the country.

Although little aid has been received from outside, the Russian industries, stimulated as they are by an enormous potential market, the needs of which they have not yet been able to satisfy, have increased their production rapidly during the last few years until the volume of production is now 6 per cent higher than it was before the war. By the end of 1928 it is expected the increase will amount to 19 per cent.

Acquiring New Capital

Considerable supplies of new capital are beginning to flow into the industries. During the last year new investments in industry amounted to 975,000,000 rubles, as against charges for depreciation of about 300,000,000. The electrification of the country is making steady progress, about 350,000,000 rubles having been invested in this direction during the past four years.

Among the big projected enterprises are the hydroelectric power plant on the River Dnieper; a new railroad line, 900 miles in length, connecting Turkestan with Siberia, and a canal between the Volga and Don Rivers. Work on the first two projects has actually begun. Each will take four or five years, at an estimated cost of 140,000,000 rubles.

Some industries which did not exist in pre-war Russia, such as high-power turbine construction, production of textile machinery, and tractor-building, are now beginning to appear. Industries which were in their infancy before the war, such as agricultural and electro-technical machinery, have substantially developed.

Sales Prices Too High

The basic problem of Russian industry is to cut down its sales prices, which are still abnormally high, without diminishing its profits, which are essential for further expansion and development.

The Soviet banking system, headed by the State Bank, is entirely under governmental control. The amount of currency in circulation is 1,671,000,000 rubles. The ruble is stable in Russia, although it is not exchangeable at par outside the country. Deposits in savings banks have fallen off very greatly.

Many economic problems in Russia, such as unemployment, lack of housing, shortage of goods and a high price level of manufactured goods, will probably remain for many years. No remedy for them is visible.

Given normal and peaceful political conditions, Russia's foreign trade will gradually grow. Every year the country produces more exportable goods.

To the limit of its capacity Russia will remain a buyer of machinery, metals and industrial raw material in foreign markets.

POLAND

Trade Treaty With Germany Expected Early in New Year

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Warsaw

GIVEN freedom from external difficulties, the year 1928 promises extremely well for the Republic of Poland. The budget situation is healthy. Currency stabilization has been definitely attained. Interest rates are gradually declining. Additional American loans for constructive purposes are pending. Industries are expanding steadily and on a sound basis. Unemployment shows a marked decrease, compared with a year ago. The peasants are thrifty and industrious. Perhaps most important of all for the economic welfare of Poland and eastern Europe in general, it is probable the New Year will see the restoration of normal commercial relations with Germany, based on a definite trade treaty advantageous to both countries.

With the final stabilization of zloty exchange and the reconstruction of Polish finances made possible by the $72,000,000 loan secured in October, the national exchequer is now in a healthy condition. Against a note circulation of approximately 900,000,000 zlotys, the Bank of Poland holds about 1,400,000,000 in gold and foreign currencies.

Close to 50 per cent of the note circulation is covered in actual gold. The bank, therefore, is in a position of exceptional strength.

The budget situation is likewise sound. When the fiscal year ends March 31, it is practically certain a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure will be shown.

Seeking Trade Treaty

Positive steps have been taken during the last few weeks toward liquidating the so-called "trade war" between Poland and Germany which began in 1925. By a protocol signed in Berlin on Nov. 21 an agreement was reached which forms the basis for the more detailed negotiations now taking place between trade experts of the two countries.

The lumber and coal-mining industries of Poland will be the ones to benefit most directly by the improved commercial relations with Germany. Prior to the economic rupture in 1925, the Polish Upper Silesian mines supplied about 250,000 tons of coal monthly to Germany's eastern market.

It is expected the forthcoming commercial treaty with Germany will remedy this condition early in 1928.

Poland's annual output of coal is now more than 30,000,000 tons, of which about 18,000,000 tons are required for the home market. Approximately 50 per cent of the coal exported is now shipped from the Free Port of Danzig.

Concurrently with the increase in coal output the metallurgical establishments of Poland have made considerable headway during recent years.

Wants to Join Cartel

Negotiations are now taking place for the principal Polish foundries to join the International Steel Cartel. Within the last week or two, an agreement has been reached for three of the largest Polish plants to join the International Pipe Syndicate—which is under German control—and this is presumably a steppingstone to the Polish metallurgical industry becoming members of the International Cartel.

Another important source of mineral wealth to Poland is oil. Unlike coal mining and metallurgy, however, the oil industry has lost ground during recent years owing to the gradually diminishing output of crude. This has naturally been reflected in the export of refined products, which has now dropped to about 20,000 pounds per month. The average monthly export for 1926 was in excess of 30,000 tons.

In the hope of improving the situation, the Government has recently passed a law for the purpose of encouraging oil companies to "wildcat."

Exports Cotton Goods

Brief mention needs also to be made of the textile industry, since Poland imports raw cotton from the United States to the amount of about $30,000,000 a year. Lodz, the Manchester of Poland, ships considerable quantities of cotton goods to southern European markets.

It is unfortunate for Poland industrial expansion has been accompanied during the last year or two by a decline in agricultural production—a decline of lessened surplus available for export. In other words, agricultural output in Poland is not keeping pace with growing population, and this becomes especially noticeable in a comparatively poor crop year like the present one has been.

The result is that Poland is now importing bread grains on a considerable scale, and this, in turn, has thrown the trade balance against her.

Poland is still passing through the disturbing effects of land reform, with the division of the large estate into peasant proprietorships.

The solution of Poland's food problem clearly lies in the motorization of agriculture. Poland this year has imported more than 500 American tractors, and expects to import twice as many in 1928. The motorization of agriculture is held in check not so much by peasant mentality as by the fact money is still too scare to permit the extension of farm credits on the scale required.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

Baltic Port Regains Power Through Poland's Commerce

By ROBERT MACHRAY

Danzig

TIME was when Danzig, then under the political and economic influence of Poland, was the greatest port on the Baltic. History, as so often, is repeating itself. Under the stimulus of Polish trade and commerce, Danzig has regained its former importance.

While a considerable share of the carrying trade from and into Poland is still done by way of foreign and especially German ports, the bulk of it is centered in the Free City.

This is natural enough, given the present political conditions, for the port stands at the mouth of the Vistula, and has tributary to it practically the whole immense basin of that great Polish river.

1927 Was Best Year

In 1912, which was Danzig's best year before the World War, nearly 6000 ships entered and quitted the port, the total tonnage being approximately 2,000,000 tons. After the war there followed two or three lean years, and Danzig was far from flourishing. Then the tide began to turn.

Poor crops in succession in Poland had caused the depression, but in 1925 the Poles had a magnificent harvest, and this soon had its effect on Danzig. In 1926 nearly 12,000 vessels entered and left the port, with a total tonnage of upward of 6,800,000 tons, a record that far surpassed for the same period, that of Stettin and was a little better than that of Stettin and Königsberg together.

Helped by Strike

In that year much of the success of Danzig was to be attributed to the British coal strike, which had the result of sending huge exports of Polish coal to Sweden and other countries, not excepting Britain itself.

Figures from January to November, plainly indicate 1927 will make a showing even better than that of 1926.

During those 10 months nearly 13,000 ships entered and quitted the port of Danzig, the total tonnage being more than 7,100,000.

How remarkable these statistics are is evident when it is recalled that in 1913 Petrograd, then the greatest port on the Baltic, had 6,600,000 tons and Riga, the next in importance, had about 4,000,000 tons.

In Ancestor's Seat

Underwood

WILSON SELDEN WASHINGTON

Collateral Descendant of First President of United States, Has Just Been Elected Master of the Masonic Lodge in Alexandria, Va., Over Which His Great-Great-Great-Uncle Presided 138 Years Ago.

YALE UNIVERSITY RAISES TUITION FEE

Increase, Effective Next Fall, From $350 to $400

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Increase in its undergraduate tuition from $350 to $400, effective next fall, is announced at Yale University. The announcement stated additional appropriations would be made to prevent the increase from adding to the financial burdens of the self-supporting students, who now comprise a third of the undergraduate body, and who are receiving aid from the university to the amount of more than $270,000 a year.

The undergraduates now pay less than half the cost of their instruction, according to the announcement. The present increase is for the purpose of securing from those students who can afford it, a more adequate contribution toward the cost of their education.

A number of leading universities, it was said, have been obliged to increase their tuition fees in order to balance their income against the greatly increased costs of recent years, and have in several instances raised the charge to the student beyond the new rate at Yale.

JAPANESE DOLLS VIEWED

Guests of the Japan Society in Boston had an opportunity last evening to see the singularly beautiful collection of "doll ambassadors" presented to the children of the United States in the name of more than 2,500,000 Japanese children when they were present at a joint reception of the society and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at the Copley-Plaza. These dolls were selected from the group of 58 which have been sent from Japan as a reciprocal expression acknowledging the gift of 13,000 dolls distributed as from American children to their Japanese sisters last year.

STANLEY HORNBECK APPOINTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of Stanley K. Hornbeck of Massachusetts, as chief of the division of far eastern affairs, has been announced at the state department. Mr. Hornbeck, a lecturer on history of the Far East at Harvard University, will begin his new duties February 15. The post had been vacant since the appointment of Nelson T. Johnson to be assistant secretary of state.

NEWS of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°

Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

MENTION has already been made in these columns of the action of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands in adopting an official garb. Masonic clothing is an expression usually applied to the regalia, the whole of the distinctive items of one kind or another worn by the members of the order to indicate their working affiliation.

A button badge or any symbolic jewelry may suggest membership, but that is not altogether the meaning or purpose of regalia which to the Freemason usually applies to something of a uniform or livery, and is then known to him as clothing.

Such clothing, for example, may be but the plain white apron dear to all the craft. Or it may be the more elaborate apron embellished appropriately to show past or present official rank in the fraternity. Sometimes the official apron has imposing tassels or other pendants adorning it, and we also find the apron in certain jurisdictions attached to a showy tasseled cord extending around the neck of the wearer.

In many lands the clothing includes all of this array, with the addition of one or more collars or sashes, and gauntlets, and white gloves, the latter indeed being universally used and sometimes playing an important part in the several ceremonies.

◆ ◆ ◆

Without at least a certain minimum of regalia attendance and participation in Masonic functions is handicapped, if not impracticable. Armed with the necessary diploma or patent certifying to his membership, and also in possession of the official jewel of rank, the writer found it essential in one jurisdiction to carry along other parts of the recognized regalia to receive favorable notice and welcome from the brother on guard at the entrance to the hall of meeting.

Provision for this sort of reception should be made by visitors to any foreign jurisdiction. Little equipment may be required, but it does help the visitor's standing if he is well provided with the regalia of his rank and it has also a very lively interest for his hosts to whom any difference in custom shown by the visitor is as instructive and entertaining as what he himself discovers during his stay.

A plain apron is provided and freely furnished the visitor in lodges located in the United States, and an effort will be made to do the same courtesy for him on the other side of the "pond," but in the one case it is so common an experience as to be accepted as a matter of course, in the other it is usually expected only by American guests and provision for its exercise is much less a usual practice.

◆ ◆ ◆

Here may be injected the comment that visitors in good standing are welcome everywhere among their brethren, but while in some countries the visiting is looked upon as a privilege fully acquired by membership, in others it is rather a matter of private invitation to a family sort of gathering.

Thus examinations are few in the places abroad where the latter practice prevails. In one case a prominent Masonic official whose personal acquaintance in many parts of the world is extensive, assured the writer that in over 30 years he had taken a share in not more than half a dozen examinations of visitors, and these were from the United States. Visitors ordinarily come to such lodges by invitation, and in the company of those who are responsible for their presence.

◆ ◆ ◆

But to return to the clothing suggested by the preference exhibited by the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, the same tendency prevails elsewhere though it may not be so explicitly resolved into any dress formula established by formal edict from proper authority. While the Prince Albert coat or evening dress prevails, there have been other attempts at an appropriate background for the official apron and similar insignia of official station.

For instance one Grand Lodge in the United States has an attire for the officers of a dark cutaway coat, pearl gray trousers, stand-up collars, gray scarves, white silk gloves, with of course the whole outfit topped off with the silk hat. For public wear there is also a black cape lined with purple, and for winter wear there is provided a heavier cape.

All this is directly in line with the old permission legally extended to the craft to possess and use a distinguishing livery or uniform. In fact the pioneer guilds of seevral centuries ago in Europe were and are yet known as livery companies. They were allowed a peculiar dress of their own just as they are permitted a special motto and emblem, as well as an expressive title, all exclusively theirs.

◆ ◆ ◆

The special use of the hat as a symbol of authority continues at Masonic functions and this practice will probably survive. Some changes nevertheless have been introduced here and there and it is a fact that usual as it is to see the hat worn by masters and grand masters quite commonly in the United States while their associates are uncovered, the direct opposite custom prevails in the British Isles with a very few exceptions, as for example in the latter regard at Bristol on the southeast coast of England.

The symbolic associations that have clustered about the ceremonious wearing of the hat are to no small degree well-understood. Certain social conditions require special headgear; a cap worn by an adult at an evening function would be as unseemly now as the absence of a cap could be indicative of a status of slavery among the Romans of Cæsar's day.

The wearing of hats in synagogues, or by the Quakers in meeting-houses, or by kings in church, as is recorded by William Andrews in his "Antiquities and Curiosities," is in harmonious accord with what is reported of some later sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century usage in the house of worship. A seventeenth-century preacher, James Rowlanson, in 1650 laments the difference in deportment that in his day marked those who visited the gentleman's hall and the house of God. In the former they were uncovered but he goes on to say in his sermon:

"The apprentice that stands bareheaded all the week long in his master's shop must needs have his hat on in the church. Grant it an indulgence to the aged and the weak, who yet to testify reverence might put off hats, and to confess a weakness might keep heads warm enough with some other fit and grave covering. But what privilege but pride and wantonness can be alleged for the strong and healthful in times and places of no extremity of cold?"

These days are gone and to them have succeeded a decorum in ceremony that permits certain established styles of head-covering acceptable to the various classes of participants.

The wearing of a hat by the master of his lodge is, particularly in the United States, a recognized and usual mark of his authority among the brethren whom it is his duty to counsel and guide.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN CABINET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Changes in the British Columbia Cabinet, announced by J. D. MacLean, Premier, involve the retirement of William Sloan as Provincial Secretary and the appointment of T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, to that portfolio. Mr. Pattullo will hold both portfolios in future, while Mr. Sloan will continue as Minister of Mines. This arrangement is regarded as temporary, pending a complete reorganization of the Cabinet before the next general election, expected in 1928.

FIELD HOUSING PLAN WATCHED

Julius Rosenwald Studying $4,000,000 Venture in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With a view to launching large-scale housing projects for wage-earners, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, and other individuals and groups are watching closely the $4,000,000 housing venture of Marshall Field 3d, it was stated in Mr. Rosenwald's office.

While no definite plans are announced, it is explained persons interested in good housing are agreed the success of the Field development will be a guide to future action. A change in the building code of Chicago asked for the Marshall Field project is regarded as an important step in preparing the way for other housing ventures.

Alfred K. Stern, secretary of the housing commission appointed by the last municipal administration, is a son-in-law of Mr. Rosenwald. Members of this commission, under leadership of Miss Mary E. McDowell, former commissioner of public welfare, studied means of encouraging low-cost building for some time previous to the announcement of Mr. Field's program.

CAPTAIN HAMLET PROMOTED

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, commandant of the United States coast guard destroyer force, is expected to succeed Commander H. D. Hinckley as superintendent of the coast guard academy at Fort Trumbull, according to advices from Washington.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1900

SCOTT-POWELL
"A" MILK

Start the New Year Right by Wearing

Furs of the Better Grade

Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Advice About Insurance

Insurance today is a matter of wisdom in selection for the greatest protection.

MARY RUTH GAUL
INSURANCE
300 Walnut St., Philadelphia
Lombard 5270

10,000 Letter Heads $27.50

10,000 Envelopes to Match (6¾), $35.00 Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

Walter Hunter Company
JAMES F. MASON
1721 Ranstead Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way

There is a modern scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.

Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special pound rate service.

Fall Housecleaning suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and launder your curtains to your measurements.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
2831 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa. COlumbia 2060

Ask Your Neighbor
Family Washing and Ironing at a price you can afford.

New Way Laundries

West Phila. Plant: 4809-17 Aspen St. Belmont 6164
Germantown Plant: 400-12 E. Rittenhouse St. Germantown 7300
Branch at Media 1175

Printing

Blank Books
Office Supplies
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Steel Filing Equipment
Loose Leaf Devices
Lithographing
Die Stamping
Engraving

BUSINESS AND SOCIAL STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS

C. F. DECKER, Inc.
24 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

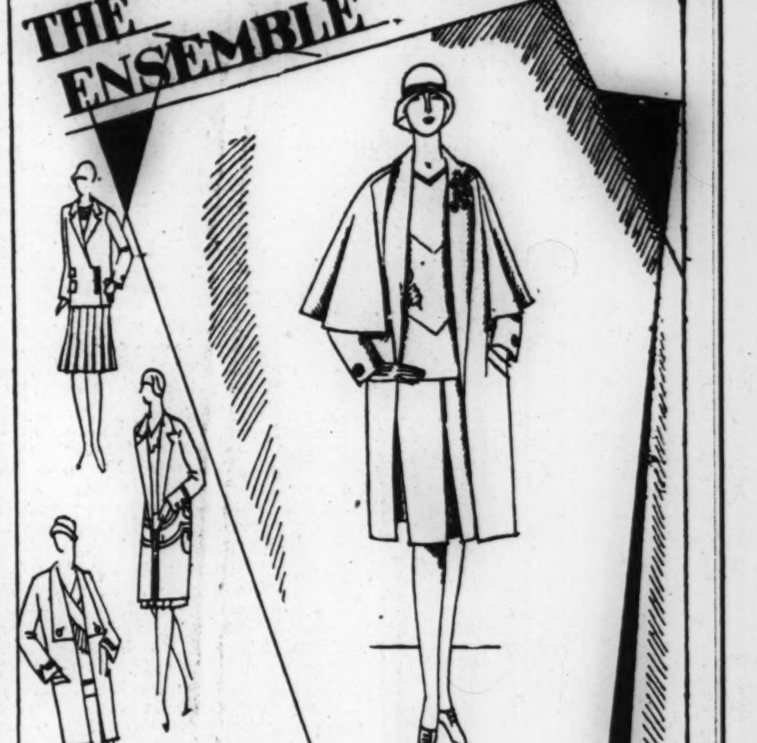
Fashions
RENAULT
1725 Chestnut St

Philadelphia women appreciate a shop of
DRESSES
at one price
24.75

Nothing More and Nothing Less

DRESSES AND GOWNS
For Every Occasion and
SO DIFFERENT

Under the Supervision of MR. LOUIS STONE of Philadelphia



Completeness Is the Smart Costume Theme . . .

Daytime costumes for north or south are charming expressions of the ensemble mode. Coat, skirt and blouse unmistakably belong.

New, in the Women's Gown Shop

- *—The Ensemble sketched above with a small cape at each shoulder of the coat, $85.*
- *—The Costume of tweed or jersey with blouse of flat crepe or one of the new knitted fabrics that are finer than one could imagine, and short jacket.*
- *—The Ensemble with three-quarter-length coat of tweed, basket weave or jersey is extremely sportslike and informal or with mode degrees of formality.*
- *—For traveling many women prefer the Ensemble with full-length coat, lined or unlined, in tones of grays or tan.*

$59.50 to $125

Strawbridge & Clothier—Second Floor, Market Street

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

"Winner's *Candies are* Winners"
CHOCOLATES
BON BONS
BUTTER CRISP
BUTTER CREAMS
Parcel Post Orders Promptly Filled
WINNER'S
4017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Baring 9975

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DE LUXE in every respect, this wonderful ice cream, Abbottmaid, has won the preference of those who serve only the best.

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore

Abbottmaid the de luxe ICE CREAM

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA
DEWEES
"Fashion in Good Taste"

. . . a necessity in every wardrobe . . .

GLEN BOGIE

"The All-Day-Long, All-Year-'Round Knitted Frock"

for—

the business woman — the shopping woman
the athletic woman — the club woman

Exclusively at Dewees in Philadelphia

Special, one week only (January 9 to 14)! With every "Glen Bogie" Frock, a very fine Collar and Cuff Set or a hand-blocked Silk Scarf is included in the regular price of the frock—29.50

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FRANCO-ITALIAN READJUSTMENT DEEMED NEAR

Dispute on Balkan Pacts Believed to Have Paved the Way for Friendly Moves

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—There are many signs that France and Italy will soon settle their differences and strengthen friendly relations; that after an adequate exchange of diplomatic views Aristide Briand and Benito Mussolini will meet to put the finishing touches to the edifice of peace.

If one looks back upon the past few years one must admit that, while Franco-German relations were steadily improving, Franco-Italian relations were steadily worsening. What profit would it be to Europe to substitute a Franco-Italian feud for a Franco-German feud?

Italy, rightly or wrongly, considers that it has a number of grievances, and for most of them it holds France to be at least partly responsible. Italy was weak during the peace conference, and, whatever may be thought of Fascism as a political system, it has undoubtedly given Italy a greater consciousness of its interests and of its power. No longer will Italy consent to be treated as a Cinderella among the nations. Unfortunately the voice of Italy grew somewhat too shrill. On the French side, it must be confessed, the kindliest feelings were not always shown, and, by a strange paradox, those politicians who were most pacific and conciliatory toward Germany were the most belligerent and uncompromising toward Italy. The French Radicals are perfectly sincere, but by temperament and tradition they are crusaders, and they became intolerant of the Italian régime because it differs from their own.

Social and Economical Causes

The fundamental causes of Franco-Italian misunderstanding were, however, social and economic. France is an under-populated country with the second largest colonial empire in the world. Italy is an overpopulated country, with inadequate raw materials, without sufficient commercial outlets, suffering from a virtual deprivation of colonies and of territories on which it might expand. "Italy must expand or explode," Mussolini once said, in an illuminating phrase.

But these social and economic disabilities were quickly translated into the political sphere. With a new sense of its prestige, Italy insisted that it should be assured of free passage in the Adriatic, and since Albania is at the opening of the Adriatic, Italy threw over the little country its protectorship—to the annoyance of Jugoslavia, situated on the eastern side of the Adriatic. France made common cause with Jugoslavia, thus arousing Italian resentment.

Italy believes that it has a right to enjoy a sort of hegemony in the Balkans, and there, in the Balkans, it found its influence checked by France, which, for other purposes, had rallied many of the Balkanic countries under its banner. Again, in the Mediterranean, which Italy regards as peculiarly its sea, France assumes a predominant position. It may be that Italian ideas of the Mediterranean are mistaken. Certainly Italian shores are washed by the sea, and Italian Libya stands on the African side of the Mediterranean.

But France, too, is in part washed by the Mediterranean, and has protectorates and colonies in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and a mandate for Syria. Great Britain is vitally interested in the Mediterranean, one of the great sea routes, and commands it by the gateway of Gibraltar and the exit of the Suez Canal.

Italy's Eye on Tangier

At first it seemed lamentable that France and Italy should indulge in a battle of treaties; but it is now possible to see that the quarrel over the Italo-Albanian pact, and the Franco-Jugoslavian pact, has served a useful purpose in bringing matters to a head. It is good that these pacts should have been subjected to independent criticism and should have been described as war pacts. Both sides began furiously to think. They realized the peril. The Italian view, which has much to justify it, is that the Italo-Albanian pact is a purely local arrangement on a subject that truly interests Italy; while the Franco-Jugoslavian pact might, in certain circumstances, oblige France to take up arms against Italy in a dispute in which France is not directly concerned. In any event, the force of public opinion has compelled the rulers of the two countries to examine seriously the situation in the hope of a speedy readjustment and reconciliation.

It remains for us to pass in review a few of the practical issues. Italy asks, for example, as a Mediterranean power, for participation in the Government of Tangier. It is true that Italy disinterested itself in Moroccan questions in return for France's renunciation of intervention in Libya. But by Morocco Italy did not intend the International Zone; and if England, France, and Spain are associated in Tangier, it would seem to be illogical to exclude the other Mediterranean power, namely Italy. Information gathered in Paris indicates that France is prepared to make proper concessions.

Italian Majority in Tunis

Then there is Tunisia. Italy had established a colony in Tunisia before France set up its protectorate, and today Italian settlers greatly outnumber the French. Italians help to give Tunisia its prosperity. Yet, at the end of the war, France denounced the convention which safeguarded the status of Italians. Their position is ambiguous, and they are liable to be deprived of their nationality, or to suffer disadvantages in the holding of property. Therefore Italy demands that Italians in Tunisia shall be allowed to remain, without difficulty, Italians, and have their children educated in Italian schools.

Moreover, Italy does not recognize the Anglo-French convention of 1919 delimitating the French frontier of Italian Libya. There has, further, been talk of a transference of the Syrian mandate from France to Italy, but this appears to be highly improbable.

There are many other points relating to the position of Italy in the Mediterranean, on the Adriatic, and in the Balkans; but these suffice to show the nature of the practical discussions which are to be engaged. There is nothing in them that is not susceptible of amicable settlement.

RADICAL CHANGE IN NEGRO UNION

Anti-White View Abolished, and Labor and Legislative Report System Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — From being a political and, to some extent, an anti-white organization, the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union in South Africa (representing most of the colored and native workers) has now been reorganized into a purely Labor movement.

A prominent member of the trade union movement in Britain is to come to South Africa for six months to a year in order to place the I. C. U. on a sound trade union basis, and five or six young men of the I. C. U. will be sent to colleges overseas to study international labor movements in order to be of use to the natives in South Africa.

Close Watch on Developments

"Under the new organization our men are going to be specially trained, and no native is going to be tolerated who is anti-white," said Clements Kadalie, the colored secretary. "The I. C. U. must be a true trade union movement. We do not abandon the idea, however, that our ultimate goal must be international socialism."

Mr. Kadalie said that the I. C. U. would have a research department in which all the daily and weekly papers would be collated, and all the speeches of the political leaders of the country would be collected and scrutinized closely, so that information would be readily obtainable about the political and trade union outlook.

"We want to have general statistics available for use at a moment's notice," Mr. Kadalie continued. "We want to know, for instance, what is the cost of living at Cape Town, the wages paid to dock laborers, and their general conditions. We must know the wages of the native or colored worker in relation to the European worker throughout all the towns of the Union, and through all the urban or rural areas.

To Have Legal Bureau

"We are also going to investigate the possibilities of industries being able to pay a higher wage to native employees. We want to find out what are the profits as far as every business undertaking is concerned.

"A parliamentary secretary is also essential. His business will be to go to Cape Town, and to listen to the debate when every bill dealing with any industrial question, or which has any relation to native affairs, is being discussed. We want to see where the sympathies of the members of Parliament lie. We want to know who are the progressive, the liberal, members; who support industrial progress, and according to our information we will advise those of our members at the Cape who have the franchise how to vote."

He added that in addition to other departments that would be formed there would be a legal department, which would be able to advise the organization exactly how it stood regarding enactments of Parliament and ordinances passed by provincial councils, particularly with reference to such matters as the Color Bar and the Native Administration Acts.

Facilities for Sports Make Norway Ideal Winter Playground

KING HAAKON AND QUEEN MAUD ON SKIS
Skiing May Be Called the National Sport of This Northern Country, and It Carries Its Devotees Into the Midst of the Glorious Splendor of Norwegian Scenery. In the Picture the Tall Man on Skis Is the King, and the Queen Stands Beside Him While They Watch the Progress of the Holmenkollen Long-Distance Race.

INCOME TAX CUTS OF 38½ P. C. IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The Tasmanian revenue for the past financial year increased on the preceding period by £373,000, and showed a surplus over expenditure of £185,000. In the year previous the Labor Government made a cut of 20 per cent in income tax, and in the past year Parliament sanctioned a further reduction of 18½ per cent.

In 1926 also the Commonwealth Government reduced taxation in Tasmania by 10 per cent, and now is making a further cut of a similar amount, so that the financial lot of the people has been very much improved. The total reduction is equivalent to about £3 per head, and will give a stimulus to trade. A concession is to be given to the unmarried class, who will now pay a small tax on £150, instead of £120, as formerly. The duty on amusement tickets not exceeding 1s. is to be wiped out.

RELIGION AS AID TO WORLD PEACE TOPIC OF PARLEY

Japanese Churchmen and Laymen of Three Great Sects to Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Seven hundred Shinto, Buddhist and Christian leaders will meet in Tokyo for four days from June 4 next in national convention for the purpose of further co-ordinating the work of Japan's three religions along non-theological lines. The Shukyo Konwakai, the organization formed three years ago with this object in view, hopes at some future date to promote a world conference of all religious faiths to the same end. Although coming into being as a result of the passage of the American immigration law, the Shukyo Konwakai is not motivated by anti-Americanism or anti-anything else.

Great Growth of Tolerance

The movement for such an organization had long been germinating in Japan, and the feeling aroused by the immigration law served only as a spur to bring decisive action. Some 10 years previously the Minister of Education had sought to promote a similar movement, but mutual tolerance had not progressed sufficiently at that time to permit it.

The change in attitude on the part of religious leaders in this country during the past decade is remarkable. The growth of tolerance and breadth of vision on the part of Buddhist and Shinto officials has been especially notable. They no longer look on the Christian faith with jealous eyes. In fact, of the three groups the Christian is the least inclined to yield any of its plans or precepts in order to bring about concerted action.

The movement for co-operation—it is most distinctly not a movement for union or amalgamation—lies in the moral, rather than the theological, field. There is no idea of interfering in the least with the tenets or doctrines of any religion, but there does exist the belief that all three groups have many aims in common which can best be accomplished by common action, and that inter-religious jealousy and intolerance should be strongly combated.

Dry Sentiment Divided

The Shukyo Konwakai's record is not a spectacular one as yet. Action was taken against the religious control bill during the last session of the Diet, but aside from this little has been done save to break down prejudice.

The necessity of treading warily and proceeding slowly is fully recognized, and the data for the forthcoming national convention is being carefully considered. The central topic of discussion will be world peace through religion, a subject on which it is believed disagreement is impossible. Religion's connection with education, religion's duty toward current trends of thought, and religion and present-day social problems will also be considered.

These latter problems will require delicate handling, for there is no unanimity as to how they should be dealt with. The Christian group, for instance, is strongly behind the movement for prohibition, but neither the Buddhists nor Shintoists see eye to eye with the Christians in this respect. Any attempt to put the convention forcibly on record as favoring prohibition is apt to cause more harm at the present time than good.

Other questions fall into the same category, but the officers of the Shukyo Konwakai believe that there is agreement, or near-agreement, on a sufficient number of questions to make the convention eminently worth while. One-half the delegates will be active religious workers and the other half interested laymen.

Aden Water Supply Found by Airplane

Population of 40,000 and 1500 Ships Dependent Before on Distilled Sea Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Information has been received from Aden, the Arabian port under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, that an artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheik Othman, from a depth of 1600 feet. With pumping, the supply is expected to reach 100,000 gallons a day.

The importance of this discovery will perhaps be realized from the fact that the population of Aden, numbering some 40,000 have had to depend for their water upon the costly process of condensing sea water, which has also to supply the needs of the 1500 vessels which enter the port annually, for Aden is the only port at which ships call for water between the Suez Canal and India and Ceylon.

The Government of Bombay, at the request of the Aden authorities, had sent the engineer in charge of boring works to Aden to find out the possibilities of obtaining water by artesian supplies. He went by airplane to the hills lying 30 miles to the north of Aden, where a river discharging at least 20,000,000 gallons daily flows through the hills on a rocky bed, and disappears into the desert nearly 1000 feet above sea-level, not being seen again on the surface.

New Guinea Pastures Declared of Value Rivaling That of Mines

Area, Compared to Best in Australia, Is Large—"Golden River" at Altitude of 7000 Feet Defies Miners With Strength of Its Current

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—While some prospectors returning here from the Edie Creek goldfields in New Guinea add details to the extraordinary facts about gold mining conditions there, other prospectors speak of having discovered yet greater riches in that little known land. They have found a stretch of sheep country which they pronounce to be as good as the best Australian. They also describe it as being of enormous extent.

The gold from Edie Creek is brought to Sydney, and the miners have appealed to the Government for a reduction in the duty. The views of the miners may be understood from a statement of conditions surrounding one gold shipment to Sydney of the value of £32,000. Freight and the smelting charges (incurred here) totaled £1335, and the balance of £30,853, was the amount that was taxed. There are two taxing authorities, the State of New South Wales and the Federal Government. The state tax amounted to £72 6s. 9d., and the federal to £1566 5s. 2d. The diggers hope that the federal authority will take into consideration the circumstances under which the gold is won, and, allowing for them, make a great reduction in the tax.

The climate is very wet. The diggings are up in the mountains 7000 feet. Mountain torrents when in spate tear into the alluvial field, and one stream is literally a golden river. It is not yet known how to work it, owing to the strength of the current even in normal times, but it is nevertheless pegged out as dredging leases. Great bowlders require to be removed, and if the bed is ever worked it is expected that the rock bottom will yield nothing but gold, the earth and gravel all being removed by the current.

The men working the Edie Creek deposits do not guard their gold. It is kept in the tents in tea tins or any other receptacle that is handy. Sometimes a friend coming into a tent to borrow the sugar tin finds that he has a gold tin instead, and returns it with annoyance. Sugar is almost as valuable and sometimes more esteemed.

Only one woman was on this field during the first six months of its history. The miners aver that she was a "super-Florence Nightingale." As compensation for her many kindnesses they passed a resolution that she would have to be given a good claim and worked it for her with native labor.

Teesdale Service
Electrical Contracting Repairing
STORAGE BATTERIES
RECHARGED REPAIRED
3421 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell Phone Sherwood 7664

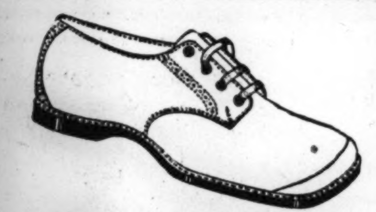
HATS of Youthful Smartness
La Paix
1118 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.
For the Social and Holiday Season

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.
JUST PHONE
STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

Established 1823
Charge Accounts Solicited
E. Bradford Clarke Co.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
LIMA BEANS AND MAINE CORN
Little Dot Limas, 35c per can
$4.10 per doz.
Little Quaker Limas, 30c per can
$3.50 per doz.
Finest Maine Corn, 25c per can
$2.85 per doz.
Golden Bantam Corn, 25c per can
$2.85 per doz.
Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

J. & T. Cousins Shoes
—noted for quality and fashion.
Their famous Modease models combine what every wants . . . comfort with style.
A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.
Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.
SPECIAL CHIFFON HOSIERY IN SERVICE WEIGHTS and all colors $1.95
J. & T. COUSINS
1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.
LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Phone Lansdowne 2062—2640



Dalsimer
'Tis a Feat to Fit Feet Fashionably
1204 to 1208 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA
The "Toe-Guard" Oxford for Sturdy Kiddies
A stout, good looking oxford reinforced with a sole-leather toe. Tan with flexible Spartan sole
$4.75

There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk
Ask for
Supplee Ice Cream
"Notice the Flavor"
Special Prices for Social Affairs
SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES
PHILADELPHIA
Camden Chester Atlantic City Jenkintown
Merchantville Darby Ocean City

TRY
March's
Philadelphia Scrapple
A delicious pork product fried like sausage
Six Pounds for One Dollar
Ham at 30 cents per pound
Pork Sausage at 35 cents per pound
Sliced Bacon in ½ lb packages at 40 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over
Parcel Post Paid
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5)
A. H. March Packing Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

Fashions RENAULT 1725 Chestnut St
Special Showing of Hats for Southern Wear
Prices Start at $10
Also Hats made to fit the head
PHILADELPHIA

Now → Natural "Iced Cream"
For the Main Line
Think of it! Our own pure, raw, Golden Cream made into a rich frappe-like, home-made Iced Cream in our own plant. Delivered daily and Sunday.
Phone orders to Wayne 1121
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies
Wayne, Pa.

You do save money using it
And you save time and trouble, for good Cummings Coal is easier to fire, gives more heating comfort and is cheaper in a year's heating than less carefully selected grades.
Fill up your bin now with
CUMMINGS COAL
Telephone Locust 4117
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia

SALE NOW IN PROGRESS
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA
RETIRING FROM 13th & CHESTNUT
PHILADELPHIA
THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE SOLD
TWO STORES FOR THIS SALE
Negligees, Underwear, Hats—On Sale at 13th & WALNUT
CONDITIONS OF SALE
because of the tremendous response we must eliminate
CHARGES EXCHANGES ALTERATIONS CREDITS APPROVALS
SOON "4 BLOCKS WEST" TO 17TH AND CHESTNUT

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Thoreau, Man of Letters

A Review by R. M. Gay, Simmons College

The Heart of Thoreau's Journals, edited by Odell Shepard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Henry Thoreau: the Cosmic Yankee, by J. Brooks Atkinson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

IN Professor Shepard's book is contained the distilled essence—what Henry James loved to call "the juice of the orange"—of 39 manuscript volumes compiled by Thoreau between 1837 and 1861. Large parts of these have appeared in the Works, particularly in the four volumes prepared by H. G. O. Blake: "Early Spring in Massachusetts," "Summer," "Winter" and "Autumn"; but the journals as a whole have been accessible only in the 14-volume edition issued in 1906. That edition is, of course, both expensive and unwieldy for the general reader, and the success of Professor Perry's "The Heart of Emerson's Journals" doubtless led to the present one-volume condensation. It was a happy thought, and Professor Shepard has done his work well.

It seems probable that Emerson advised Thoreau to keep a journal, that is, a "savings bank" in which ideas should be deposited to draw interest, although it is true that nearly all of the literary group in Concord followed Captain Cuttle's famous advice of "when found, make note of." Such a journal was by no means merely a trivial diary. It was rather what Coleridge called "aids to reflection"; that is, fertile thoughts, observations, and experiences which seemed to contain the element of growth, as well as notes on reading and conversation. In condensing Thoreau's journals, Professor Shepard's problem, then, was precisely the same as that of Professor Perry: to retain from among innumerable items those which severally and in their sum gave the best portrait of the mentality of the author. This he has done with much skill, and the Thoreau who looks forth from these pages is every inch a man.

A Happy Man

The first impression the reader derives from the perusal is that Thoreau possessed a rich intellect; the second, that he was a happy man. When I was a boy someone gave me the false notion that he was a morose rebel against society and a solitary who spent most of his time investigating inconsiderable nothings in woods and fields. I can easily forgive the person who misinformed me because my discovery of Thoreau, when it came, was all the more pleasant for the previous mistake. But the notion that he was a discontented idler and solitary quite generally persists among the American public, partly because a sociable country like the United States finds it hard to understand why any man should prefer solitude, and partly because many of Thoreau's published works do consist largely of detached observations of natural phenomena. And a long time has been needed to shatter the early picture of him as a little Emerson who happened to be fond of plants, birds and animals.

This book should do much to end such assumptions. Whether it is a finer book than the "Heart of Emerson's Journals" will be a matter of opinion, but there can be no doubt that for intelligent readers it will be a more interesting. Emerson's journal-records are so prevailingly abstract, he is so continually absorbed in general or moral considerations, that for many his "savings-bank" seems a little cold, just a trifle unhuman; but Thoreau possessed an almost unrivaled sense of fact and keenness of concrete observation. When he walked with Emerson he was, as someone has said, Emerson's hands and eyes, and, while he no doubt received much from the sage, he certainly gave much in return. His journals are compact of both the essence and the materials of poetry; Emerson's have the essence, but the materials are scanty.

Facts and Poetry

"I have," says Thoreau, "a commonplace book for facts and another for poetry, but I find it difficult always to preserve the vague distinction which I had in my mind, for the most interesting and beautiful facts are so much the more poetry and that is their success. They are translated from earth to heaven. I see that if my facts were sufficiently vital and significant, I should need but one book of poetry to contain them all."

The observation is valuable as conveying that Thoreau was, like Emerson, primarily a poet, even though, like Emerson, he lacked technical proficiency. In him the naturalist did not, as some have thought, predominate. What interested him most in facts was, not their use, but their color or values, as he himself intimates when he says: "Color, which is the poet's wealth, is so expensive that most take to mere outline or pencil sketches and become men of science." The heart of his journals, as Professor Shepard says, displays him as "all his life less a naturalist than a thinker and writer." "He should be read primarily as a man of letters."

Having said that Thoreau seems to have been happy, one is brought to a stand by Mr. Atkinson's beautifully written little book. For his conclusion is that, though Thoreau was a great man, he missed happiness. But the contradiction is only apparent for Mr. Atkinson grants that "in a comparative sense" Thoreau did enjoy happiness "quite beyond the common experience. When he let himself go under the most propitious circumstances, he tasted the highest sweets that life affords." And he "always rose to great heights when he addressed the impersonality of the Journal." That he was unable to attain an equal equanimity or serenity in his daily life in society was the fruit of his "distrust of human values."

Mr. Atkinson's purpose in writing his book was to present, not so much the Thoreau of the Journals and the Works, as the Thoreau who walked in the streets of Concord. He wished to rescue the portrait of the man from those who "looked upon him as a freak" as well as from those who pictured him as a "jolly comrade"; from those who condescended as well as from those who disliked him. And he has succeeded in presenting a richly interesting figure that gives the effect of verisimilitude. After what so some called the "jazzy" study of Bazalgette, this is quiet, sweetly reasonable, warmly sympathetic. It does not seem likely that we shall soon have a better.

First in Property, Too

A Review by Lewis Rex Miller

The Estate of George Washington, Deceased, by Eugene E. Prussing, Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

MORE than a thousand books have ben written about George Washington, and still they come. At least, half a dozen new ones appear in the publishers' lists this season. They range, in tone, from adulation to severe criticism. One of the most recent among Washington's biographers seems to go out of his way to find questionable details upon which to rear a defamatory structure. To such a work, Mr Prussing's book serves as a convincing effect. Mr. Prussing sets out neither to praise Washington nor to condemn him, but merely to examine his last will and testament, and see how his estate was administered after his passing. This, which would seem at first a prosaic and possibly melancholy task, has produced an interesting volume, and given Mr. Prussing, from an unusual angle, strong convictions about the father of our country. The daily thoughts, habits and actions of this Virginia surveyor and gentleman farmer, who "never meant to be either a great soldier or a statesman," reveal him as a genius among men of affairs.

"We have been told," writes Mr. Prussing, "that he was no genius, that all he did was the result of honest hard work and patient plodding, and that therefore what he did lies within the compass of any other intelligent, earnest and industrious man. It is not the truth. Washington had, in addition, an intense, passionate nature, which he controlled and used as a dynamic force, instead of permitting it to spend itself in selfish ends. He made it a driving spirit, to accomplish great patriotic and unselfish ends, while he kept an outward calm and straight path. This ruling of his spirit, devoting its energy to the good of mankind, is his true right to greatness. It is the essence of his example to the world."

Owned 63,000 Acres

Washington is not generally thought of as the first American millionaire, yet that he was reputed to be. Upon leaving the Presidency in 1797, he owned 63,000 acres of land in seven states. He was wealthy, not because he had been President, but in spite of that fact. Even in those days the Presidency of the United States was not a paying position. Washington had found it necessary to borrow £600 to enter upon his first term of office, and in the course of his years as President he had been obliged to sell $50,000 worth of lands to meet his expenses. The years after his retirement were devoted in large part to putting his estate in order, his personal affairs having suffered considerably from neglect while he was administering the fortunes of the Republic.

His last will and testament, though drawn up without legal advice, was a masterpiece of clarity. Not one of its terms was ever contested. Its provisions throw much light upon the things which Washington had most at heart.

For example, Washington had always abhorred slavery. Not only was it repulsive to his sense of justice and humanity, but he had never found it profitable. "He realized early in life," says Mr. Prussing, "that slave labor did not pay in Virginia unless abused, and he would not abuse it, just as he learned that tobacco raising ruined the land and the planter." Therefore, he provided in his will that his slaves should be freed upon the passing of his wife, whose property they became under the will. Some of them, in fact, were freed even earlier. A trust fund was provided for the maintenance of those who required aid.

Washington was a great believer in education, and made liberal bequests to educational institutions. One of these gifts was to Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University. The largest bequest in the will, £5000 in shares in the Potomac Company, went to the proposed National University at Washington. Strangely enough, this was the only purpose of his will which failed of execution. Washington had long sponsored the plan, but Congress refused to act in the matter, and eventually the shares in the Potomac Company, which had promised so well in the early days, became worthless through the failure of the company.

In bequeathing his swords to his five nephews, Washington admonished them "not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defense or defense of their country and its right; and in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishment thereof." To the Earl of Buchan, he returned "the Box made of the Oak that sheltered the Great Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk"; to his brother, Charles Washington, he gave the gold-headed cane which had been left to him by Benjamin Franklin in his will, and to General Lafayette he bequeathed "a pair of finely wrought steel Pistols, taken from the enemy in the Revolutionary War."

Although the modern trust company was unknown in Washington's day, and until almost half a century thereafter, he established something very like it by his provision for a board of seven executors.

The National Bank

Washington's favorite form of investment was in bank stocks. His wife had inherited certain shares in the Bank of England, which by law became the property of Washington, and which he found a stable and profitable investment. In spite of the opposition of Jefferson and Madison, he signed the bill setting up a national bank, doubtless because, as Mr. Prussing remarks: "He recalled the regularity with which his dividends had been paid to him for 25 years on Lady-day and Michaelmas." He was urged to take this step by Hamilton, who in his written opinion as to the constitutionality and necessity of a national bank ably expounded the doctrine of implied and inherent powers under the Constitution. The act establishing the national bank thus tended to establish the division into the two political parties "under which for 130 years and more this Nation has contended for the control of its government."

Among the interesting appendices to this book are two which are deserving of special notice. First, the will of Martha Washington is reproduced in full, and its adventurous history narrated; how, in the course of the Civil War, the document narrowly escaped destruction and disappeared, passing into private hands, to reappear in 1914, as the property of Mr. J. P. Morgan; and how the Commonwealth of Virginia brought suit to recover possession of the will, whereupon Mr Morgan returned it to the Commonwealth, with the request that it be preserved at Mount Vernon. Another appendix of great interest is a reprint of the inventory of the contents of Mount Vernon made in 1810.

Big BIBLES Little BIBLES and BIBLES

In All Sizes and Prices for Every Purpose

Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

The CLIMAX of a World Quest

By George F. Cotterill. 230 pages. Illustrated.

The fascinating story of the early days of discovery in the Pacific Northwest.

From your Bookstore or postpaid direct $2.50

OLYMPIC PUBLISHING CO.
2153 Eighth Ave. W. - Seattle, Wash.

Goodspeed's Book Shop

Is a National Institution

Its stock of Rare and Choice Books, Prints and Autographs is made accessible to distant buyers by specialized catalogues. No 164, Genealogy, 5033 titles, price 10c; No 168, Rare Americana, 309 pp., 2463 titles, illus., price 50c: No. 169, Autographs, 4472 titles, free. No 170, Rare Books, 1110 titles, free. When in Boston

Browse in GOODSPEED'S
Nos. 7 and 9a Ashburton Place
No. 5a Park St. No. 2 Milk St.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association
SANATORIUM
910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Massachusetts.

King James Version of
THE HOLY BIBLE
Printed in Braille
Special, $69.00

A limited number of Bibles printed in Revised Braille, complete in 21 volumes, non-profit cost $96.18, now offered, through philanthropic support, at $69.00, postpaid. Volumes sold singly at from $2.60 to $3.70.

BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

3 Great
English Bookselling
Departments

1. New Books.
2. Beautifully Bound Books.
3. Second-hand and Rare Books.

Send for Lists and Descriptive Booklet
When in London visit us.

J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd.
By appointment to
His Majesty the King
350 Oxford St., London, W. 1
ENGLAND
We Sell *CAMBRIDGE* Bibles

CAMBRIDGE

MOST PERFECT
EDITIONS OF THE
WORLD'S BEST BOOK

BIBLES

The Youngest Harker

The Midnight Folk, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

THE Harkers are a fortunate family. In the matter of adventure they are born with silver spoons in their mouths. Kay Harker, the youngest of the line, well maintains the traditions of his family, and, but for a very trying governess, seems to have been the most fortunate boy in the world. He lived in a pleasantly lonely and wondering way in an old house honeycombed with secret passages used by smugglers a hundred years ago. Every barn and outhouse had long-forgotten cellars with mysterious rusting locks and relics which came in very handy to a child of Kay's imagination and perspicacity. It was nothing for him to enter into long conversations with foxes, rabbits, otters, squirrels, to ride in the night on broomsticks.

On one drowsy occasion, in the middle of trying to learn the verb "pouvoir," Kay actually saw great-grandfather Harker take one step forward out of his picture frame, and distinctly heard him say, "Well, great-grandson Kay, ne pouvez vous pas come into the garden avec moi." Is it to be wondered Kay politely replied, "Oui, grand-grand-père, thank you; Je serai very glad," jumped up into the portrait and heard from his great-grandfather's own lips the "true" story of the treasure which evil report said he had stolen from the cathedral of Santa Barbara in the revolution?

More than ever was Kay determined to find this treasure, which was supposedly buried near the house. His friends the midnight folk—the rats, the cats, the otters and others, not to mention old smugglers, highwaymen, mermaids, sea captains, aided him in his struggle with that dangerous rival Abner Brown and his secret hosts. Sir Hassle Gassle—arms: "three hassles gassles, muzzly, and the supporters two gassles showing their teeth"—turned out to be a most charming baronet. Others were more difficult to deal with; Rat, the cellarman, for instance, who always expected to be blamed for everything:

"You thinks acos I don't wear no pyjamas all over fish scales as I larders and I sculleries, but I don't: I only dustbins; except sometimes I rubbish heaps."

In other words, Mr. Masefield has given us this time not a thriller of the "Sard Harker" type, but a fantastic "Treasure Island." Intimately woven into its gayety and fantasy is a really subtle exposition of an imaginative child's thinking, and while this is a book which should be a delight to those children who are happy enough to have it read to them, it will undoubtedly give much pleasure to grown-ups who like child studies in fiction. "The Midnight Folk" is clearly a poet's book.

Before London Disappears

This London: Its Taverns, Haunts and Memories, by R. Thurston Hopkins. London: Cecil Palmer 10s. 6d. net illustrated.

PUNCH once advised all English visitors requiring information about the British Museum and its vast contents to address themselves to the American tourists on duty there. There is no one more ignorant about his own city than the native. And if his is an old city like London, while he stands there, it disappears. Mr. R. Thurston Hopkins is undoubtedly right—in a sense which the tourist may find hard to appreciate—when he defends the ignorance of the Londoner on the ground that the Londoner does not need to visit Westminster Abbey and the Tower—he knows they are there; they are, as it were, part of the very air he breathes, bone of his bones. For this reason such books as the one Mr. Hopkins has written are valuable to the tourist and to the Londoner alike, and are far better than the mere guide, for they avoid the famous sights and dwell on some of the old, odd ones; alleys, corners, inns of that pre-Dickensian London which the housebreakers have not yet destroyed.

A book like this does not pretend to cover all the ground, but it is amazing into what corners the author's knowledge runs. His information about the old London inns, their signs and the anecdotage that lights their kindly glooms is most entertaining in its variety. He destroys some illusions by the way. The "Golden Cross," from which Mr. Pickwick set out in 1827, is not, as often alleged, the present hotel of the name opposite the Charing Cross Station, but stood from 1603 to 1828 on the site now occupied by "the southeastern lion" of Nelson's column, when Trafalgar Square was a mews! "The southeastern lion"—we like that touch.

There are alarums and excursions in Soho, where the musicians still meet on the curb in Archer Street with the animation, but hardly with the rewards, of financiers; in Shepherd Market and the Adelphi; in Bartholomew Close and Cloth Fair, where Samuel Pepys, visiting the fair in 1668, saw a horse that could tell money. Fleet Street, Clerkenwell and the Ratcliffe Highway add their quota to the entertainment. Even Bermondsey is not scorned, and rightly not, for it is the ancient home of the tanners and leather dressers who settled there because of the freshness of the Thames water. By enthusiasm for his subject, a prying manner and the use of amusing quotations from sources he has obviously consulted with pleasure and patience, Mr. Hopkins has produced a book which should stimulate both the ignorant Londoner and the knowledgable tourist.

V. S. P.

Tristan, Topsy-Turvy

Tristan and Isolt, by John Masefield. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

IT IS strange that at the same time John Masefield in England and Edwin Arlington Robinson in America should have been working on the same great historic saga—the story of Tristan and Isolt.

The English poet's play was first performed at the Century Theater, Bayswater, Feb. 21, 1927; it was not published in the United States until autumn. In the meantime, in May to be exact, had appeared Robinson's "Tristram," a dramatic narrative which won from American critics the highest praise bestowed upon any new book of verse for years. Remembering "The Tragedy of Nan," one expects equally great things from Masefield. One forgets the more formal and less powerful drama of the post-war years and waits the compassionate inspiration of the poet who wrote "Dauber."

A few pages are enough to show that Masefield has written with a view to acting, not to reading; the lines are swift and simple, objective and purposeful. The business of achieving theatrical effects obtrudes, and for the reader instead of expressing, it limits the unfolding of the great romance. Only in the last scenes are the lines in the least lyrical. Tristan cries out once:

> I've been running the forest . . .
> The moon was there and the deer and the grey wolves . . .
> Pitter-patter, pitter-patter, with fangs gleaming. . . .

Isolt, thinking of her mother, speaks poetry; but these flowerings are few.

What is astonishing about the play is Masefield's point of view. He has not made of the legend a realistic tragedy as one might expect in, let us say, a Chaucerian vein. He does not see fit to sing the voyage to Cornwall to a soft Lydian air, as Swinburne did, he does not close the tragedy with an impassioned Wagnerian lament. He has chosen to leave out entirely Isolde of the White Hands, so sympathetically portrayed by both Arnold and Robinson. He has, however, followed them in making King Marc a hero, a highly modern fancy which would have shocked and outraged Malory. He goes further than the others: he makes Marc young, brave and noble, as well as magnanimous.

Indeed, he has turned the old story topsy-turvy. He has made the turning point of the drama lie in Isolt's conviction of wrongdoing, her return to Marc, and her sentence of Tristan to exile. Her cruelty to the one she loves fails to convince and the tragedy weakens. Theoretically it should gain in bitterness. It would seem that the irony of an unsanctified union that destroys its victims should be more heartrending than that which simply brings an unavoidable doom from outside. But somehow the myth has lost its ancient charm and has gained no new one. This dream of chivalry is bound down with stagecraft.

Seethru Transparent Lesson Markers
Price, $1.25 to $2.50
Considered the BEST by many
Subject to approval at all times
SEETHRU MARKER CO.
125 Lyon St., SAN FRANCISCO

New Address
SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

Zion Research Library
Brookline, Mass.
A Non-Sectarian Library for Biblical Study
Is Open to the Public
EVERY DAY
(including Sundays)
From 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chestnut Hill Car to Fisher Avenue
First Right, Leicester Street
First Left, Hayden Road
SEE SIGN

The Putnam Bookstore
2 West 45th St. Just west of 5th Av. NY
London: 24 Bedford Street Strand

Supplies Any Book New or Old

American or Foreign wherever and whenever published.

Intelligent attention to 'phone and mail orders.

Nowhere else can be found in regular stock such an immense number of titles in every class of literature.

Of peculiar interest to cultivated booklovers, is the notable collection of Fine Old English Editions—favorite 18th and 19th Century authors in fascinating contemporary bindings.

Large weekly additions to this stock in shipments from our London house.
CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

"THE OLDEST BOOK HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER ONE NAME AND MANAGMENT"
In the Stationery Department
Greeting Cards for Birthdays and other anniversaries.

Good Sense and Sensibility

Robert Frost, a Study in Sensibility and Good Sense, by Gorham B. Munson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.00

MR. MUNSON, author of a monograph on Waldo Frank and managing editor of several publications, in this, the first book-long biography of Robert Frost, adds considerably to the public knowledge of the poet's career. He tells of his seventeenth century Indian fighting ancestors in York County, Me., and salt-water New Hampshire. He draws a picture of his unhappy father, William Prescott Frost Jr., and of the family's desolate journey back to New England from San Francisco. He explains his early marriage, and his two rejections of a college education. Mr. Munson, however, only half makes the reader feel the resolution and faith, the courage, which turned a young man to farming and poetry when a whole country of "go-getters" were shouting "Make Money!" at his back. He does give a good idea of Frost's first teaching adventures, thanks to a long letter from John Bartlett of Boulder, Colo., an alumnus of Pinkerton Academy, and to certain notes from Sidney Cox of Dartmouth, describing Frost's theories of poetry when he was teaching at the New Hampshire State Normal School.

In 1912 Robert Frost must have felt that he had succeeded as a teacher and failed as a farmer. To all appearances he had failed miserably as a poet, but he himself was so convinced that "Mending Wall" and "The Death of the Hired Man" were good, that when he fell into a small inheritance, though he had then a large family of growing children, he risked everything on a year in England and the hope of winning recognition there.

The story of his success in London is well told, of his encounter with Ezra Pound, his relations with his publisher, his friendships with Wilfred Wilson Gibson, Lascelles Abercrombie and Edward Thomas.

Mr. Munson falls below Elizabeth S. Sergeant when it comes to describing a personal acquaintance with the poet, and far below Amy Lowell and Edward Garnett in the analysis of his work. Mr. Munson believes he has done something when he calls Frost "the purest classical poet of America today"; but when one discovers, for example, that his basis for this assertion is partly that Frost goes straight to nature, depending entirely on personal discovery, one is reminded of the same directness in such romanticists as Chaucer and Wordsworth, both men of sensibility and good sense, and one calls fie upon these categories that overlap and do not define.

No, one can take little pleasure in Mr. Munson as a critic, though perhaps that is not so much because of what he has to say, as of the way he says it. From the graceless opening sentence—"New England is our association with the name of Frost, and we are no doubt surprised when told that it is a Scandinavian name"—the style of the book is disappointing. One would hope for greater felicity from a person who appreciates the conversational rhythms and verbal clarity of Frost, and from one who chose to write a life of the poet, a deeper and warmer sympathy.

Sealing the Doom of Everest

Through Tibet to Everest, by Capt. J. B. L. Noel. London: Edward Arnold & Co. 10s. 6d. net.

"WHY do you want to get to the top of Mt. Everest?" was the question put to G. L. Mallory—who was last seen within 600 feet of its summit—by a naïve journalist, and there is an epic in Mallory's reply, "Because it is there." This book is written to show the layman who is not ordinarily interested in either mountaineering or Himalayan exploration the drama hidden in those blunt words.

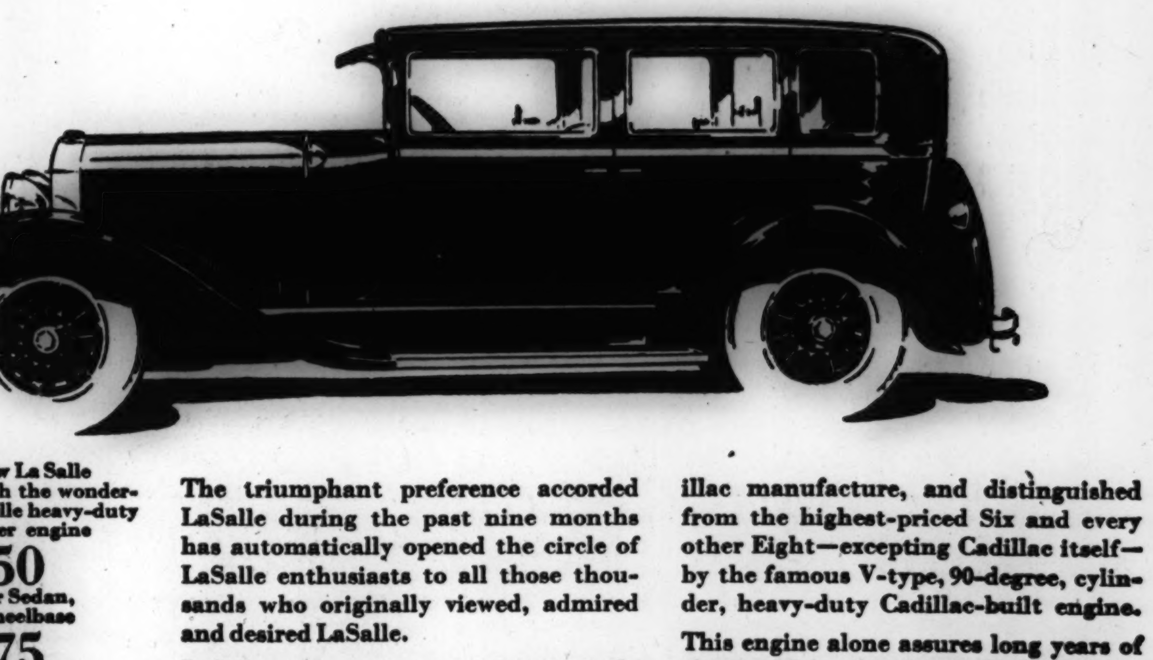
The book makes a useful survey of all the attempts to conquer Everest, going back to 1860, when the intrepid and semi-secret explorers, who were known only by code letters, began to cross the Himalayas. There is an interesting account of the author's own bold effort to come to close quarters with the mountain in 1913. He got within 40 miles of it—the nearest a white man had even been—before he was turned back by hostile native tribes. The opposition of the Tibetans was not overcome until Sir Charles Bell's mission to Lhasa, when permission to undertake the 1921 expedition was given.

The 1921 expedition discovered the only practicable way up the mountain, but was not able to continue to victory; the story of the glorious failure of 1923 is common knowledge. Captain Noel was the official photographer in this expedition and his first-hand account of all the preparations for the venture, with the tale of its struggles against a mountain which had become to the climbers almost as definite an individuality as it was to the superstitious lamas in the Rongbuk monastery below, makes exciting reading. Everest became almost as symbolic as Moby Dick.

The possibility of conquering Everest by air is dealt with in the appendix. The aviator who eventually accomplishes this will have to leave his machine at an altitude of some 30,000 feet and lower himself by rope to the summit, for it would be quite impossible to land the airplane there.

LA SALLE'S

Unprecedented Popularity Has Made
Possible Substantially Lower Prices



Beautiful New La Salle Family Sedan with the wonderful Cadillac-La Salle heavy-duty eight-cylinder engine

$2350
5-Passenger Sedan, 125-inch wheelbase

$2575
7-Passenger Sedan, 134-inch wheelbase
f. o. b. Detroit

Every LaSalle is complete with all modern equipment, much of which is usually obtainable on other cars only at extra cost, and including at the new lower prices, Winter Front, Lovejoy Shock Absorbers, Exclusively Designed LaSalle Bumpers, Cowl Lamps, Cowl Band, Ventilators, Windshield Wiper, Cigar Lighter, Rear Vision Mirror, etc.

The triumphant preference accorded LaSalle during the past nine months has automatically opened the circle of LaSalle enthusiasts to all those thousands who originally viewed, admired and desired LaSalle.

LaSalle prices are now so attractively low—when value is considered—that you need not and in fact cannot forego LaSalle's surpassing excellence. For an investment of about $2500 you may now enjoy a LaSalle sedan, roomy enough for the family, endowed with the transcending riding and driving ease of Cadillac manufacture, and distinguished from the highest-priced Six and every other Eight—excepting Cadillac itself—by the famous V-type, 90-degree, cylinder, heavy-duty Cadillac-built engine.

This engine alone assures long years of the most luxurious kind of motoring, in service to which no other car could be successfully subjected. And it is obvious, of course, that in its ultra-modernistic lines and colorings, its modish appointments, LaSalle is so far in advance of current practice that it is sure to be "in vogue" for many years to come.

Enjoy the prestige and satisfaction of La Salle now! Only a small outlay is required. Appraisal value of your present car acceptable as cash. The balance payable in terms to suit your convenience.

The La Salle is manufactured completely by the Cadillac Motor Car Company within its own plants.

547

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Fashions and Crafts

Spring Fabrics—Their Tonings and Developments

By HELÈNE VOLKA

WITH the early departures for the southlands now well under way, one becomes aware of the fact that although the leave-taking is enveloped in furs, within less than 24 hours thereafter, the last words in new spring fabrics will have revealed themselves by way of ensemble, suit, or frock of smartly-tailored mien.

From Aiken to Miami come singing back over the wires the woolen and worsted news as of first practical import. First tidings are of materials chosen for early beach usage; later the reports will concern themselves with silks and linens. It is, however, with the new cashmere jerseys, the soft angoras, bunnygoras, open-weave tweeds of new and striking designs, and various novelties, all embracing the tendency to loosely and softly woven textures, that the tale of spring fabrics has begun its unfoldment.

The popularity of the new season's jersey is greatly increased by many complicated and beautiful weaves in plain-tone effects and also in a variety of striking patterns new to this material. Among these are novel lacy effects, with and without metal interweavings, which are particularly beautiful in the beige tones—which, incidentally, are to outweigh in the United States all other shades for spring, showing a wide range, from the palest creamy beige to those nuances which compass the soft deep bark of trees. It is in these tonings that the angoras and bunnygoras also are well established in the early collections, but they are by no means confined to these shades, as was the case four years ago when beige not only led but monopolized the season.

Jersey is revealed at its best in two- and three-piece modes. The spring ensembles bring forth hip-length jacket and cardigan ensembles in this material, with a somewhat shorter topcoat than the three-quarter length, although both three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths do appear in the new jersey tweeds, which are so firmly knitted that they are now practically sagless.

Cloudy mixtures, tweeds, tweed-like and rough-face or tussah-like fabrics are of almost endless variation and appeal. They embrace both woolens and worsteds; and even flannels today so accurately accomplish tweed patterns, like the silks by way of skillful printings, that they enter the sports domain with renewed certainty of approval. The traditional mannish tweed topcoat appears, of raglan type with swagger back; nevertheless, the typically American straight-line coat with new shoulder darting, in these materials will quickly establish itself as a youthful preference and is already being adopted both as a separate coat and an ensemble version.

In the latter handling, this coat is combined with jersey, wool-crêpe, heavy silk canton or morocain, the new dull crêpe-de-chine, and a substantial faille crêpe. And this formula of combinations of fabric may be followed authoritatively as a characteristic of the new season, both as a fashion tendency and also as an economic advantage in budgeting one's wardrobe. Especially does the combining of fabric hold attractive possibilities for one who has a forecasting sense of fashion movements, inasmuch as there may be safely picked up attractive short lengths, when their style relation can be foreseen.

Open-mesh coatings of homespun weave are among the newest of the new woolens. They are exceedingly soft and manifest quality, unmistakably. Both in plain shades and in artistic stripings these materials are adopted for the topcoat, or as an ensemble coat, with the introduction of neckline or belt garniture in relation to jersey, or any other smartly contrasted dress medium with which it may be combined. Homespuns and similar loosely-woven coatings may be purchased with confidence, as this trend is specific and to be reckoned with in the leading houses of design. More formal coatings include spring-weight broadcloths and suèdes, cashmeres, ribbed silks, heavy silk cantons, morocains and to a limited extend, moiré.

Within this soft-finish fabric range the shadow shades, or grayed-down pastels, will have free rein for southern resorts, California and early summer wear, with emphasis upon powder-blue; a fine new light green, more yellow than almond, and with the bluish-cast lake-greens also is in a strong style position. Navy is again highly favored on both sides of the Atlantic, with a range, however, which includes new bright navies and lapis shades within the classification of independence-blues.

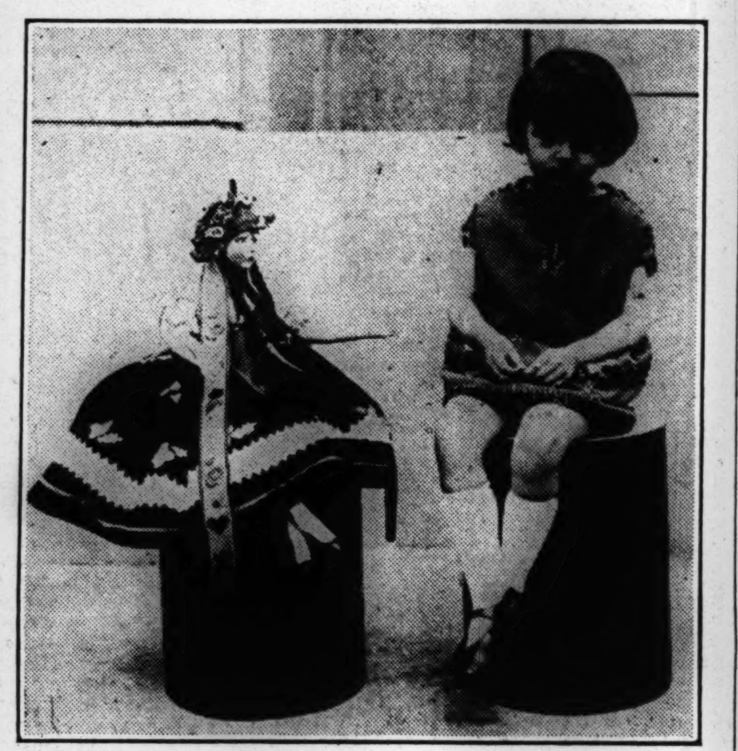
That the ensemble is first in importance as a spring development is an established fact, confirmed in Paris, London and New York. Paris and London couturiers concern themselves with the Riviera season, Italian resorts and the North African tours at precisely the period which brings about America's Palm Beach collections. The ensemble is already established as the keynote throughout these preparatory activities and is especially important at this time, inasmuch as it serves to illustrate the fashion-wise relations in fabrics.

Suitings for the new season turn to smart new mannish worsteds. Here the minute checks, blocks and bird's-eye patterns, cloudy mixtures, streaked effects and rough tussah-like cloths and those reminiscent of frisca, appeal as the ideal textures for early spring town wear. For these materials short jacket suits and smartly severe coat or cape ensembles are to come forth with the first mild days, the length of coat or cape alike being three-quarters or seven-eighths, according to taste, the former the newer style point.

The tailored worsted dress has also a marked style position to uphold, inasmuch as the desirable light weights in which these textures are offered bring them back into favor on a new basis. Many of these specialties will be found to exploit tiny flecks of silk, or rayon thread, and these indicate one of the most important tendencies of the season, which also serves to restore coverts to a place of high regard within this series of novelties.

And what of the pricing of the new fabrics herein considered? Are there to be breaks in the economic program in order to compass the new styling of materials? As a matter of fact, no appreciable advance in prices is forecast for the spring and summer seasons.

From quite another angle, great advantages in pricing are to appear. Jersey tweed and linen tweed both offer style fabrics at remarkably attractive figures. And an entirely new range of dress materials offered under the name of celanese, present extraordinarily fine, washable fabrics and guaranteed color ranges of great beauty in crêpe-de-chine, satin crêpe, a moiré that may be tubbed 40 times without loss of suppleness or of its pattern, finest voile, chiffon and georgette. Here are exquisite fabrics within a revolutionary price range and covering staple fabrics, novel designs and charming prints in an arresting group development. Celanese is a fiber that improves automatically with every contact with water, a fact which lends to it a unique virtue for blouses, dresses, summer coatings and linings.



Underwood & Underwood

An All-Felt Frock of Emerald Green Embroidered in White Wool and Appliquéd in Brilliant Felt Posies. Designed by Lenci, an Italian, Who First Became Famous by Making Felt Dolls Similar to the One Shown

Furs in Paris This Winter

In this article our special correspondent, writing from Paris, shows how the once-despised rabbit skin has become a thing of beauty and of value; how other furs have been metamorphosed; how coats are much trimmed this season, and how muffs have failed to return, while small cravates are welcomed.

By JANE LEBEL DE NANGIS

Paris

IT SEEMS strange that a short 10 years ago rabbit or hare as trimming on an elegant garment would have been impossible. A woman with any pretension to dressing well could consider only the costly furs. Others had no value—or beauty. All that is changed. In France factories have sprung up which deal exclusively with the transformation of these skins into the most varied and wonderful furs, called by any attractive name that the ingenuity of the furrier suggests, and deemed worthy to adorn the most sumptuous coats and wraps.

This winter in Paris there is a tendency to change the natural appearance of all furs, even of the rare and costly. Many fox furs, silver fox not excepted, are transformed into blue fox. Skunk and opossum are changed into mink, stoat is lustred, and gray squirrel made to imitate marten.

Original Applications

Fur is more popular this season than ever, no matter what its origin may be, and it is used lavishly on coats. There is no limit to the variety and novelty of fur trimmings. The popular collar, cuffs and border round the bottom of the coat are often seen, but more often still there is a striving for originality. Straight bands from hem to waist, on the sides only; tooth-shaped bands round the bottom of the coat; panels cut to a point; sloping bands; undulating or spaced lines; ample panels reaching to the bottom of the coat before and behind. Some styles show trimming in the form of boleros, rounded; others medallion appliqués. Fox furs, complete with heads, wind up from hem to waist.

There is, too, on the continent, a liberal use of fur on sleeves, it being carried half way up the arm even, often in the form of points.

Collars, whether straight, gathered or draped, are not on such a generous scale as last winter, on day coats, but the various shawl-collar effects are very striking, the shawl-collar effect being carried right to the bottom of the coat.

On the other hand, the sumptuous evening wraps in velvet and lamé have voluminous fur collars.

One of the big dressmakers in showing an innovation as charming as it is practical, a fur collar with a cravate inside the coat, arranged in such a manner as to form a sort of waistcoat, both warm and becoming.

Nothing can rival the fur coat in elegance. Marten, sealskin, astrakhan, this season adorn the favorites of fortune. These coats are generally quite straight and cover the whole dress.

For even wear the cape retains its charm, especially in squirrel or ermine, worked in bands and lined with lamé.

These are some very lovely coats of moleskin, both for day and evening wear. They are soft and supple-looking and their price is not exorbitant.

A fur toque to match the coat is one of the latest elegances in Paris; it should be worn with the short veil, which is so fashionable at present.

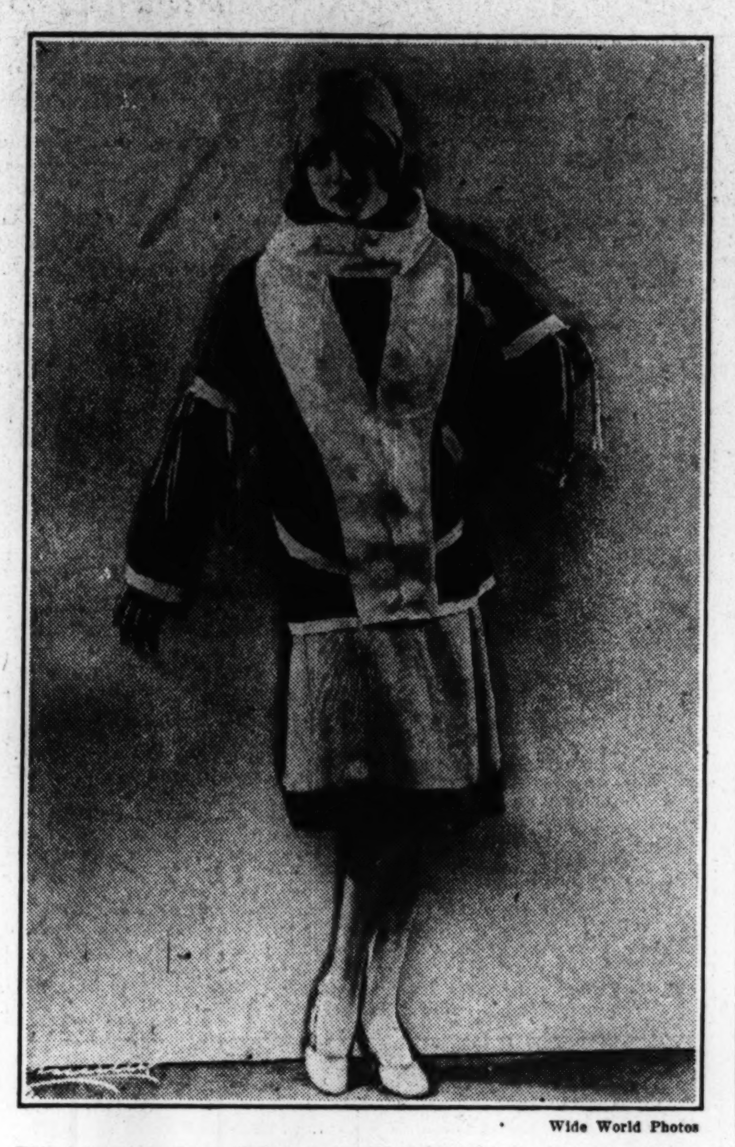
The Cravate

Each winter one is threatened with the return of the muff. It is true that a few have been shown in some of the big houses and some were seen at the "bal de la fourrure." But the modern woman obstinately refuses to tender a welcoming hand to this one-time favorite, which she considers too cumbersome for the present fashion. On the contrary, she gladly hails the return of those small cravates, with heads, which had been allowed to fall into neglect. In Canadian mink, or marten, the cravate gives a youthful touch and is a perfect finish to a tailored costume or a coat dress. It will share the honors with the fox fur which seems definitely to have ousted the wide flat stole. The narrow stole promises to be more popular, with ends caught in at the waist by a narrow belt, or thrown over the shoulder, scarf fashion.

A feature of the season is the pull-over and waistcoat of shaven fur, in lamb, rabbit or mole. These lend themselves to a variety of pleasing decoration, such as embroidery in gold or silk, incrustations of metallized skin, and beadings of different kinds.

For Interior Decoration

An article on fur would be incomplete without some mention of its use in the home where it is becoming increasingly important. We see it used for bedspreads to match the bedside rug; for nightdress cases, daintily finished off with ribbon and lace, but above all, for cushions. And woman with a gift for ingenuity can obtain delightful effects with fur of contrasting shades made up into geometrical designs, or put together in alternating bands. These cushions may be round, square or oblong. The fur is often effectively combined with metallized lace in dull tones. The prettiest perhaps are bolster-shaped, tied at the ends with a dull gold cord ending in long tassels of the same gold.



Wide World Photos

This Interesting Coat of Brown and White Calfskin Is Worn by Marion Nixon in Her Newest Film.

Repairing Furniture

When cracks appear in the tops of tables or other furniture, melt beeswax until it is soft like putty, then with the end of a knife-blade press it into the cracks to fill them up. With very fine sandpaper (No. 00) rub lightly around the filled-in places and work the powder made by this rubbing into the beeswax to color it. Afterward go over the entire piece of furniture with varnish; or a liberal application of furniture polish will be sufficient if the filled-in places are small. Rub the polish on gently, leave it on a few minutes, then with a soft clean cloth rub off all that has not been absorbed, so that dust will not settle in it later.

Orderly Spools of Thread

Berlin
Special Correspondence

WHAT busy housewife and mother has not occasionally sighed over the entanglement into which the contents of her sewing basket have got themselves. Articles which are not held by some device cannot be expected to stay in their places for very long. Now a German company has devised a clever method of keeping order in the sewing basket, at least so far as the spools of cotton are concerned. For this purpose it has furnished its sewing table with a drawer containing a row of small spikes on which the reels are placed according to the strength, color or material of the cotton. The ends of the cotton are drawn forward and threaded through a device which holds them tight and is equipped with a small blade. All the housewife has to do, is to take hold of the end of the cotton she desires, draw out as much of it as she needs, and then to press down the blade which cuts it off. Thus much time and inconvenience are saved.

Two Times One Makes One

A MODEL displayed as a "Reversible" or a "vice-versa" is entitled to more than the usual casual glance. Even though one may not be interested in buying such a garment at the time, the idea is so ingenious and so practical as to compel attention. These two-purpose models, whether coats, dresses, capes, negligées or blouses are now being developed so satisfactorily that their success is assured and so cleverly are they planned that it would take a keen observer to trace any relationship between the two sides of the same garment. As a rule, such a model is made as two separate garmens, each handled individually, until the time of joining is reached. A reversible negligée, for instance, is, in fact, two robes, the lining of one forming the trimming of the other, and vice versa. The only deviation from this method is when the fabric used is of the double-faced type and only one garment is made, the seams being so finished that they are presentable when viewed from either side and the edges planned with equal care to fill the double rôle.

As the prices asked for some of even the plainest "vice-versa" models are somewhat high, as might be expected for such a novelty, there is no reason why the home dressmaker should not attempt this work, provided she begins with a simple pattern for a negligée or a straight overblouse that presents no difficulties once the general method of procedure is understood.

A pattern with the minimum of seams is advisable and the two fabrics for this partnership should be, preferably, of the same width in order to have the seams similarly placed. The two fabrics are cut out and made up as though two separate garments were to be the result, instead of one. If the pattern chosen calls for turned-over collar and cuffs, it will easily be seen that the lining of one garment forms the trimming of the other, and vice versa. When all seams have been stitched, including the putting in the sleeves and attaching of collar and cuffs, press all seams flat. Then lay the two garments together with the two wrong-sides facing each other and baste carefully and closely, following all seams and edges. If no large table is available, lay newspapers on the floor and do the work there. After thorough basting, run a line of machine stitching through the shoulder seams, around the armholes and at the base of the collar and cuffs. All edges are then turned under and stitched a quarter of an inch or so in, or else are bound or finished with some trimming that will show equally on both sides. Marabou is excellent for such a purpose and comes in most becoming tints for boudoir wear. Fur trimming for a reversible evening wrap has the same advantage and there are similar borders in fashionable fur fabrics that are just the thing for sports togs made on the reversible plan.

The vogue for combining three shades of the same color in a single costume may be carried out with good effect in a reversible garment, the light and dark shades being used for the two sides and a third and medium tone for the bindings and accessories. Greens, grays and blues are particularly fashionable in these three-tones effects and a complete ensemble includes a scarf-cape, fastening on one shoulder, rippling slightly across the back to the other shoulder and narrowing to a scarf where it crosses the front and falls loosely from the point where it started as a cape.

Stunning beach coats can be fashioned on these general lines, one fabric gayly figured and the other plain, repeating the dominant color in the printed material. When buttons are used for the closing of reversible garments they are cleverly sewed back to back, one set of stitches fastening both sets of buttons. The buttonholes are bound and flatly pressed in tailor fashion or else loops are substituted.

The small, compact designs that are displayed in the newest of figured materials combine delightfully with plain crêpes and satins, and, when made up reversibly, give the appearance of two entirely distinct dresses. The printed fabric preferably is light and the plain dark, so that the same dress, when reversed, may be suitable for two different occasions, while the same accessories will be available for both costumes.

This novelty is especially recommended for wear on a cruise, when dark dresses are needed for shore trips and lighter ones for luncheon and afternoon wear. With a little careful planning as to models, colors and accessories, reversible garments will be a practical aid to an appropriate and compact wardrobe.

EXTRA CLOSET SPACE

BAR-O-HOOKS (Patented)

Hang seven where one hung before. Equal space between each garment avoids wrinkling. Fastens to underside of closet shelves. Set of 4 bars (28 hooks) mailed postpaid for $1.50. Check or money order.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS
Dept. B, 511-13 Railway Exchange, Chicago
District Representatives Wanted

Economical to Use

The Big Roll

One sheet will do. Heavy Waxed Paper—heavy like the bread baker uses—a strong, tough paper. It will not break or tear easily and will keep fresh the good sandwiches and pastry put up tonight for that auto ride, picnic, or outing of tomorrow. Excellent for school lunches and the dinner kit. The quality is all in the Waxed Paper with a convenient and practical "Cutter-Box."

The Big Roll—150 feet for 50c; West of Missouri and South Coast States, 60c.

Try your grocer, stationer, hardware, department store, drug store, or general merchant first; if they cannot serve you we will pay the parcel post.

Pin this add to your order and get a Miracle Paper Dish Rag with interesting samples free for you and your friends.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
Kalamazoo, Mich, U. S. A.

$1 SAVES $50

KozaK
Auto Dry Wash

Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly improved by KozaKing. Muddy splashes, dirt, grime disappear like magic. Over 200,000 in use. Sold at 5000 auto supply counters in New York, New England and Pennsylvania. Elsewhere by Ford dealers or direct from KozaK, Batavia, N. Y., factory. Price $1.00 postpaid. Results unbelievable without trial. Sold on approval or money back guarantee. Mail inquirers please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE
every time used. Normal life, months.

KOZAK, BATAVIA, N. Y.

I enclose $1.00. Please send one KozaK; guaranteed satisfactory.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....C.S.M.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Women and Men

In selling our beautiful and serviceable Rayon Lingerie and Silk Hosiery direct to the wearer, we feel that we are meeting a real need. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

We desire a representative in every community in the United States to help us meet this need. NO CANVASSING. Large acquaintance, a real desire to be of service and a willingness to work, more desirable than selling experience. Satisfying earnings on a liberal commission basis assured to those who qualify. Please state full details and references in first letter. Reply to

DAVID UNDERWEAR COMPANY, Inc.
45 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Ralston
The Whole Wheat Cereal

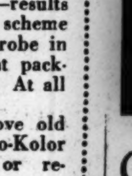
Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Any new color for your dress in 30 minutes

All the thrills of a new dress when you dye with Putnam—no need to rip garments apart—all materials dyed in one operation—no rubbing or messy handling—simple as boiling water—results guaranteed. New color scheme for your home and wardrobe in an evening. Same 15-cent package for tinting or dyeing. At all drug stores.

To change a color, remove old color with Putnam No-Kolor Bleach before tinting or redyeing.

Booklet of Color Secrets free

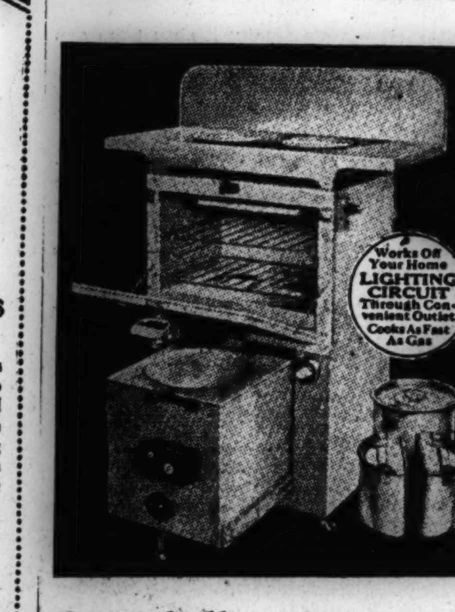


Revealing 199 ways of beautifying the home and wardrobe—a beautifully illustrated guide to dyeing, tinting and bleaching.

Address Dept. U
Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM
FADELESS
DYES
for Tinting or Dyeing

You Will Like it on Sight



Works Off Your Home LIGHTING CIRCUIT Through Convenient Outlet Cooks As Fast As Gas

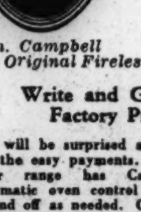
It's Now Ready

—actually the most wonderful electric range we have ever offered. Made with new quick ring heating elements which actually

Cook As Fast As Gas

40 per cent more efficient, which means 40 per cent less electricity and less cooking time. Just think of it—boil water and cook food as fast as gas. Results are astonishing. Never before has any one offered an electric range as quick to operate—

as economical,



as simple, convenient, practical, time-saving, work-saving, substantial, attractive, and truly beautiful in design.

Wm. Campbell
The Original Fireless Cooker Man

Campbell's Automatic

Electric Fireless Cooker Range

Electricity costs very little to use in a Campbell Automatic Electric Range. Heating elements are as fast as gas. The automatic oven control insures steady, even heat—uses current only one-third of the cooking time. The automatic control in the Fireless Cooker also saves electricity, and think of the flaky pie crusts—cakes that just melt in your mouth, roasts done to a juicy tenderness, all possible through the kind of electric cooking you can have with a Campbell Electric Range. The biggest surprise of all is the low factory-to-you price. Write and let me send you full details. Just say *"Send me your range catalog."* A post card will bring it to you at once.

THE WILLIAM CAMPBELL CO.
2101 Union Ave., Alliance, Ohio

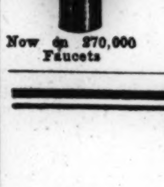
Manufacturers of a full line of electric kitchen cooking equipment.

Write and Get My Factory Price

You will be surprised at our low price and the easy payments. Remember, no other range has Campbell-features. Automatic oven control turns the heat on and off as needed. Oven door, large cooking top and splasher back made entirely of aluminum. Lifetime luster. Range beautifully finished in silver white enamel. Large aluminum lined electric fireless cooker in the bottom slides in and out like the drawer in a desk. Also *automatically* controlled. But, write and

Get My Catalog and Special Offer. Send Today.

I sell only to users direct from factory. You save money in buying—you save work, worry and drudgery in use—you will like the range the minute you see it. Thirty days' home trial to prove what I say. Write today.



The "Modern" Filter
$2.50 Postpaid

When ordering state whether plain or thread-end faucet.

Jones Manufacturing Company
243 Franklin Street
Boston

Now on 270,000 Faucets

On choice tableware try FULLER SILVER POLISH and POLISH DAUBER

which you will find of particular interest when the Fuller Man calls with his many time and effort saving aids to better homekeeping. This is the new and easier way to keep silver gleaming.

To get Fuller Service before the next regular call of your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory.

FULLER BRUSHES

HOLD YOUR HAIR securely in place! with STA-RITE

HAIR PINS
BOBCLASPS
and
Xtra-tite Hair Pins
Made in all sizes and colors
Buy them at any store or send 10¢ for a trial package

STA-RITE HAIR PIN COMPANY
Dept. C.S. Shelbyville, Illinois

ENGLISH grown seeds are superior for sturdy habit, robust growth, and invariable truth to color. Of this, the flower lover is assured when he plants them.

The stock from which our English seeds are produced, and the conditions under which they grew, account for their superiority in part. But also these seeds are carefully hand picked from selected plants.

When you buy these seeds for a particular color scheme, not only will you get blue where you want blue and red where you want red, but you will get the red or blue that you indicate, constant, dependable, definite, pure.

We offer you English grown seeds of the highest quality, our own importations, with the assurance that they will fulfill your expectations of growth and loveliness.

Here are five chosen specialties at a special price. All are hardy and will come up year after year.

Delphinium. Hybrids. Double and single. Wide range of blues and purples, from the most silvery to the deepest. Packet 25c

Columbine. Choice Hybrids. Reds, yellows, blues, pure whites. Most graceful of flowers. Packet 50c

Canterbury Bells. Quaint, single, bell-like flowers in graceful clusters. Blue, rose, mauve, white. Packet 15c

Lupines. Pride of old English gardens. Sprays of delicate-colored bloom. Mauve, silvery pink, rosy peach, blue, purple, yellow, white. Packet 35c

Perpetual Flowering Pinks. Spicy-scented, delightful. White, pink, rose, crimson. Packet 25c

All these for your Hardy Border $1.25

Ask for our Catalog. *Everything charming.*

Schenley Gardens Inc.
CHESWICK, PA.

NATURAL VANILLA

The Queen of Spices

If interested, or if willing to act as our representative to sell to your friends, please write us.

ALBERTO ADERS & Co
THE HAGUE HOLLAND

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FURTHER PLANS FOR OLYMPICS

Hockey and Skiing Are Not Listed in Winter Sports Teams Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Olympic Association and its executive committee Tuesday welcomed the National Collegiate Athletic Association and three other organizations back into the Olympic fold and laid further plans for United States participation in the international games at Amsterdam this year.

Return to the Olympic body of the Collegiate Association, the National Amateur Athletic Federation, the Intercollegiate Conference and the Y. M. C. A., definitely heals a breach of more than a year's standing and assures harmony for carrying out the United States' part in the coming games.

The four organizations broke from the ranks after a battle with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States over questions of Olympic policies and control. At their recent conventions here both the collegiate association and the federation voted in favor of returning to membership. Tuesday's action finally heal sthe breach.

Appointment of committee chairmen and approval of the membership of American teams in the Olympic winter sports competition furnished the chief business of the Olympic Association's executive committee meeting.

Committee Chairmen

The committee chairmen follow: Track, Maj. P. J. Walsh, New York; swimming, John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh; boxing, J. W. Stumpf, New York; wrestling, C. W. Streit, Birmingham, Ala.; gymnastics, Roy Moore, New York; rowing, Harry Penn Burke, Philadelphia; fencing, Dr. Graeme Hammond, New York; soccer, Dr. G. Randolph Manning, New York; cycling, Frank L. Kramer, Newark; equitation, Pierre Lorillard Jr., New York; pentathlon, Maj. William C. Rose; lacrosse, Charles L. Castein, Baltimore.

To these committees will be added representatives from every sports association holding membership in the Olympic body. The committees are charged with the task of preparing for qualifying trials, but are responsible to the Central Olympic Committee.

The winter sports teams approved follow:

Speed Skating—Valentine Bialas, Utica and Lake Placid; J. O'Neil Farrell, Chicago; Irving W. Jaffee, New York, and Edward L. Murphy, Chicago.

Figure Skating—Roger F. Turner, Boston, men's singles; Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, and Sherwin C. Badger, New York, men's singles and pair skating; Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston, women"s singles; Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, Boston, and Miss Beatrix S. Loughran, New York, women's singles and pair skating.

Bobsleigh—Jay O'Brien, Thomas Doe, Willard Rice, Geoffry Mason, William Fiske, Lyman Hine, Gray, Harry Morgan, Jennison Heaton, Richard Park, W. Heaton, Chase Wilkes.

Skeleton—Jennison Heaton, Fairchilds McCarthy, W. Heaton, Harry Morgan.

Agree on Jaffee

The Olympic body did not touch upon the controversy between the National Skating Union and the Amateur Skating Union over the membership of the speed skating team which already has sailed for Europe. It simply gave its approval to the team which sailed. The two skating organizations had named separate teams; three of the choices being unanimous. But one named Jaffee for the team and the other Herman Perleberg of Cleveland. Just before the boat sailed, an agreement was reached whereby Jaffee made the trip and Perleberg stayed at home.

The executive committee also approved plans for a dual meet at London between Great Britain's Olympic representatives and the American team. Similar meets have been staged in the past.

The official costumes to be used by the American entrants also were selected. A new emblem, consisting of the American shield, red and white stripes, blue top instead of stars, will adorn both the civilian suits and the sports apparel of the athletes. The civilian suits will be of dark blue, with blue cap and blue band for use on straw hats. The athletic costume will consist of a white sleeveless shirt with red white and blue stripe from the shoulder to the waist, and a similar band around the waist and down the sides of the running trunks. A blue jersey will complete the costume.

KENNELLY TO SERVE AGAIN AS PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—Maj. William Kennelly, for two terms president of the New York Athletic Club, was unanimously re-elected for another term at Tuesday's meeting at the clubhouse. The annual session of the club was adjourned until Feb. 15.

All other regular nominees went into office by unanimous vote. Henry W. Wilson was chosen vice-president, Andrew J. Kerwin, secretary, and Edwin J. Benson, treasurer. Arthur McAleenan will again be club captain. The following were elected governors: Frank D. Ames, Jasper A. Campbell, Santo C. Ceribelli, Ralph Horton, Walter T. Murphy, Willis G. Nash, Chapman Ropes and Frederick B. Wright. The above named except Wilson, Ropes and Wright were incumbents.

The election probably will be the last in the present clubhouse, as the new $8,000,000 building at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue is expected to be completed by next election time.

BROWNS TRADE TWO FOR OGDEN

BALTIMORE (AP)—The trading of John Ogden, veteran pitching star of the Baltimore Orioles, for two St. Louis American League Baseball Club players and a cash consideration was announced by J. C. Dunn, Oriole president and manager, on his return here from the minor leagues' meeting. Catcher L. M. Dixon and Pitcher Stuart Bolen will come to the Orioles from the American League Club in the exchange. In eight years with the Orioles, Ogden has won 191 games and lost 80, beside earning a reputation as a fielding pitcher and valued aide to the manager in making strategic moves during games when he was not in the box. Graduating from Swarthmore in 1919, Ogden was signed by the Giants and turned over to Rochester for experience. He became an Oriole regular in the 1920 season and in 1921 had his banner year with 31 victories and only 8 defeats. In the same year he won the three games Baltimore took from Louisville in the Junior World Series.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Princeton 35, Temple 21.
Colgate 30, Columbia 26.
Missouri 30, Kansas 22.
Northern I. T. 52, Arkansas Aggies 30.
Simpson 40, Omaha 22.
Hamline 35, Macalester 17.
Luther 31, Valparaiso 30.
Milton 27, Mount Morris 21.
Whitewater N. S. 30, Northwestern 19.
Williams 36, Hamilton 21.
Holy Cross 46, Middlebury 22.

CHARLES F. ADAMS STILL COMMODORE

Eastern Yacht Club Also Elects Full Personnel

Eastern Yacht Club members re-elected Chares Francis Adams as commodore for the 1928 season at the annual meeting held at the Harvard Club of Boston Tuesday evening. The other flag officers of the 1927 season were also re-elected to their respective posts. These officers are: Vice-Commodore Seth M. Milliken and Rear Commodore Robert A. Lesson.

Other officers and standing committees are as follows: Henry Taggard, secretary; Stephen W. Sleeper, treasurer; Henry A. Morss and Herbert M. Sears, members of the council at large; James C. Gray, Henry W. Belknap, Francis W. Belknap, Leonard M. Fowle and Robert M. Tappan, regatta committee; Frederick A. Flood, Charles P. Curtis, Sherman Damon, George E. McQuesten and William H. Potter Jr., house committee; Francis H. Cummings, Livingston Davis, Samuel H. Wolcott and Edgar N. Wrightington, committee on admissions.

At a special meeting held Monday the Marblehead Class Q Association adopted the amendments to the rating rule, as passed by the New York Yacht Club—except that dealing with scantlings. This association requested, through its chairman, Capt Robert Amory, that the E. Y. C. incorporate these changes in its rating measurements and rules. Final action on this will come before the club at another meeting sometime before the opening of the racing season.

According to the annual report of the club's secretary, the Eastern Yacht Club has a membership of 589, a gain of 10 over that of January, last year. There is enrolled in the club's fleet 51 schooners, 55 sloops, 86 steam and power yachts, and 108 sailing craft under 30 feet waterline.

COLUMBIA'S OUTLOOK DIM

Only a Few Leading Stars Are Sure Point Winners in Swimming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The prospects for a successful season in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the natators of Columbia University are somewhat dim for the earlier part of the season, due to the absence prior to the midyear examinations of a number of the rank and file on which Coach Robert J. Kennedy hopes to obtain points in the various dual meets. Only a few leading stars, headed by Capt. Alfred Forsyth '28 are sure point winners, and that these cannot be relied on to win meets was proved in the opening struggle of the season Friday, when 4 firsts out of 6 events, excluding the relay, were not enough points to prevent a tie with Fordham University, which resulted from the loss of the relay. Under the terms of competition, this gives the meet to Fordham.

Besides Forsyth, winner in the 50 and third in the 100, the best exhibition for the Columbians is now being staged by Henry Kumpf, '29, in the diving contest. He won with ease, with a point score of 96.8 points, while his teammate, C. B. Horton '28, was second, with a trifle over 80 points.

The fancy stroke experts are also doing well, with Frank Bowden '29 and Richard Nauen '28 the outstanding figures in the backstroke, and Giles M. Rae '28 and Charles J. Oberst '29 showing well in the breaststroke.

The material in the sprints, however, and the distance swimming is decidedly below the standards which the other members of the association are setting in those events, which generally decide the meets. William Lancaster '30, Royal M. Montgomery '28, are the best of the sprinters outside of Forsyth, while C. K. Conrad '28, will be the chief reliance in the quarter.

Others who are available, but have not yet reached the point where they are ready to compete in the major events are H. E. Davenport '29, Silas M. Giddings '30, Richard B. Goetze '29, a possible sprinter and relay man, if he rounds into form, William P. Hewitt '30, Irvin G. Morris Jr. '30, Kenneth Pattenden '29, Josian R. Ronzetty '30 and Frederic C. Smedley '28 Law, Norman W. Rhodes '30, and William Gaynor '30 of last year's freshman team, will be ready to compete as soon as the midyear examinations are over, but lack the necessary credits in their studies until that time.

The week of Jan. 8 will bring the opening of the championship season, when the champion Yale University team will visit the Columbia tank. Then until the intercollegiate individual championships, scheduled for the Palestra at University of Pennsylvania, on March 23 and 24, the schedule will be as follows:

Jan. 14—Yale University at Columbia; 21—*Dartmouth College at Hanover.

Feb. 10—Williams College at Columbia; 11—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Columbia; 18—*United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 24—Colgate University at Columbia; 27—*College of the City of New York, at Columbia.

March 3—*Syracuse University at Columbia; 10—*University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 17—*Princeton University at Princeton; 23-24—Intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia.

*Intercollegiate League meets, including water-polo.

OREGON ANNOUNCES ITS FOOTBALL DATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon 1928 football team will play eight games, six of which will count in the Pacific Coast Conference, J. W. Benefiel, graduate manager, announced. The eight games will be played in 10 weeks, but the schedule is so arranged that Oregon will either have a practice game or rest on alternate week-ends, giving Capt. John J. McEwan, head coach, ample time to prepare his machine for each test. Complete schedule follows:

Sept. 29—Pacific University at Eugene.

Oct. 6—Stanford University at Eugene; 13—Willamette University at Salem; 20—University of Washington at Portland.

Nov. 3—University of California at Berkeley; 17—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 24—State University of Montana at Eugene; 29—University of California, Southern Branch, at Los Angeles.

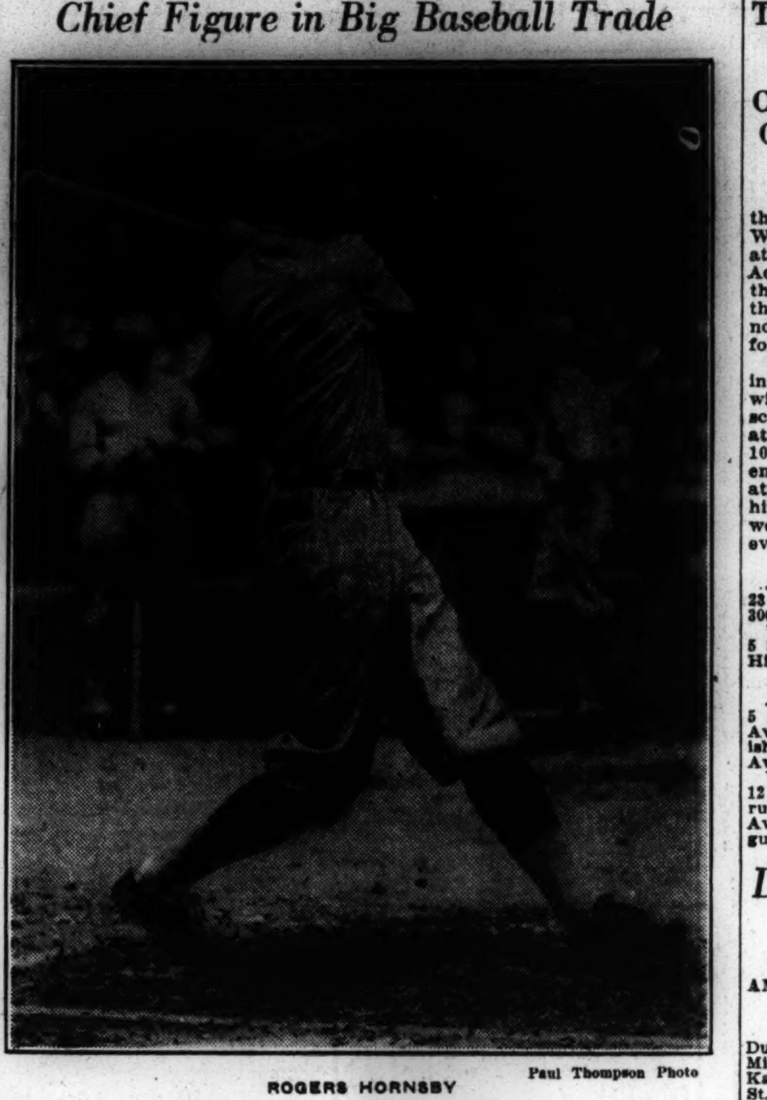
SYRACUSE TO RECONSIDER

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University athletic governing board today voted to reconsider its recent action whereby eight minor sports were withdrawn from intercollegiate competition. A special committee was appointed to consider the advisability of continuing four of the sports, wrestling, boxing, hockey and soccer, in which there is considerable student interest. Four sports, tennis, rifle, golf and fencing, probably will be discontinued.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 3, Brown 1.

Chief Figure in Big Baseball Trade



ROGERS HORNSBY

Paul Thompson Photo

Hornsby Is Secured by Boston Braves

Giants Get Hogan and Welsh in Big Surprise Deal of National League

Rogers Hornsby, aggressive field captain and star second baseman of the New York National League Baseball Club, will play at second base for the Boston Nationals in the 1928 National League pennant race.

Out of a clear baseball sky this announcement came from Judge Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves late last night upon his arrival from New York, taking newspaper men, Boston fans and the baseball public totally by surprise. In trade for Hornsby the Braves have sent Franics J. Hogan, young and promising catcher, and outfielder James D. Welsh to the Giants, two players, who, although fairly good men, are far from rating with Hornsby, which gives fans another topic for interesting discussion involved in this unusual deal.

Once in a very great while a big deal in major-league circles goes through without some inkling of it leaking out previous to its completion in some way or other. The Hornsby deal was one of these. It was a total surprise, even to the players themselves. Why the Giants let Hornsby go, is a question that only the management of that team probably knows. His showing in the 1927 season as a player and leader entirely warranted his continuing with the forces of John J. McGraw.

Comes Back in 1927

After a batting slump in 1926, when his aggressiveness as manager was directly responsible for the winning of a world championship by the St. Louis Cardinals, Hornsby came back with a batting average of .361 in 1927 to finish second in the list of league batters to Paul G. Waner. He took over the leadership of the team when McGraw was forced to be absent and put it well in the running for the pennant. He hit 26 home runs, showing that his batting punch had come back nearly as strong as ever. In 1928 Hornsby should be as good as he has been at any time in his career. And that means much, for his batting averages from 1920 to 1927 inclusive were as follows: .370, .397, .401, .384, .424, .403, .317, .361.

McGraw secured a promising catcher in Hogan, for this former Somerville High School lad has all the qualifications of proving one of the big stars of the game in years to come. He needs much more experience, however. Welsh is a fine fielder, but only a mediocre hitter. The loss of Hogan leaves the Braves' catching staff greatly weakened and that is the position that must be strengthened before the 1928 season gets underway. The infield with Hornsby at second, A. A. High at third, E. S. Farrell at shortstop, and M. L. Burrus at first will be the best the Braves have had for many years and may prove the best the club has ever had. The addition of one man at a weak spot has often turned a second-division club into a pennant winner or at least a strong title contender. The Braves have been weak at second base for several years and Hornsby's addition may furnish the needed impetus to place the Braves well in the running in the coming season.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—It was a highly-surprised Rogers Hornsby who listened to the telephoned announcement last night that he had been traded to the Boston Braves by the New York Giants. Disbelief and astonishment mingled in his voice as he talked to newspapermen who gave him the first news of the surprising move.

Fuchs Confirms Trade

A telegram from Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Braves, later confirmed the trade and Hornsby apparently seeking a reason for the move said: "Maybe they're trying to build up the Boston club."

"There has been nothing wrong that I know of," declared the star second baseman when asked if there was any friction between him and the New York club. "I thought I was in pretty strong with the Giants. I figured I had a pretty good year and naturally I'm as astounded as anyone over my transfer."

Talking from his hotel room here Hornsby said he was looking forward to "even a better season in 1928 than I had last year."

Asked what he thought of the deal, the ball player readily replied that he rated Catcher Hogan of the Braves, one of the men in the trade, as a "good youngster with fine promise" and that he considered Welsh, the other transferred player, "a good ball player."

"I had no idea there was to be a trade," Hornsby declared. "Of course its allright with me. It doesn't make any difference whether I'm with the Braves or any other club, but I do not know what the New York officials mean by saying I was traded for the best interests of the club."

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Rogers Hornsby was traded to the Boston Braves "to avoid any future conflict in the management of the club and for no other reason," Charles A. Stoneham, president of the New York Giants, said today in explaining the baseball deal announced last night, by which the Giants sent Hornsby to the Braves for Catcher F. J. Hogan and Outfielder J. D. Welch.

"Supplementing the statement made by this club last evening regarding the Hornsby and Hogan-Welch transaction, I wish to say that the deal was made to avoid any future conflict in the management of the club and for no other reason. Statements have been made throughout the country that Mr. Hornsby would be the future manager of this club. I have never been consulted regarding this and have had no conference about the selection of a manager, as Mr. McGraw still retains the management of the New York Giants. The club believes that in this deal it has been strengthened behind the bat and in the outfield. These additional players added to our present roster indicate to us that we will be among the foremost contenders for the coming National League pennant.

"We feel that we have done what is for the best, looking toward the future welfare of the organization, and I trust that the loyal fans and supporters will bear with the club until such time as the results of this transaction are definitely decided on the playing field."

Fencers' Club Is Winner at Foils

Captures Cartier Cup—Levis Scores a Surprise, Defeating Macerato

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Fencers' Club of New York prevented the New York Athletic Club, winner for the past two years, from obtaining permanent possession of the Cartier Cup, presented by Jacques Cartier, as the result of the annual contest Tuesday evening at the Salle D'Armes of the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club of the French Y. M. C. A., by scoring a victory in the final round over the present possessors, 5 bouts to 1, though the Mercury Foot organization had Giovanni Macerato, former champion of Italy, at the head of its team.

Four teams of the leading foils fencers of the local clubs took part. They were drawn as follows:

First strip, Columbia University; Alan Tompkins, Hugo A. Alessandroni, and Genaro Cautino Jr.; against New York Athletic Club: Giovanni Macerato, Leo Nunes and Francis B. O'Connor. The New York Athletic Club won, 5 to 1, the only victor for Columbia being Cautino, who defeated O'Connor.

Second Strip; J. Sanford Saltus Club: Herbert E. Twyeffort, Marcel Tetaz and Marcel Parche; against Fencers' Club of New York; Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., Joseph L. Levis and Rene Peroy. Fencers' Club won five bouts in succession.

In the final round, Macerato scored a victory over Calnan, the present holder of the United States championship, after a hard-fought battle, 5 to 4. But the next five matches went to the Fencers' Club, with Levis causing a surprise by a victory over Macerato, 5 to 3. This gave them the trophy for the next year. The summary:

Final Round

Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N., Fencers' Club, defeated Leo Nunes, New York Athletic Club, 5 to 2; Joseph L. Levis, Fencers' Club, defeated Giovanni Macerato, New York Athletic Club, 5 to 3; and Francis B. O'Connor, New York Athletic Club, 5 to 1; Rene Peroy, Fencers' Club, defeated O'Connor, 5 to 2; and Nunes, 5 to 2.

Giovanni Macerato, New York Athletic Club, defeated Calnan, 5 to 4.

FOOTBALL SELF-SUPPORTING

PRINCETON, N. J.—Football continues to be the only self-supporting sport at Princeton University, as shown by the financial report of the Princeton Athletic Association for the past year, made public by George R. Murray, treasurer of the association. The sport netted $212,455 during the season of 1926. Football brought in enough funds during the 1926 season to support itself and all other Tiger sports during the year ending in August, 1927, and also left a surplus of $41,709.85 for the sport year. The net gain for the year enabled the athletic association to cut down the outstanding deficit incurred by the expense of repairing Palmer Stadium in 1925 at a cost of $141,000 to $95,322.13.

BROWN TO PLAY DAYTON ELEVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Brown University will meet the University of Dayton football team in Providence Oct. 13, according to an announcement by Dr. F. W. Marvel, director of Brown athletics. The signing of the Ohio team completes Brown's 1928 schedule, this date having been listed as open in the announcement of the schedule some weeks ago. It is the first game for the Bruins with a team west of the Allegheny Mountains since the meeting with University of Chicago in 1924.

TWO MORE BLOCKS WON BY SCHAEFER

Champion Increases Lead Over Cochran to 399 Points

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Jacob Schaefer Jr., the champion, continued to gain on Welker Cochran, in the special match at 18.1 balkline billiards at the Dwyer Academy, yesterday, capturing both of the 300 point blocks of the day in their 3600-point match. The score now stands 1200 for Schaefer to 801 for the challenger.

Schaefer took the afternoon block in 11 innings, 300 to 109, and followed with a victory in the evening by a score of 300 to 184, requiring 14 turns at the table. He made a high run of 101 in the first block of the day and ended with an unfinished run of 122 at night, when Cochran was leading him at 184 to 178. Cochran's best runs were 28 in the afternoon and 52 in the evening. The summaries:

Afternoon Block

Jacob Schaefer Jr., white ball—1 0 9 23 10 101 38 12 29 26 48 3 (unfinished)—300. Average—25. High run—101.

Welker Cochran, spot ball—28 9 8 5 23 7 3 5 4 0 17—109. Average 9 10-11. High run—28.

Evening Block

Jacob Schaefer Jr.—1 7 17 0 10 0 5 0 0 18 80 20 20 122 (unfinished)—300. Average—21 6-14. High run—122 (unfinished). Total for four blocks—1200. Average—25.

Welker Cochran—0 29 0 11 27 1 14 52 12 1 26 8 3—184. Average—14 2-13. High run—52. Total for four blocks—801. Average—16 33-48. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Duluth Increases Lead of Standing

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	8	6	3	30	23	22
Minneapolis	8	1	5	36	24	17
Kansas City	6	2	4	24	15	14
St. Paul	5	3	8	32	41	13
Wininpeg	5	2	12	31	50	12

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Duluth club assured itself the lead in the American Hockey Association in the series here by scoring for the first time in three games Tuesday night to defeat Minneapolis, 1 to 0, in an overtime contest and increase its margin to five points. The game was featured by close checking that prevented much in the way of team work, both sides finding their opponents' defense too strong to break.

After an even and scoreless first period Duluth pressed the offensive and held a territorial advantage during the second and third, but was unable to get the puck past Goalie C. R. Thompson in the Miller nets. In the overtime period both sides threw caution to the winds and attacked furiously, with Minneapolis forcing the pace. The contest came to an abrupt close, however. After seven minutes and three seconds of overtime play, when, with the Millers apparently holding a slight margin, A. H. Johnson, Hornet right wing, shot from the Minenapolis blue line and the puck went through Thompson's pads into the net. It was a hard drive, knee high; but it seemed a much easier stop than many the goaler had made earlier in the game. The summary:

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS
Burns, Goodman, lw
rw, Anderson, Cameron
Lewis, Mitchell, c....c, Weiland, Stuart
Johnson, Peltier, rw
lw, Crawford, Adams
Loucks, Williams, ld.........rd, Headley
Jamieson, rd.........ld, Bostrum, Benson
Turner, g....................g, Thompson

Score—Duluth 1, Minneapolis 0. Goal—Johnson for Duluth. Referee—Harold Mitchell, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods, 7m. 3s. of overtime.

MISSOURI DEFEATS KANSAS BY 30 TO 22

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Refusing to grant the University of Kansas basketball team a single field goal during the entire last half of the game, the University of Missouri quintet sprang a surprise here Tuesday and defeated the Crimson and Blue, 30 to 22, in a Missouri Valley Conference game.

MISSOURI KANSAS
Yunker, Waldorf, lf..rg, Manley, Jeffrey
Welsh, Flamank, Ruble, rf
lg, Burton, McGuire
Baker, c.............c, Hauser, Henderson
Roach, lf.....rf, Thomson, Gsell, Parker
Craig, Channon, rg
lf, Hill, Schmidt, Newland

Score—University of Missouri 30, University of Kansas 22. Goals from field—Yunker 6, Welsh 3, Ruble, Waldorf for Missouri; Thomson 3, Burton 2, for Kansas. Goals from foul—Yunker 3, Baker 2, Flamank, Welsh, Ruble for Missouri; Thomson 6, Hauser 2, McGuire 2, Maney, Schmidt, for Kansas. Referee—Leslie Edmonds. Time—Two 20m. periods.

UNIVERSITY CLUB VS. HARVARD AGAIN

Harvard's varsity hockey team and the University Club sextet will meet for a second game at the New Boston Arena tonight. The last occasion saw these two teams play 20 minutes of overtime without securing a winning score.

Since then the Collegians have defeated University of Toronto and have been defeated by McGill University, while the Clubmen have been defeated 2 to 1, by Toronto Grads, Canada's Olympic team, and in a second game with Grads, the locals won 1 to 0.

The University Club is anxious to keep its record secure over teams in the United States, but to defeat Harvard it will have to display its best hockey at all times. The defeat by McGill has spurred the Harvard players considerably since they have found out that victory is not always easily gained.

BOWDOIN MEN TO PRACTICE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Addressing a well-attended meeting of all candidates of the Bowdoin College football squad, Coach Mal Morrell announced that the quarterback school will start next week and that at 2:30 every afternoon all prospective football men will have a chance to be examined and assigned to that sort of corrective and developing work which they may require. There will be a practice session in the spring for all those men not out for some other sport, and while this work will probably not be organized, it is planned to cover a lot of ground.

MR. AND MRS. ROUNSEVILLE WIN

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rounseville, archers, defeated Miss Glenna Collett and her partner, Richard S. Tufts, golfers, over the No. 1 course here Thursday. Using the best ball and aggregate scoring system, the archers won by 1 up, in spite of the efforts of the golfers to even up on the final hole. Miss Collett scored a 79, Tufts a 74, Mrs. Rounseville a 76 and Rounseville an 82.

FARRELL MAKES RECORD

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Holding all putts, J. C. Farrell, Quaker Ridge star, Tuesday made a record score of 65 for the St. Augustine links, going out in 34 and returning in 31. He clipped two strokes from the previous best round made last year of Joseph Devaney of Detroit. Par is 71.

Moore Leads Pitchers in His First Year as Major-Leaguer

Was Outstanding Boxman of Large List of Newcomers —Purchased by Yankees Solely on Record of 30 Victories With Greenville

With the 1927 American League baseball season producing an extremely large number of new and promising pitchers, it is not surprising that it should be one of these newcomers, Wilcey W. Moore of the New York Yankees, who should stand out above all others in the league in the brilliancy of his performances. With an array of tremendous hitters to support him, Moore's record would not seem as spectacular as it does, had he merely stood high in averages of games won and lost; but the recruit allowed the least number of earned-runs per nine-inning game of any pitcher in the circuit as well, thereby furnishing convincing evidence that he deserves all the credit accorded him, not only as the best "find" of the year, but as the best pitcher in the circuit for the year, veterans included.

Moore was purchased by the Yankees from Greenville where he won 30 games and lost four in 1926. In 1925 with the same club he won 10 and lost 10. When he was purchased the Yankees did not scout him. All that was known of him was that he had won 30 games in 1926 which seemed to be enough. A man who could win 30 ball games out of 34 was believed by the Yankee management to possess something of pitching ability which needed no investigation. And this certainly proved to be the case with Moore. Before going to Greenville, Moore pitched for Okmulgee, Fort Worth and Paris and had fine records with all three.

The remarkable part of Moore's 1927 record, according to the averages of the league made public today, was that he participated in 50 games, but only six of them were complete ones. He ranked well up near Fred Marberry and Garland Braxton of Washington in the number of games played in, while his 19 victories and seven defeats are much better than either of the Washington pitchers. Moore's success is attributed to his control over a fast sinker ball which is one of the most puzzling that can be thrown when under good control. Moore's earned-run average is 2.28 which is the lowest made by any leading American League pitcher since 1920.

That the New York Yankees possessed something besides hitting ability is seen by the pitching records which list three of their pitchers among the best four and four of them in the leading 10 in earned-run averages. W. C. Hoyt finished second to Moore, U. J. Shocker was fourth and H. J. Pennock eighth. In the matter of games won and lost, E. A. Rommel of Philadelphia has the best average of the regulars, with 10 victories and 3 defeats for a mark of .786.

Among the new pitchers who made outstanding performances and bid well to be among the best the league has produced in years to come are Irving Hadley and H. M. Lisenbee of Washington, Willis Hudlin of Cleveland, O. F. Carroll of Detroit, and C. W. Pipgras of the Yankees. Lisenbee has the next best outlook to Moore among the newcomers. He scored the most shutouts of any pitcher in the league, four, and played in 39 games. He won 18 and lost 9. Braxton took away Marberry's usual honors of pitching in the most games. Braxton was in 59 to Marberry's 56. Both pitchers are members of the Wasington Club.

Earl O. Whitehill gave 105 bases on balls to lead in that respect while R. M. Grove of Philadelphia captured honors in strikeouts for the third straight season with 174. He has usually been well up in giving bases on balls, but last season his control was much better with only 79. The record of pitchers who took part in at least 100 innings follows:

Player and Club	G.	CG.	W.	L.	PC.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	ER.	SH.	BB.	SO.	ER. Av.
W.W.Moore, New York..	50	6	19	7	.731	213	789	185	68	54	21	59	75	2.28
W. C. Hoyt, New York..	36	22	22	7	.759	256	964	242	90	75	23	54	86	2.64
T. A. Lyons, Chicago..	39	30	22	14	.611	308	1161	291	125	97	34	67	71	2.84
U.J.Shocker, New York.	31	13	18	6	.750	200	772	207	86	63	25	41	35	2.84
I. Hadley Washington..	30	13	14	6	.700	199	724	177	72	63	24	86	60	2.85
E.G.Braxton, Wahngtn..	59	0	10	9	.526	156	588	144	62	51	16	33	96	2.94
A. Thomas, Chicago...	40	24	19	16	.543	308	1111	271	110	102	46	94	107	2.97
H.J.Pennock, New York.	34	18	19	8	.704	210	795	225	89	70	35	48	51	3.00
J. J. Quinn, Phila......	34	11	15	10	.600	207	759	211	82	73	25	37	43	3.18
R. M. Grove, Phila.....	51	14	20	13	.606	262	995	251	116	93	30	79	174	3.20
J.W.Miller, Cleveland....	34	11	10	8	.556	185	697	189	80	66	25	48	53	3.21
E. O. Whitehill, Detroit.	41	16	16	14	.533	236	893	238	110	88	30	105	95	3.36
W.H.Ruether, N. York..	27	12	13	6	.684	184	703	202	88	69	23	52	45	3.38
H.M.Lisenbee,Wahngtn .	39	17	18	9	.667	242	902	221	114	96	35	78	105	3.57
B. Gibson, Detroit.....	33	11	11	12	.478	290	706	201	113	78	32	86	76	3.70
George Walberg, Phila..	45	15	16	12	.571	242	920	248	134	105	33	89	131	3.91
G.N.Buckeye,Cleveland .	35	13	10	17	.370	205	781	231	106	90	39	74	38	3.95
J.T.Zachary,St.L.-Wsh.	28	11	8	13	.381	189	719	226	102	83	27	57	26	3.95
L. E. Stoner, Detroit..	38	13	10	13	.435	215	834	251	118	95	32	77	63	3.98
O. F. Carroll, Detroit..	31	8	10	6	.625	172	662	186	99	76	21	73	41	3.98
G.W.Hudlin,Cleveland ..	43	18	18	12	.600	265	1030	291	132	118	32	83	65	4.01
K.E.Holloway,Detroit ..	36	11	11	12	.478	183	702	210	103	83	37	61	36	4.09
G.W.Connally,Chicago .	43	11	10	15	.400	198	744	217	108	90	27	83	58	4.09
John Russell, Boston...	34	4	4	9	.308	147	578	172	80	67	27	40	25	4.10
G.W.Pipgras,New York	29	9	10	3	.769	166	598	148	81	76	27	77	81	4.12
W. B. Harris,Boston ..	44	11	14	21	.400	218	848	253	127	101	39	66	77	4.17
H. J. Ehmke, Phila...	30	10	12	10	.545	190	711	200	103	89	31	60	68	4.21
J. B. Shaute, Cleveland.	45	14	9	16	.360	230	891	255	140	108	35	75	63	4.23
W.C.Stewart, St. Louis..	27	11	8	11	.421	156	604	187	83	74	26	43	43	4.27
D. MacFayden, Boston.	34	6	5	8	.385	160	599	176	88	76	28	59	42	4.27
S. P. Jones, St. Louis..	30	11	8	14	.364	190	747	211	121	91	25	102	72	4.31
E. A. Rommel, Phila..	30	8	11	3	.786	147	581	166	83	71	10	48	33	4.35
G. E. Uhle, Cleveland.	25	10	8	9	.471	153	604	187	88	74	31	59	69	4.36
A. Welzer, Boston	37	8	6	11	.353	182	674	214	109	90	28	71	56	4.45
H.J.Thurston,Washgtn.	29	13	13	13	.500	205	826	254	118	102	26	60	38	4.48
U. C. Faber, Chicago...	18	6	4	7	.364	111	420	131	64	56	22	41	39	4.54
S. D. Gray, Phila.......	38	3	9	6	.600	141	549	162	84	72	13	53	54	4.60
F.Marberry,Washingtn	56	2	10	7	.588	155	597	177	92	80	26	68	74	4.64
Charles Ruffing,Boston	26	10	5	13	.278	158	578	160	94	82	34	87	77	4.67
H. W. Collins, Detroit...	30	10	13	7	.650	173	664	207	116	90	37	59	37	4.68
E.VanGilder,St.Louis ..	44	12	10	12	.455	203	891	245	136	108	33	102	62	4.79
A.F.Crowder,Wsn.-St.L.	36	6	7	12	.368	141	523	129	88	75	12	84	52	4.79
M. Gaston, St. Louis...	37	21	13	17	.433	254	977	275	177	141	37	100	77	5.00
T.Blankenship,Chicago	37	11	12	17	.414	237	936	280	156	133	30	74	51	5.05
W.P.Johnson,Washgtn.	18	7	5	6	.455	108	407	113	70	61	20	26	48	5.08
H. J. Wiltse, Boston...	36	13	10	18	.357	219	860	276	146	124	40	76	47	5.09
D. Lundgren, Boston...	30	5	5	12	.294	136	529	160	100	95	20	87	39	6.29
E. Wingard, St. Louis..	38	7	2	13	.133	156	627	213	132	114	30	79	28	6.58

STANFORD COURT PROSPECTS GOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—The Stanford University basketball team, under the direction of Coach E. P. Hunt, is practicing for a strenuous season with the possibility that it will have its best season in five years. The preliminary games showed the coach that there are plenty of rough spots to be smoothed over in both the offense and the defense, however.

The Pacific Coast Conference is divided into four teams in the south and the remainder in the northern division. The University of Southern California, University of California, last year's Conference title holders, University of California of Los Angeles and Stanford University comprise the members of the southern division. The winner of the southern group play the victors of the northern section for the championship in March.

In an attempt to develop a heavy-scoring combination as well as a strong defense Coach Hunt has kept his squad hard at work at dribbling, short-passing, and pivoting. Much time has also been spent in basket shooting.

The squad has been cut to 15, so that individual attention can be given more readily. There are five lettermen on the team. They are J. W. Clark '29 and J. B. McCandless '29, centers; L. R. Vincenti '28, and Albert Biaggini '28, guards; W. B. Bryant '28, forward. Clark was a star center on the team two years ago, but last season was on a leave of absence from college. He is expected to play regular this year. Vincenti has just started practice after football activities.

Bryant, a clever man under the basket as well as an accurate passer, is considered the most logical man for a forward position. F. A. Bowers '29, who starred in the intramural series last year, is a player of unusual brilliance and will be a likely candidate for regular forward. M. C. Richards '28 is a newcomer on the court and up to date has played a style that gives him a bid for one of the forward positions. S. J. Olson '29, a transfer from Modesto Junior College, has shown great adaptability in shooting baskets as well as in the floor game. S. J. Cook '28, who was also a star in the intramural series, is a transfer from San Jose Teachers College, Calif. He is small, but makes up for the lack of height by speed and ability to handle the ball and shoot accurately.

At center the Cardinals have Clark and McCandless. The former can be used at forward when needed and is considered the best all-round player on the team. McCandless, who starred for the freshmen team two years ago played a steady game last year but did not play as well as he is capable of. He has started well this year and may develop into one of the best centers that the Cardinals have had for a long time. E. W. Elliott '30, is a transfer from New Mexico Military Institute and lives in La Grange, Ill. He has a long reach, and has played great basketball in practice scrimmages. It is possible that he will be used as an alternate at center during the conference season.

Vincenti, who was regular running-guard last year, and is known for his competitive ability will be used at forward as wall as guard this year. Biaggini was regular standing guard last year and will probably play that position this season. William Simkins '30, captain of the freshmen football team two years ago, has developed into an efficient floor man and is a likely candidate for guard. H. P. Rothert '30, substitute fullback on the football team, has been playing a fine basketball in scrimmages and may work his way into a regular guard position.

G. P. Dobson '28, who played center last year, but not long enough to make his letter, has been transferred to guard because of the large amount of center material on hand. Dobson is a fine floor man and his passing ability may make him a regular at guard. G. W. Thompson '30, who was a star on last year's freshman team, should make a great bid for one of the guard posts.

H. C. Berg '30, captain of the freshman team of last year, is one of the leading candidates for one of the forward positions, and has been playing in half of the games of the preliminary season.

Aside from the regular conference games with the University of California, University of California of Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California, the Stanford team plays Waseda University, champions of Japan, St. Marys, Santa Clara, Olympic Club of San Francisco, and the University of Nevada.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	1	7	43	33	23
Kitchener	10	2	6	49	42	22
Hamilton	9	2	7	42	39	20
Toronto	9	1	9	60	55	19
Stratford	8	2	8	34	26	18
London	7	1	10	44	56	15
Niagara	5	5	8	38	44	15
Windsor	6	2	10	46	61	14

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Stratford at Windsor.
Hamilton at London.
Kitchener at Niagara Falls.

OLYMPIAS WIN, 3 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—In a closely-fought Canadian Professional Hockey League game played in Detroit Tuesday night, the Detroit Olympias defeated the Toronto Ravinas by the score of 3 to 1. Bellefuille, Connors and Arbour scored for the winners, and Patterson made the goal for Toronto.

REISELT AND LAYTON DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, three-cushion billiard champion, broke even with John Layton of New York, former title-holder in two league matches heer yesterday. Layton took the afternoon game, 50 to 33, in 54 innings, and Reiselt won at night, 50 to 41, in 47 inings. Each had high runs of 5, Layton in the afternoon and Reiselt at night.

YALE FRESHMEN CREW START

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—After a vacation from activity since fall, the Yale freshmen crew candidates started work on the machines in the gymnasium, five crews working out under the watchful eye of Freshman Coach Murphy. This indoor work will continue for the freshmen, along with the varsity practices, until spring.

WINTRINGER CAPTURES MEDAL

PINEHURST, N. C.—Robert L. Wintringer of Steubenville, O., won the medal in the annual mid-January tournament here with 38—36—74. This is the second tournament this season that Wintringer has led in the qualifying round.

BRUINS IN TIE WITH COUGARS

Boston Defeats Chicago 3 to 1, Canadiens and Americans Also Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
United States Division						
Detroit	10	3	7	46	39	23
Boston	9	5	6	36	30	23
Rangers	9	4	7	41	35	22
Pittsburgh	3	2	15	29	57	8
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	15	4	1	63	18	34
Ottawa	8	4	7	31	23	20
Montreal	9	2	7	34	37	20
Toronto	7	3	9	33	37	17
Americans	7	3	11	36	54	17

GAMES THURSDAY

Toronto at Detroit.
Boston at Rangers.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

The Boston Bruins advanced to a tie for first place with Detroit in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing by defeating the handicapped Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1, on the New Boston Arena ice surface Tuesday.

Nineteen minutes of the first period went by before scoring occurred, but at 19m. 34s. Fredrickson scored for Boston after taking a pass from Oliver to round Trapp's left side. Chicago came right back with the tying goal in six seconds when Wasnie beat Winkler on a pass from Arbour at the cage mouth.

The Bruins took the lead in the second period again through the work of Fredrickson who gave Oliver a fine pass for a score. The final goal came after 11 minutes of the closing session, when Gainor worked the puck up to the defense and passed to Connor who beat Gardner with a high shot to the corner.

The game itself was hardly average, but the work of Fredrickson and Clapper, the latter making one of his few appearances locally, was pleasing to the local fans. Wentworth, MacKay and Arbour worked most effectively for the visitors. The summary:

BOSTON CHICAGO
Galbraith, Lauder, Connor, lw
rw, Denneny, Wasnie
Fredrickson, Gainor, c..c, MacKay, Keats
Oliver, Gordon, rw..lw, Arbour, LaFrance
Hitchman, Cleghorn, ld
rd, Wentworth, Graham
Shore, Clapper, rd.....ld, Trapp, Taylor
Winkler, g........................g, Gardner

Score—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Fredrickson, Oliver, Connor for Boston; Wasnie for Chicago. Referees—Dr. Edward O'Leary and William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadiens scored their fifteenth victory of the National Hockey League season here Tuesday night when they defeated the Ottawa Senators, last year's champions, by 3 to 0 in the second meeting of the two teams this season, and as the previous game, in Ottawa, was productive of a scoreless tie, the champions have not scored on the leaders yet this season. The score hardly gives a correct indication of the play as the spectacular work of Connell in the Ottawa goal was all that kept the score from mounting to figures approaching that of last Saturday in Toronto.

The locals' defensive system which called for a continuous attack and steady back checking proved too strong for the Senators and it was only occasionally that the visitors were able to penetrate into the Canadiens' defensive area. The game was won and lost early in the second period. After a rush by Leduc, Joliat picked up the loose puck and beat Connell. Eight seconds later Morenz went down from the face-off to work in for another goal. In the third period, Hart faked a couple of passes to work in close for the final score.

CANADIENS OTTAWA
Joliat, Hart, lw....rw, Kilrea, Denneny
Morenz, Gaudreault, c
c, Nighbor, Chouinard
Gagne, Larochelle, rw
lw, Broadbent, Finnegan, Grosvenor
Gardiner, Langlois, lr.........rd, Boucher
Leduc, Mantha, rd.....ld, Clancy, Smith
Hainsworth, g...................g, Connell

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 0. Goals—Joliat, Morenz and Hart for Canadiens. Referees—Fred Ion, Montreal and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans staged their attempt to get back into the race for the National Hockey League championship with considerable effect Tuesday when they defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2 to 1, on the Madison Square ice. Burch, now once more in his old-time form, accounted for both of the winning goals with McKinnon, now promoted to the wing position held last year by Wilfred T. Green, the assistant.

The first period was even all the way with neither side showing any great amount of attacking power, or combination play, but right at the start of the second session, the new combination of the Americans, McKinnon and Burch, got into action, and in 15 seconds scored, Burch counting on a pass from McKinnon. A few minutes later, Carson scored for Toronto on a single-handed dash, but the combination got in its final work again before the end of the period, when a similar pass and shot was stopped by John R. Roach, only to have Burch make his second try more successful.

The balance of the game found the Toronto team making desperate attempts to tie the score, while the Americans were on the defense, except for occasional attempts by the spares to score on long shots. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS TORONTO
R. Green, Bouchard, lw
rw, Bailey, Rodden
Burch, Himes, c.....c, Carson, Herberts
McKinnon, W. Boucher, rw
lw, Keeling, Cox
Conacher, Simpson, ld........rd, Duncan
Reise, Simpson, rd...............ld, Day
Miller, g..........................g, Roach

Score—New York Americans 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Burch 2 for Americans; Carson for Toronto. Referees—D. R. Ritchie and Louis Berlinquette. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tickets—Coupon Books —Cafe Checks

Twenty-eight years of specializing in numbered printing have won us thousands of satisfied customers and a national reputation for accuracy and dependability. Samples and prices sent without obligation.

Reserved Seat Tickets: for Theatres Circuses Baseball Games Football Games Fairs, Auditoriums —all amusement enterprises

Folded Machine Tickets: for all makes of machines

Coupon Books: for Ice Dealers Filling Stations Commissaries Restaurants —and all purposes

Roll and Book Strip Tickets: for every purpose

Cafe Checks: for all eating places

WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS
Est. 1898

THE HOME FORUM

A Typewriter Indulges in "We"

I AM one of those old-fashioned models of which extremely polite people say, when expected to comment, "Looks as if it might have had a history."

I have. Once I lived in an office. My keys clicked steadily from nine to five with dull sentences about the price of rubber. Corporation claimed me. My dollar sign almost wore out.

There were many beautiful words which I was never permitted to use. There were adroit phrases in which I was never given a moment to indulge. There was the pure color and scent of wild roses along an unforgotten stretch of June road to which I have since learned that any typewriter with a sensitive touch holds the certain keys, but I did not know it then; neither did I know that a meadow lark on a high post who thinks he is singing to a solitary passer-by can be heard by every casual hearthside reader if one of my kind can capture his song by some gifted combination of rattling keys; or that there is a certain pile of smooth brown sand in the sun where a baby's hand and a puppy's forepaws burrow with diligent playfulness that can picture joy for countless city people if only a mellowed member of my large family can be found somewhere to do the scene justice.

One day last spring a writer came to the dingy office where I worked and picked me out. She said something about liking my movement. So she bought me for an embarrassingly small amount and took me home.

"Do you know," I heard her say one day soon afterward to the Other Woman who lives in her home, "I'd like to take the whole summer off and go into the country to write."

"We can do that easily," rejoined the Other Woman. "Your cousin, you know, has invited us to spend the season with her."

There was some correspondence with this cousin in which I had a part and before long the Writer and the Other Woman were preparing to go.

"Shall I pack the typewriter in my trunk?" asked the Writer.

But she was advised to carry me separately. Accordingly I was placed in my stiff jacket of black leather and was kept close to my Writer all the way. Many a conversation I listened to in this way that I should otherwise have missed.

It must have been far away—that farm—for it took us two days to get there. Once the Other Woman said,

"I expect to see you writing a good bit. You who have always lived in a city ought to find much interesting material on a farm—a new milieu."

The last morning of our journey, the Writer took me out to see how I was enduring the trip. We were in a strange country. There were no hills anywhere and only the thinnest groves. Flat fields ran out bluntly to the horizon in all directions; the sky seemed to be everywhere; the wind was like a half-wild creature let loose; "prairie country" they called it.

The Other Woman took an almost proprietary pleasure in the scene—said it looked the way it did when she was a little girl, and was it not peaceful. The Writer, though, was rather quiet and sometimes I fancied she was wondering why she had come. I know I did.

When we were nearly there the Other Woman said she was going to buy some seeds and plant a vegetable garden. She said, too, it was interesting to watch anything grow and to keep the weeds out. That seemed to remind her companion that she wanted to get some seeds, too, for a flower bed, but I noticed she did not say anything about the weeds.

As we approached the farm, the Writer suddenly fell in with the Other Person's mood. You see the place was so picturesque. The house was built on a graceful slope and seemed to await our coming like a calmly expectant hostess. The lawn on one side was skirted by buxom box elders and on the other by a ravine, half-hidden from us by the rushes and hidden from the house by the lilac bushes. On the outer edge of the site towered the cottonwoods protectively, bowing and signaling to us as we came wonderingly up.

It was all so delightful, it made me feel sure that the Writer knew at last why she had come. Sure enough, when we had climbed the lawn, she put me down and stood there a minute turning from one view to another, from the gently blowing tops of the cottonwoods out to the open pastureland, to the grain fields and then with a thrill of friendliness, toward the lilacs.

Then, looking at the Other Woman, she patted me wisely and the Other Woman nodded.

I was not sure what she meant, but from that first morning what she actually did was to find so many tasks in and about that farmhouse that until the last day I was only part of the indoor scenery.

From the time the sun arose, a filmy balloon of shaded pinks, until it went down showily just west of the cornfield, everyone in that house worked—but me.

The man plowed, weeded, raked, hayed and harvested. The children carried lunches to him, fed the chickens, herded back the cows at milking time. The woman moved dexterously from biscuit baking to churning, from laundry to sewing basket, from nursery to kitchen. The Other Woman busied herself with the various seasons for picking strawberries, currants, raspberries, and sang old lullabies when she was not picking. The Writer, being equally inexperienced in all these departments of work, offered her services without partiality. She tried almost everything in fact, except writing.

This condition troubled the Other Woman, who gave me more than one wistful look during that summer.

"Can't you do a little writing today?" she would ask. "After all, you did buy that typewriter."

"Write?" and the answer would have a ring of joyful satire. "When? Right now there are milk pails to scald and biscuits to be shaped and my flower garden to weed."

Each day had its bit of drama. There was the first day for new potatoes, the first garden peas, the arrival of the Collie puppy, the time the swarm of bees appeared, the night the sheep-shearers came. There was the first day they used the haystacker. Then there was another day which the Writer has often rehearsed since in conversation. That was the day she climbed to the seat on the hay rake and drove the team lightly around the field while the farmers stopped their work to watch her with kindly amusement. I wish I could have been present to see that. They said afterward that she might develop into a "hand."

The Other Woman had a solid reputation for kindness but she had one merciless habit. It was said that every weed in the vegetable garden dreaded her approach. She could be seen any day after her chores were done, slowly progressing down the long lines of carrots, peas and beans, deftly striking about the roots of these with the hoe and turning up countless unwelcome but persistent green things wherever she struck. When the others would call her to afternoon luncheon she would only smile and continue with the weeding. The others said it was her very enjoyment of the work which gave her such a capacity for it. She seemed sure of the results of this garden which everyone else was too busy to care for; and later, when a generous harvest filled her apron day after day, she seemed satisfied.

When we returned to the city, the Writer spoke approvingly of my condition and said it had never been so easy before for her to write.

But the erstwhile harvester answered,—

"It is you who have changed. When I saw how you responded to new fields of service, I found myself wondering if all honest occupation, whether classified as high arts or professions or homely little tasks that are long in the doing but quickly forgotten, is not after all the same in essence—a contribution to happiness."

I was glad for the Other Woman's words. It suddenly made me think more kindly of my first employer and the dull patient years I had been counting as loss. I could understand how the Writer must have felt about her summer of service. Harvest time, for her, had now come; in fact, it had come for us both, I thought, as my keys flew cheerfully up and down at her light touch—a harvest of golden thoughts and words. S. M. K.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors has constituted an Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year....$9.00 Three months...$2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month.... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic	Foreign
14 pages	4 cents	2 cents
16 pages	6 cents	3 cents
18 to 24 pages	6 cents	4 cents
26 to 30 pages	8 cents	5 cents
32 pages	Parcel post rates	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
VIENNA: Ferstelgasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Philadelphia.....904 Fox Building
Cleveland.....1658 Union Trust Building
Detroit.....442 Book Building
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Building
Kansas City.....705 Commerce Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....437 Van Nuys Building
Seattle.....350 Skinner Building
Portland, Ore....1022 N. W. Bank Building
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Florence.....11 Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HÉRAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

An Old Salt, and Sand

Come out of the East, my dreams, my dreams,
For the ships of the desert have never a sail,
The waves of the desert are gold
Come out of the East, my dreams, take hold
Of the shivering sheet again, stalking the gale
Off old Nantucket, my dreams.

Come out of their tents, my dreams, my dreams,
Let the song of the desert return to its sands,
This desertward longing lie calm.
In old Nantucket a potted palm
Rasps lightly together its long-fingered hands:
Come out of the East, my dreams

CARLYLE WATTS MORGAN.

"For His Name's Sake"

When my uncle called me to feed the sheep, he told me something I shall never forget. Well I remember his talking to me. How perfectly I visualize him, with that white beard of his and the light of love in his kindly blue eyes. Yes, blue eyes! Many an American thinks that any one born in Palestine is necessarily swarthy and dark of eye, but we have people over there with eyes blue, hair red, face freckled, and nose tiptilted—just as homely, in fact, as some Anglo-Saxons! On the occasion in question my uncle drew his arm around me and asked me:

"My boy, do you know Iben Haddad over there?"

"Yes, Uncle."

"Well, that man has clean sheep, don't you think so, my boy?"

"Yes, Uncle, he has."

Then he drew me closer to his side and asked again, "Do you know Iben Kourie across the way, my boy?"

"Yes, Uncle, I do."

"Don't you think that man has fat sheep?"

"Certainly, everybody admires and speaks well of his sheep, Uncle."

When he heard that, Uncle turned me squarely toward his face, looked deep into my eyes, and said, "My boy, I want you to have the cleanest and fattest sheep in the land, for your name's sake."

When he told me it was for my name's sake, strength and courage thrilled every fiber of my being, and I would have been willing to give anything so that the sheep might be the fattest and cleanest in the land. Poor as we are over there, if our names are honored in the seat of the elders, if our names are respected in the community, we feel ourselves to be the richest people in the world. A good name is more precious than gold and silver.—STEPHEN A. HABOUSH, in "My Shepherd Life in Galilee."

Finding the Swiss People

Almost by accident I became interested in the people of the country. So far, I think, only the guides by profession had seemed worth noticing. All other Swiss, such as could live among the Alps and yet not set the climbing of them before everything else, simply did not count. A friend of student days in Germany, a Swiss of the Viking type, brought me, by way of pilgrimage through the Bavarian highlands, to pass the winter months with his kinsfolk in Appenzellerland. From cottage to farm we wandered over the snow, made welcome everywhere by the warm-hearted, sophisticated peasantry. Professors, musicians, lace-makers, and stalwart children, during the summer months a half of each family was dispersed in various avocations over three-quarters of Europe; and they returned every winter to the hardy life of the cottage group, "to breathe for a time freely"—as they said.

Through the evenings we sat by log fires, the women lace-making and talking, the men carving or idling, and—often—all singing. On festival eves we tramped or sleighed, or crowded into little trains wriggling up the snow hills, to watch pagan bonfires roaring red over the frozen hillsides, and—always—all singing. The women, their rounded contralto notes dropping through the cold air "wie goldene kugeln," tossed the song back and forward between the sleighs or down the sauntering train. While the men accompanied them on a surf-beat of jodelling undertone. . . .

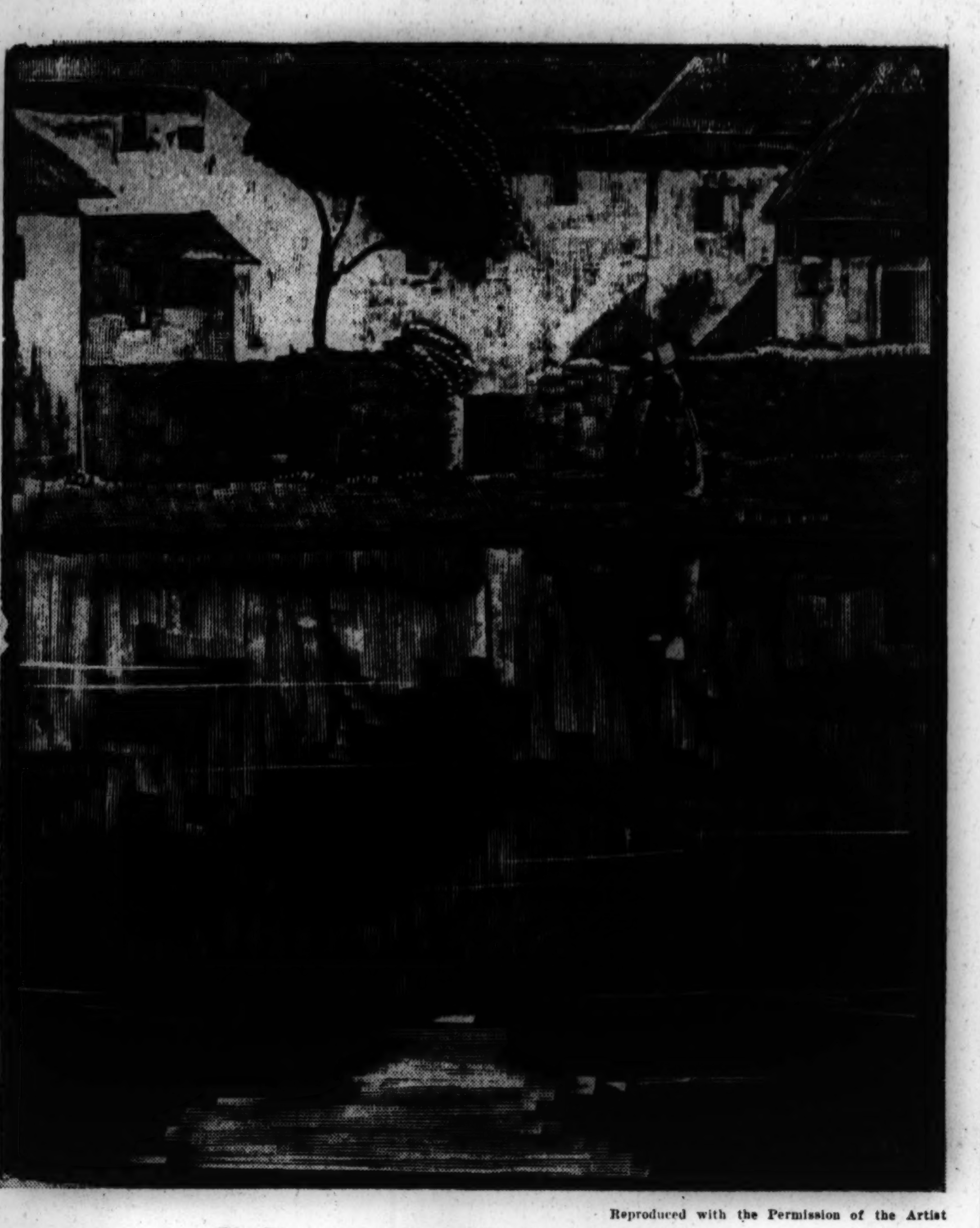
And yet I wondered at them. They were Swiss: mountains should have filled their thoughts and talk. But they were as much concerned as the dull plain-dwellers with the commonplace topics of money, professions and marriages: they did not know their greater peaks even as well as I did! I recall this not in criticism, but to throw a side-light upon my own point of view in those years. . . .

The Swiss valleys, like the Swiss people, are only discoverable in other than the summer months of tourist traffic. The Zermatt valley, as we may see it in August, has little charm of its own. I was puzzled, when at last I ventured to visit this innermost sanctuary sacred to the memory of the first mountaineering prophets, to account for their enthusiastic love of its dusty gorges, warm-smelly paths and sparse exhausted colours. Until, one winter, I rediscovered it. Since then I have been up or down it in every month but one of the year; and I hardly know its equal for variable loveliness. Whatever month and whatever way we choose, by sleigh or by the ice-smothered railway-track, always above us in the lengthening or the shortening hours of sunlight we have glimpses of fantastic glaciers falling out of cloud-land and of white peaks balanced unaccountably in improbable space. And always, at the end of the valley, reserving its dramatic entry for the last second and cliff corner, comes the sudden, full-length revelation of the incomparable Matterhorn.—GEOFFREY WINTHROP YOUNG, in "On the High Hills. Memories of the Alps."

Winter Meadows

Stretched over the brooks, in the midst of the frostbound meadows, we may observe the submarine cottages of the caddice-worms, the larvæ of the Plicipennes. Their small cylindrical cases built around themselves, composed of flags, sticks, grass, and withered leaves, shells, and pebbles, in form and color like the wrecks which strew the bottom,—now drifting along over the pebbly bottom, now whirling in tiny eddies and dashing down steep falls, or sweeping rapidly with the current, or else swaying to and fro at the end of some grass-blade or root. Anon they will leave their sunken habitations, and crawling up the stems of plants, or to the surface, like gnats, as perfect insects henceforth, flutter over the surface of the water. . . . Down yonder little glen the shrubs are drooping under their burden, and the red alder-berries contrast with the white ground. Here are the marks of a myriad feet which have already been abroad. The sun rises as proudly over such a glen, as over the valley of the Seine or the Tiber, and it seems the residence of a pure and self-subsistent valor, such as they never witnessed; which never knew defeat nor fear.

Here reign the simplicity and purity of a primitive age, and a health and hope far remote from towns and cities. . . . The chicadee and nuthatch are more inspiring society than statesmen and philosophers, and we shall return to these last, as to more vulgar companions. In this lonely glen, with its brook draining the slopes, its creased ice and crystals of all hues, where the spruces and hemlocks stand upon either side, and the rush and sere wild oats in the rivulet itself, our lives are more serene and worthy to contemplate. —THOREAU, in "Excursions."



Reproduced with the Permission of the Artist

The River Auray. From a Woodcut by Iain Macnab.

MR. IAIN MACNAB is not only a delightful artist but something of a conjurer besides, judging by the artful way in which he can unfold a complete picture in a tiny compass.

"The River Auray" is a case in point. A fairly complex scene forms the subject of this diminutive print, and has had full justice done to it. There are the picturesque old white houses, set behind the stone wall and intervening courtyard, against which the rich blackness of the tree stands out effectively. Then there is the wall, adorned, as an old wall should be, by some overhanging foliage, and on the path running along the river two women in picturesque white caps wander along in what can only be described as the dearest little idyl of a village scene.

To the river Mr. Macnab has generously, and wisely, accorded more than half of his small space—for the river mirrors the whole of the above scene, adding fresh beauties of its own.

Mr. Macnab's craftsmanship, always excellent, in this little print surely approaches perfection. The most meticulous attention is given to details without detracting from the freshness of the effect. There is a range of deliciously graded values, from slightly toned white to the richest velvety black, and one feels that the reflection in the tranquil river has all the fluidity of a reflection in water.

Breakfast Time

The sun is always in the sky
Whenever I get out of bed,
And I often wonder why
It's never late.—My sister said

She didn't know who did the trick,
And that she didn't care a bit,
And I should eat my porridge quick.
I think its mother wakens it.

—JAMES STEPHENS, in "Collected Poems."

Beethoven in the String Quartet

As compared with the string quartet, the symphony is a less intimate means of expression. It is more massive and less subtle. In composing a symphony a composer has a tendency to do both more and less than justice to his actual content. The great must be presented as the gigantic, and the elusive as definite. It gives us the monarch on a great state occasion rather than the man. It is for this reason that the true Beethoven of any period is more accurately reflected in the string quartets than in the symphonies. Beethoven wrote string quartets only with great circumspection and with a very keen sense of responsibility. In these he is more rigorously faithful to his experience, less "dramatic," less "objective," than anywhere else in his music. The string quartet is the most sincere form of musical expression, as the opera is the least.—J. W. N. SULLIVAN, in "Beethoven."

True Identity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CERTAIN philosopher must have provoked not a few smiles and set many a reader thinking on the subject of identity by his statement to the effect that when Thomas and John (any two persons) are talking together, it is not surprising that some confusion should arise, because, as he points out, there are really six of them at it. There is Thomas as he thinks he is, Thomas as John thinks he is, and Thomas as he is known to his Maker; and in like manner there are three Johns!

The underlying truth in this seeming absurdity is deserving of some consideration; for it is evident that if Thomas and John could each see himself and the other as they are known to their Maker, no confusion would arise, and private and public relationships would assume a much simpler aspect. Without the right vision of the real man, each individual must frequently experience a sense of being misunderstood, and find true self-expression impossible.

Affairs would be much simplified if each individual's true nature could be expressed in his name, and the attempt to achieve this is probably as old as human speech. The trouble is that the name given to a child by his parents can at best express but the human parents' ideal; whereas the child may not adopt this ideal, and may develop on quite different lines. His schoolboy friends may be quick to detect this inconsistency, to seize on some outstanding characteristic, and to bestow on him what seems to them a more expressive name; but even so, it will only be a case of "Thomas as John thinks he is." Such misunderstandings may continue throughout one's whole human experience, his real character remaining unexpressed. Thus, many a one shrinks from his fellows and shuts the door on much human intercourse with a suffering sense of being habitually misunderstood, as well as of inability to understand himself.

What is the remedy? Is there a way by which we may be sure of identifying the individual as he really is, that is, as he is known to his Maker? There must be a way; otherwise, the Science of Christianity would be incomplete.

In the book of Revelation we find this promise to "him that overcometh": "I will write upon him my new name." Since God is changeless Mind, knowing no past, no future, but only the eternal now, it follows that the fulfillment of this promise awaits us as soon as we are ready to receive it. Therefore, we need not relegate this divine identification to some far-off, indefinable, future heaven: we may begin now to establish our real identity by overcoming wrong thinking.

For a few brief years in the history of the human race there walked among his fellow-men one who saw them always as they were known to God, their creator. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." Was it not his perfect understanding of man's true nature which inspired the master Christian's invitation to the weary and heavy-laden, as well as his yearning cry, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not?" It is inconceivable that any of those who brought their burdens and sorrows to Christ Jesus ever turned away with a sense of having been misunderstood. Even at the crisis of his own suffering, the Saviour strove to behold "in Science the perfect man," and prayed for the forgiveness of his persecutors, who did not know their real selves to be the sons of God.

The sense of being misunderstood and of inability to understand oneself arises from a false concept of identity. What am I? Whence came I? Whither am I going? Are not these the questions of the ages? Christian Science, the revelation of the Science of Being, supplies the answer to them all. Through study of the Bible in the light shed upon its pages by Christian Science, each individual may recognize his true self as the reflection of that infinite Mind which creates and governs the universe, that Mind which declared His creation to be "very good." In the light of this revelation, it becomes impossible to regard ourselves or our neighbors otherwise than as, in reality, the perfect ideas of the one infinite and perfect Mind. And in striving constantly to express this Mind, "which was also in Christ Jesus," we approach and shall ultimately reach that understanding of our creator, of ourselves, and of our fellow-men which destroys all discord. Thus, in proportion as human thinking reflects the harmony of the creative, governing Mind, each one is identified by his "new name."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wahre Wesenseinheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN gewisser Philosoph muß mit seiner Behauptung, daß es nicht überraschend sei, wenn in einer Unterhaltung zwischen Thomas und Johannes (zwei beliebigen Personen) etwas Unklarheit entstehe, weil es sich in Wirklichkeit um sechs miteinander Sprechende handle, nicht wenig Heiterkeit hervorgerufen und manchen Leser zum Nachdenken über den Begriff Wesenseinheit veranlaßt haben. Es kommen in Betracht, wie er ausführt, der Thomas, für den er sich selber hält, der Thomas, für den ihn Johannes hält, und der Thomas, wie ihn sein Schöpfer kennt, und ebenso handle es sich um drei Johannes!

Die diesem scheinbaren Widersinn zugrunde liegende Wahrheit ist wohl der Betrachtung wert; denn es leuchtet ein, daß keine Unklarheit entstehen würde, wenn Thomas und Johannes jeder sich selber und den andern so sehen könnte, wie ihr Schöpfer sie kennt, und daß Verwandtschafts- und öffentliche Beziehungen sich viel einfacher gestalten würden. Ohne die richtige Erkenntnis des wirklichen Menschen ist es unausbleiblich, daß jeder einzelne häufig das Empfinden hat, daß er mißverstanden wird, und die Erfahrung macht, daß es unmöglich ist, sein wahres Selbst zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Die Angelegenheiten würden sich beträchtlich vereinfachen, wenn das wahre Wesen jedes einzelnen mit seinem Namen ausgedrückt werden könnte. Der Versuch, dies zu erlangen, ist wahrscheinlich so alt wie die menschliche Sprache. Die Schwierigkeit aber liegt darin, daß der einem Kinde von seinen Eltern gegebene Name im günstigsten Falle nur das Vorbild der menschlichen Eltern zum Ausdruck bringen kann, während das Kind dieses Vorbild vielleicht nicht annimmt und sich in ganz anderen Richtungen entwickelt. Seine Schulfreunde werden diesen Widerspruch schnell entdecken, sie werden zu einem auffallenden Kennzeichen greifen und ihm einen Namen geben, den sie für passender halten. Trotzdem wird es nur ein Fall des „Thomas, für den ihn Johannes hält", sein. Solche Mißverständnisse können durch das ganze menschliche Leben hindurch dauern, infolgedessen das wahre Wesen unausgedrückt bleibt. So gibt es viele, die sich von ihren Mitmenschen zurückziehen und sich vor dem Verkehr mit Menschen abschließen, einem Gefühl des Leidens frönen, weil sie nicht nur dauernd mißverstanden werden, sondern auch unfähig sind, sich selber zu verstehen.

Was ist das Heilmittel? Können wir auf sichere Art und Weise den einzelnen mit dem, was er wirklich ist, d.h. als was ihn sein Schöpfer kennt, wesenseins erklären? Es muß möglich sein, sonst wäre die Wissenschaft des Christentums unvollständig.

In der Offenbarung des Johannes lesen wir folgende Verheißung an den, „der überwindet": „Ich will auf ihn schreiben meinen neuen Namen" (engl. Bibel). Da Gott das unwandelbare Gemüt ist und keine Vergangenheit, keine Zukunft, sondern nur die ewige Gegenwart kennt, so erwartet uns die Erfüllung dieser Verheißung, sobald wir bereit sind, sie zu empfangen. Daher brauchen wir dieses göttliche Wesenseinserklären nicht in einen weitentfernten, unbestimmten, zukünftigen Himmel zu verweisen; wir können jetzt beginnen, unsere wirkliche Wesenseinheit dadurch festzustellen, daß wir falsches Denken überwinden.

Einige kurze Jahre in der Geschichte des Menschengeschlechts weilte unter seinen Mitmenschen einer, der diese immer als das ansah, als was Gott, ihr Schöpfer, sie kennt. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy lesen wir (S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eignes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken. So lehrte Jesus, daß das Reich Gottes unversehrt und allumfassend, und daß der Mensch rein und heilig ist". War des Meisterchristen vollkommenes Verständnis des wahren Wesens des Menschen nicht der Antrieb sowohl zur Einladung an die Mühseligen und Beladenen als auch zu seinem sehnsuchtsvollen Ausruf: „Jerusalem, Jerusalem, die du tötest die Propheten und steinigst, die zu dir gesandt sind! wie oft habe ich deine Kinder versammeln wollen, wie eine Henne versammelt ihre Küchlein unter ihre Flügel; und ihr habt nicht gewollt!"? Es ist undenkbar, daß jemand von denen, die ihre Last und Sorge zu Christus Jesus brachten, sich je mit dem Gefühl, mißverstanden worden zu sein, von ihm abwandte. Sogar im Höhepunkt seines eigenen Leidens wich der Heiland nicht davon ab, „in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen" zu sehen, und er betete für seine Verfolger, die ihr wirkliches Selbst als den Sohn Gottes nicht erkannten, um Vergebung.

Das Gefühl, daß man mißverstanden werde und unfähig sei, sich selber zu verstehen, geht aus einem falschen Begriff von Wesenseinheit hervor. Was bin ich? Woher kam ich? Wohin gehe ich? Sind dies nicht die Fragen aller Zeiten? Die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Offenbarung der Wissenschaft des Seins, beantwortet sie alle. Durch Eindringen in die Bibel in dem Lichte, das die Christliche Wissenschaft auf ihre Seiten wirft, kann jeder einzelne sein wahres Selbst als die Widerspiegelung jenes unendlichen Gemüts, das das Weltall erschafft und regiert, erkennen, jenes Gemüts, das Seine Schöpfung für „sehr gut" erklärte. Im Lichte dieser Offenbarung wird es unmöglich, uns selber oder unsere Nächsten in Wirklichkeit als etwas anderes als die vollkommenen Ideen des einen unendlichen und vollkommenen Gemüts anzusehen. Und indem wir beständig danach trachten, dieses Gemüt auszudrücken, „gesinnet" zu sein, „wie Jesus Christus auch war", nähern wir uns jenem Verständnisse unseres Schöpfers, unseres Selbst und unserer Mitmenschen, das alle Widerwärtigkeit zerstört, und werden es schließlich erreichen. In dem Maße also, wie menschliches Denken die Einmut des schöpferischen, regierenden Gemüts widerspiegelt, wird die Wesenseinheit jedes einzelnen durch seinen „neuen Namen" erklärt.

Incunabula

A good many years ago a friend came to my house at a time when I was still exuberant over a recent find in a second-hand bookstore in Rome, and I proudly—too proudly, I fear—exhibited the volume for his admiration.

"This," I said, probably with more emphasis than I realized, "was printed by Nicolas Jenson in Venice in 1475. It is my first incunabulum."

He was courteous enough to listen attentively to all I said, and examined the book with seeming interest; but I could not help feeling that he failed to appreciate the full importance of the event.

The following day my friend sent me a note: "After leaving your house last evening," it ran, "I whispered cautiously to my wife, 'Do you know what an incunabulum is?' To my . . . relief she acknowledged her own ignorance. As soon as we reached home, we resorted to the dictionary: 'Incunabula, from the Latin words in and cunabula meaning "in the cradle," infancy of the art of printing. Applied to all volumes printed before the end of the year 1500.' We turned to each other, thrilled by the pride of intellectual acquisition. Then we went upstairs and looked down upon our offspring, sleeping in his cunabulum, and—understood."

I had not meant to be pedantic. If my friend had seen fit to discourse upon the subject of electricity, in which he was an expert, he would have found my enthusiasm even less intelligent than his own expression over books; for such is the defensive reaction to conceal our lack of knowledge. My only excuse for assuming that his horizon was broader than mine was that books are more intimate things than watts and more personal than amperes. — WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT, in "The Kingdom of Books."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE
WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper.... 3.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper.... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper...11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half
Five Volumes $12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco.. 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco... 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

STOCK MARKET TRADING NOW IS TWO-SIDED

Movements Characterized by Much Irregularity—Pools Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The stock market resumed its upward march today after an early period of irregularity.

Operators for the advance, acting on the theory that the present reaction had sufficiently corrected the weakened technical position of the market and that there was no immediate danger of a rise in money rates, started aggressive operations in a dozen or more specialties.

Early gains in these issues ran from 4 to 10 points, with a much more moderate recovery in the standard industrials and rails.

Call money was in plentiful supply at the renewal figure of 4½ per cent. Importation of more than $3,000,000 in gold from Canada also had a favorable effect on the credit situation.

Borden soared 9¾ points to 184 by early afternoon, and Mullins Body jumped 6 points to 84, both high records. Freeport Texas, Reid Ice Cream, Christie Brown, Curtiss Airplane preferred and Devoe & Raynolds also reached their best prices since 1926, or longer.

Early losses of a point or so in General Motors and Radio were converted into moderate gains.

The closing was irregular. Extreme gains were reduced in the final hour when profit taking began, Snider Packing preferred and Borden falling back substantially from their peaks of 60 and 187 respectively. Both United States Steel and General Motors retreated under yesterday's closing after they had established advances of a point or so. Total sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchange opened firm with sterling cables ⅛c higher around $4.87 9-16, and French francs just below 3.93 cents.

Activity and strength of the St. Paul issues enlivened the otherwise quiet bond market today. Approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the reorganization plan announced after the close yesterday, provided the background for the sudden brisk demand for these issues. Otherwise the list appeared to mark time, as if traders were awaiting some definite indication of the trend in the money situation.

A few industrials attracted buying orders, notably Dominion Iron & Steel 5s and certificate 5s and Liquid Carbonic 6s.

The leading rail issues were quiet, in most instances holding steady, and public utilities attracted only nominal attention.

The Federal Government group was inactive, and prices showed little change.

CORN PRICES SHOW DECLINE

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Corn prices underwent a decided early setback today on account of a bearish construction which many traders placed on the Government crop report. Wheat showed relative firmness owing somewhat to official confirmation of heavy shortage of the yield in Australia.

Starting at ⅝c to 1⅛c decline, corn displayed little power to rally. Wheat opened unchanged to ⅝c off, and kept near to the initial range. Oats were easy. Provisions also tended to sag.

Opening prices today were: Wheat: March 127¾@128⅛; May 128¾@129; July 125@⅛; Corn: March 85¾@86¼; May 89½@¾; July 91¼@¾; Oats: March 53@⅛; May 54@⅛; July 51⅝@½.

Corn closed strong, ⅝c to 1¼ net higher, wheat ½@⅝c to ⅝@⅞c up, oats showing ½ to ⅝@¾c advance, and provisions unchanged to 10c down.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES TODAY

Sales of securities at auction today were:

29 Atlantic Nat Bk Boston 300, up 20
15 Am Trust Co Boston 475
5 Arlington Mills 45¼, up 1
50 York Mfg Co 20⅝, up ⅛
30 Lancaster Mills pf 20@20⅛, up ⅛
10 Conn Mills 1st pf 17½, up 4½
2 Naumkeag Cotton Co 175¼, up 7¾
9 Mass Utilities Inv Tr pf 45½, up ½
340 Old Colony Inv Tr 38, up 6½
2 US Envelope Co 255, up 2
5 Mass Util Inv Tr 12½, up ⅛
50 Western Mass Cos 59⅛, up ⅝
40 West Boston Gas vtc 35⅝, up 3⅝
11 New England Pow 6pc pf 11⅝@½
5 Hood Rubber Co 7½ pc pr pf 100⅝, up ⅝
100 Un Elec Light of Springfield—undeposited—148⅝@¾, up 7⅞
20 Fiske & Co pf—new—C of D 15
10 Puget Sound P & L Co 7 pc pr pf ex-d 109⅝, up 3⅝
50 Plymouth Cordage 96@⅛@96, off ⅜
5 Springfield Gas Light ex-div undeposited, 66⅝, up 1⅝
22 Edison Electric of Brockton vtc 65⅝, off 2¼
55 Springfield Gas Light ex-dividend—undeposited—66⅝@66⅞, up 1⅞
30 Draper Corporation 73¼@72½
200 American Glue common 40@42
300 Dirs United States Worsted Corporation div script 8½ for lot
10 Beacon Trust 273, up 15½
2 Federal National Bank of Boston trust certificates 262⅛, up 11½
21 Old Colony Trust 408⅝@407⅞, up 19¾
10 Rights First Nat Bk wi 43⅛
10 Pepperell Mfg 103⅝ up ⅞
5 Otis Co. 31⅛
5 Nyanza Mills 23⅛ up 2⅞
7 Arlington Mills 45⅛ up 1
3 Fairhaven Mills pf 4⅞ up 3⅞
3 Manomet Mills 3⅛ off 1⅝
21 Hill Mfg Co 6 off 2⅛
6 Merrimac Chem 86 up 3
10 Gringell Mfg 69⅝ off 2⅛

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Under the preferred stock offering of 1927, 3277 employees of International Paper Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries have subscribed for $1,084,000 par value of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. This compares with 2677 subscribers to $848,800 par value under the 1926 offering, and 2001 subscribers to $718,900 par value under the 1925 offering. Stock was offered to employees at $90 a share under the 1925 offering; at $94 a share under the 1926 offering and at par ($100) a share under the 1927 offering, the present one.

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Insurance Co. of North America reported total assets Dec. 31 of $63,374,000, an increase of $6,745,000 over the year before. Surplus was $23,255,000, an increase of $2,699,000.

FANNY FARMER CANDY STORES

December and 12 months sales of Fanny Farmer Candy Stores show gains as follows:

	1927	1926	%Inc
Dec. sales	$542,323	$490,914	10.4
Twelve months	3,722,538	3,327,066	11.8

ZINC PRODUCTION UP

Production of slab zinc in United States during December amounted to 52,347 short tons (2000 lbs.) compared with 49,217 tons in November and 50,185 tons in October, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55¼, De Beers 13⅝ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 2½ per cent, discount rates, short bills 4⅛ per cent and three months' bills 4⅛@4⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 11	Last Jan. 10
800	Abitibi	141½	140⅛	141½	141
800	Ab & Straus	105½	105	105¼	105
10	Ab & Str pf	113	113	113	113
100	Adams Ex	205	205	205	..
100	Air Reduc	183⅝	182⅜	183⅜	181¼
6000	Ahumada	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
4400	Ajax Rub	12½	12	12⅜	12
1000	Alaska Jun	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅜
10	Alb PWP pf	99½	99½	99½	99¾
200	Alb PW Pap	27	26⅝	27	26
11600	*Allied Ch	157⅝	155	155¼	155⅞
1500	Allis-Chal	117	116½	116⅝	116
200	Amal Lea	12⅜	12	12	12⅞
4500	Amerada	32⅜	31	31½	31
700	Am Ag Ch	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅞
1300	Am Ag C pf	68⅞	66¼	66⅛	67⅛
20	Am Bk N pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	..
100	Am Bk Note	75	75	75	75
200	Am Beet S	17½	17⅝	17½	..
400	Am Bosch	21	20⅝	21	20¼
900	Am Brake	44½	43⅜	43⅝	43¼
2300	Am Br Bov	16⅝	15½	15½	16⅛
10	Am Br B pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62½
14000	Am Can	72⅛	71⅛	71½	72
200	Am Can pf	138	138	138	136⅝
1300	Am Car & F	106⅝	106	106¼	106
1000	Am Chicle	70⅞	70	70⅞	70
200	Am Ch p pf	109	109	109	108
1000	Am En Tl	62⅜	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
300	Am Ex	172	172	172	170
700	Am&FPw	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23¼
11900	Am&FP rts	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
600	Am Hide	14	13⅞	14	13⅛
2300	Am Hide pf	64⅝	61⅝	63	62
11300	Am Ice	30⅝	28⅝	30	28⅛
400	Am Ice pf	92	90⅞	92	91
12800	Am Int Crp	84⅝	80⅝	82	80⅛
6400	Am La Fr	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6700	Am Linseed	60⅝	58⅝	59	60⅛
200	Am Lins pf	87⅞	87	87	87¼
500	Am Loco	111⅞	111	111	110⅞
1200	Am Metals	44	43⅞	43⅜	42⅝
260	Am Met pf	112	110⅞	111	..
600	Am Piano	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛
200	Am Pw&Lt	63	62⅝	63	62⅝
1000	Am Radiat	134⅝	133	133	133¼
100	Am Ry Ex	113	113	113	..
11900	Am Republic	71	65⅛	68	66⅛
50	Am Rad pf	143½	143½	143½	..
200	Am S Razor	57	56	56	57⅝
200	Am Seating	40⅝	40½	40½	40
100	Am Ship	4	4	4	4
10	Am S Bldg	112	112	112	..
6100	Am Smelt	177⅞	176	176⅞	176⅛
51900	Am Stl Fnd	70⅝	67⅝	68	67⅞
240	Am S F pf	113½	113¼	113½	113¼
4100	Am Sugar	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛	76
900	Am Sug pf	109⅞	109	109⅞	109⅞
900	Am T&T	179⅞	179	179⅛	179⅜
200	Am Type	124	124	124	..
20	Am Type pf	112	112	112	114
200	A WW 1pf	102	102	102	101½
1100	Am WW nw	58¼	57	57	58
1900	Am Wool	22½	21½	22¼	21⅞
2000	Am Wool pf	52	50½	51⅛	50⅛
2800	Am Writ ct	16⅜	15	16⅞	17
11400	Anaconda	55⅝	54⅝	55	55½
200	Arch Dan	58	57⅛	57½	56⅝
200	Armour D pf	88⅛	88	88	89
2000	Arm Ill A	12	11⅝	11⅞	12
5400	Arm Ill B	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
1400	Arm Ill pf	70	69⅞	70	69
1900	Arnold Cons	49	48	48	48
1200	Asso DG	46⅜	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
100	Asso DG 1pf	112	112	112	..
100	Asso DG 2pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
60	Asso Oil	39	39	39	39¼
2900	Atchison	191⅝	190¼	191⅜	190⅝
500	Atchison pf	104	104	104	103⅛
100	Atl Coast L	185	183⅞	185	184
500	Atl G&WI	39	39	39	39½
100	Austrian C A	72	72	72	72
3700	Atl Refin	109⅛	105⅞	107⅛	106⅛
300	Auto Sales	8	8	8	8
10	Atlas Pw pf	103	103	103	103
400	Auto Sales pf	35⅝	34⅞	35	..
500	Austin N	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
200	Auto Strop A	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	43⅝
100	Baldwin	251	251	251	250
4200	Balt & O	117⅞	116⅛	116⅝	116⅞
100	Bamber pf	111	111	111	111⅛
11300	Bangor & A	84⅛	82	82⅝	82½
10	Bangor pf	113	113	113	113
5600	Barnsdall A	25⅝	24⅞	25	25
10	Bk of Com	560	560	560	565
1500	Beacon Oil	17	16⅛	16½	16⅝
400	Beechnut	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	73⅞
2900	Belding H	21⅛	19⅝	21	19¼
600	Best & Co	55	54⅝	54⅞	55
10	Bk of Am	380	380	380	..
11700	Beth Steel	58	56⅛	56⅝	56⅞
900	Beth Stl 7%	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼
100	Bloom'dale	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
110	Bl'm'dale pf	111	109½	109½	..
20	Blum'thal pf	95	95	95	95
15400	Borden Co	187	175	180	174⅝
3100	Bon Ami A	68½	66	68	67
6600	Booth Fish	7½	6½	7½	6½
200	Booth F 1pf	49	48	49	..
1700	Briggs	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
100	Brit Stl 2pf	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
800	Br Edison	212	211½	211½	210
200	Br Man Tr	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
100	Br Man pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	..
100	Br Un Gas	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	..
100	Br Shoe pf	120	120	120	..
600	Brown Shoe	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	47
100	Bruns Balke	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞
900	Bruns Term	16⅝	16⅛	16	16⅜
200	Burns Br A	99⅞	99½	99⅞	99¼
20	Burns Br pf	99⅝	99	99⅝	99⅝
100	Burroughs	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140
2200	Buc Erie	28⅞	26⅛	28⅛	28
50	Bush Blg pf	118	116⅝	116⅝	117⅝
100	Bush Term	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60
160	Bush T deb	109	108½	109	109
500	Butte Cop	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Butte & Sup	9	9	9	9½
1900	Buc E cv pf	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	35
600	Butterick	49⅛	49	49	48⅛
200	By Prod Co	71	71	71	71⅞
11700	Byers Co	98⅞	96	96	95
10	Byers Co pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..
700	Cal Pack	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	76½
3400	Cal Pet	26⅝	25⅝	26	25⅝
1600	Callahan	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
10900	Cal & Ariz	107⅛	104⅛	105	104
7500	Cal & Hecla	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
5400	Canada Dry	57	56	56	56⅛
10900	Con Pac	212⅝	209⅛	210	209
1400	Case Thresh	267	263	265	263⅛
10	Cen Ally pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅞
2300	Cen Alloy	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30⅞
200	Case Th pf	129⅛	128⅛	129⅛	128
200	Chat & Pnx	613	605	605	600
2100	Cerro de P	67⅛	66⅛	67	67
4900	Cert-Teed	60	58⅝	60	58⅞
1400	Certo Corp	76	75⅞	76	76
100	Cert-Td 1pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	..
300	Chand-Clev	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛
110	Chase N Bk	579	574	575½	577
2200	Ches & Ohio	201⅝	199	200⅝	199⅝
3200	Ches Corp	79⅝	78⅛	78⅞	79
300	Chi&Alton	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
200	Chi&E Ill pf	72	72	72	74
300	Chi Gt West	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛
600	Chi Gt W pf	29	28⅝	28	27⅝
11000	ChiM&SP	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	20
13500	ChiM&SP ct	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
7400	ChiM&SP pf	39	37⅝	37⅝	37
7900	ChiM&S pfct	38	36⅝	37	36⅝
700	Chi&NW	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85½
1100	Chi RI	110	109½	110	109⅛
400	Chi RI 6%	102¼	102	102¼	102¼
50	Chi Yel Cab	41½	41⅛	41½	41¼
1100	Childs	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
6900	Chile Cop	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2100	Christie Bro	110⅝	105	105	109⅝
20600	Chrysler	58	56⅝	57⅝	56½
1000	Chrysler pf	115	115	115	115½
400	Cluett Pbdy	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
10	Cluett P pf	118½	118½	118½	..
2600	Coca Cola	132⅛	131	132	131⅛
6200	Collins & A	105⅛	102⅝	103	103⅛
300	Collins& Apf	108⅛	108	108	108
8100	Colo F&I	79⅝	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛
500	Col Carbon	95	94	94⅛	94
1600	Col Gas	92	91⅛	91⅞	91⅞
500	Col Gas pf	109½	109	109	109⅝
200	Com Cred	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23
2	Com Cr 1 pf	88½	88⅛	88½	88⅛
100	Com I 6½%	95	95	95	..
300	Com Sol	165⅛	162⅞	162⅞	..
*4400	Comwlth Pw	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛	63⅛
100	Conde Nast	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
3500	Congoleum	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2000	Con Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Con Gas pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102
300	Con Textile	4	3⅞	4	4
1500	Cont Bak A	49⅞	48⅛	49⅛	48
1500	Cont Bak B	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛
200	Cont Bak pf	93	93	93	92⅝
2400	Cont Can	81⅞	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
10	Cont Can pf	124½	124½	124½	..
2500	Cont Ins	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	78⅛
2900	Cont Motors	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
49000	Corn Prd	71⅝	70⅛	70⅞	70⅝
100	Corn Prd pf	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	..
3800	Coty	133⅝	129⅛	132	129⅛
100	Crown 1 pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
1800	Crucible	88⅝	87⅛	87⅝	88⅛
100	Crucible pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..
100	Cuba Cane	7	7	7	7⅛
3600	Cuba C pf	32⅛	31	31	30⅛
300	Cuba Co	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛
3800	Cub Am S	22⅛	22	22⅛	22
100	Cub Am S pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛
1000	Cub Am S	12	12	12	..
2500	Cudahy	56⅛	55	55⅝	55⅛
1800	CurtissA&M	61⅝	60	60	58⅝
10	Cushman 8%	114	114	114	..
700	Curtiss pf	122	119⅛	122	..
5700	Davison	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛
700	Del Lac&W	135	134	134	133⅝
500	Det Edison	167	166⅛	166⅛	167
18000	Devoe&R A	49⅝	47	48⅝	46⅛
300	Devoe&R 1pf	110⅛	109⅛	110⅛	..
180	Diamond M	138	137	137	137⅛
21000	Dodge A	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6000	Dodge pf	72	70⅛	71⅝	71⅝
700	Dome Mines	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
300	Du Su Shore	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
100	Du So Sh pf	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞
2900	Dupont	315	312	314	312⅛
100	Dupont deb	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
700	Duquesne pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅛
1200	East Kodak	165	163⅝	164⅛	164
900	Eaton Axle	26⅝	26	26⅛	26⅛
1100	Elec Auto L	108½	108	108⅛	107⅛
100	Elec Boat	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛
2000	Elec P&L	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
200	ElecP&L pf	107	107	107	107
3500	Elec Refrig	11⅞	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
200	Elec Sto Bat	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	72⅝
300	End John	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	76⅝
200	End John p	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	..
1500	Eng P S	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
200	Eng P S pf	108	108	108	..
30	Equit B pf	178½	178½	178½	..
200	Equit Bldg	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛
10	Equit Trust	415	415	415	416
7000	Erie	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛
900	Erie 1 pf	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	62
200	Erie 2 pf	61	61	61	..
500	Erie Shov ct	35⅝	35	35	35
1400	Eureka Vac	75⅝	74⅛	75⅛	74⅛
400	Fairb Morse	36⅛	35⅞	36	36⅛
800	Fed Lt&Tr	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
80	Fed L&T pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
100	Fed M&S	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
1200	Fidelity Ins	187	183⅞	187	188
100	First Nat St	29	29	29	29
1500	Fisk Rubber	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
10200	Fleischm'nn	70	68⅞	69⅛	69
3200	Foundation	46	43⅝	46	43½
2400	Fox A	84	83⅝	83⅝	83
43900	Freeport Tx	109⅛	103⅝	109	104
900	Gabriel A	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
3300	Gardner M	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝
400	GenAmTk	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	62⅝
20600	Gen Asphalt	91⅝	88	88⅝	89
200	Gen Asph pf	137	135	137	..
110	Gen Bak pf	138	137⅝	138	138
400	Gen Cable A	58⅛	58	58	57
8800	Gen Elec	134⅛	132⅛	132⅝	133
1800	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
100	Gen G&E 8%	123	123	123	..
108500	Gen Motrs	133⅝	130⅛	131	132
100	Gen Mot 7%	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124
600	Gen O Ad ct	52	51⅛	52	51⅛
3900	Gen Ry Sig	121⅛	119	119⅝	120
6400	Gen Refrac	78⅝	76⅛	77⅛	77
4400	Gillette	100⅝	98⅞	99⅞	99
700	Gimbel Br	38⅛	37	37⅛	36⅝
1200	Glidden	21⅛	20⅝	21	20⅝
11000	Glidden ppf	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛
1800	Gold Dust	74	72	72⅝	72⅝
1000	Goodrich	93⅝	92	93	93
200	Goodrich pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅝
3500	Goodyear	68⅛	67	67⅛	67
200	Goodyear 1pf	99	98⅞	99	98⅛
500	Gotham Hos	79	78⅛	79	77
300	Gotham nv	79	79	79	79⅞
100	Gotham pf	117⅞	117⅛	117⅞	117⅛
1900	Granby	41	40⅛	40⅝	40⅛
600	Grt Nor pf	96⅝	96	96⅛	96⅝
1500	Grt No pf ct	95⅝	95	95⅛	95⅛
400	Grt Nor Ore	23	22⅝	22⅞	22
1600	Grt W Sug	37⅛	36⅞	37	37
48500	Greene-Can	136⅞	129⅛	135	129
200	Guan Sug	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	..
10	Guan Sg pf	107	107	107	..
100	Gulf Steel	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅝
200	Hartman B	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Hershey 15s	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
800	Hershey	34	33⅝	34	34⅛
100	Hoe & Co	29	29	29	29⅛
600	Hershey pf	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
300	Hollander	30⅛	30	30⅛	29⅝
100	Homestake	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
5500	Houston Oil	152⅛	146	147⅛	148
300	Hershey ppf	103	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛
2100	Howe So	44⅛	42⅛	42⅝	43
1800	Hud Man	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞	55⅞
20100	Hudson Mot	79⅝	77⅝	78⅛	78⅝
9800	Hupp Mot	32⅛	30⅝	31	31⅝
100	Ill Central	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	132
3900	Ind Oil & G	27⅝	27	27⅛	27
10	Indian M pf	104	104	104	..
1900	Indian Refin	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
800	Indian Re ct	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9½
100	Indian Re pf	106	106	106	105
20	IngersollR pf	116	116	116	..
1800	Inland St	59⅝	58	58⅛	58⅛
400	Inspiration	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2600	Intercon Rub	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
1600	Int Agri	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
600	Int Business	118⅛	117⅝	118⅛	117⅝
400	Int Cement	59	58⅛	58⅝	59⅛
1460	Int Comb	52⅛	50⅛	51	51
200	Int Comb pf	105	104⅛	105	104⅝
2600	Int Harv	241	237⅝	237⅝	237½
100	Int Harv pf	141	141	141	..
12100	Int Match pf	103	100⅛	101⅝	100⅛
200	Int M Mar	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3400	Int MMar pf	41½	40⅛	40⅝	40⅛
32900	Int Nickel	90⅛	87⅝	88⅝	88⅝
7000	Int Paper	70	68⅛	68⅛	68⅝
40	Int Pap 6%	102	102	102	..
700	Int Pap 7%	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛
600	Int Silver	190⅛	188	190⅛	188⅛
1600	Int Tel &Tel	147⅛	145⅛	145⅝	146⅝
20	Jewel pf	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	..
1200	Jewel Tea	83⅝	82	82	82⅛
50	Jones & L pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
700	Jordan Mot	13	13	13	13⅛
700	Kan City So	61	60	60⅝	60⅝
4400	Kayser	65½	64⅛	65	64
2200	Kelly Spring	24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	22⅛
700	Kelsey Wh	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛
110	Kelsey W pf	110⅝	110	110⅝	110
5600	Kennecott	83	82	82⅛	82⅝
2	Kinney pf	90	90	90	90
12200	Kraft Chees	70	66⅛	66⅝	66⅝
4000	Kresge	68⅝	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛
80	Kresge pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
800	Lago Oil	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34⅝
2500	Lee Rubber	18⅝	17⅝	18	18
900	Lehigh Val	93	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
900	Life Savers	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
14700	Liquid Car	76⅛	74⅛	75½	75⅝
1400	Loews Inc	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛
100	Loft Inc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10100	Loose-W	52⅛	50⅝	51⅛	50⅛
30	Loose-W 1pf	121½	121⅛	121½	121⅝
2000	Lou Oil Ref	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅛
200	Lou G&E A	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛
900	Louis & N	155	153	153	..
600	Ludlum Stl	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛
100	McIntyre	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
10200	Mack Tr	102⅞	100⅞	101⅛	100½
300	Madison Sq	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝
2500	Magma Cop	51⅞	50⅝	51⅛	51
300	Mallinson	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
100	Mandel Bros	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛
1100	Man El Sup	51⅝	50	50	51⅛
200	Man Elv mg	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
1800	Man Shirt	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞
4100	Maracaibo	17⅞	16	17	15⅞
17400	Marland Oil	36⅞	35⅛	36	35⅛
700	Marlin Rock	51⅛	49⅝	50⅝	49⅛
1100	Math Alkali	123⅞	121⅛	123	120⅝
600	May Dpt St	83	82⅛	83	83
3100	Maytag	34	33⅝	34	33⅛
100	Met-Gold pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
200	Mex Seabd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
600	Miami Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛
3500	Midland pf	259⅝	249	251	256
4300	Mid Cont	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛
100	Mid Cont pf	104	104	104	..
3500	Mid States	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
100	Middle St ct	2	2	2	2
300	Miller Rub	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞
200	Min & StL	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
300	Min&SSM pf	84	83⅛	84	..
300	Mo K&T	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	39⅝
1600	Mo KT pf	108⅛	108	108	108⅝
2800	Mo Pac	51⅝	51	51	51⅝
3200	Mo Pac pf	114⅝	113	113⅛	113
1000	Mont Pw	104⅛	103	103⅞	103⅛
39000	Mont Ward	124⅛	122	123⅝	121⅛
7300	Moon Mot	7	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
900	Mother Lode	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Motion Pic	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
300	Motometer A	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	20⅞
200	Mot Wheel	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛
1000	Munsing	48	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛
5000	Mullins Bdy	84	79⅛	84	78
500	Murry Body	26⅝	26	26⅝	..
10	Nash & Chat	189	189	189	..
23800	Nash Mot	93½	92¼	92½	..
800	Nat Bellas H	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	..
1500	Nat Bisc	168⅛	166	166⅛	167
100	Nat Bisc pf	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	..
1800	Nat Cash R	49	48⅛	48⅝	49
250	Nat City Bk	783	773½	777	778
6000	Nat Distill	56⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55
42900	Nat Dairy	70⅝	69⅛	69⅛	68⅛
200	Nat Dpt Sto	22	22	22	..
300	Nat Dist pf	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	69⅝
100	Nat En pf	91	91	91	..
2100	Nat Radt	39⅛	38⅝	39	38⅝
500	Nat Radt pf	97⅝	97	97⅛	..
40	NatPark Bk	642	642	642	642
2300	Nat Pw&Lt	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
900	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
300	Nat Supply	94⅝	94	94⅛	94
650	Nat Surety	336	325¼	333	328½
6200	Nev Cons	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅛
10	New OT&M	139	139	139	..
800	NY Air Br	45	44½	44⅛	44¼
4800	NY Central	161⅞	160⅛	160⅛	160½
100	NY C&StL	128	128	128	128
200	NY Dock	62	61⅝	62	60⅛
30	NY&Harlem	174	174	174	..
8000	NY NH&H	63⅛	62⅛	62⅝	63¼
300	NY NH 7%	114	113⅝	114	113⅝
1700	NY Ont&W	31⅝	30	30	30⅞
160	NY Stm6pf	101	100⅝	101	100⅝
40	NY St'm7pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	112
300	Niag F pf	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	..
500	Norf South	49⅛	49	49	..
500	Norf&West	187⅛	186½	186½	186
6500	No Am	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	59⅝
300	No Am pf	54	53	54	53⅝
800	No Pac	97	96	96	95⅝
800	No Pac cts	95	94⅝	94⅝	95
10	Nor'west Tel	50	50	50	..
28400	Oilwell	41	38	38⅝	37⅝
320	Oilwell pf	110⅛	109½	110⅛	109½
500	Omnibus	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12½
100	Omnibus pf	90	90	90	..
800	Oppenheim	86	85	85	85¼
100	Orpheum C	24	24	24	24⅝
300	Otis Elev	150⅝	149⅛	150⅝	149½
10	Otis Elev pf	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120
200	Otis Steel	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
100	Otis Stl ppf	83	83	83	82½
200	Owens Bot	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77
300	Pac Gas	48	47⅞	48	47⅝
90	Pac T&T	155⅛	154	154	154
9400	Packard M	59⅛	58	58⅝	58½
11500	Paige Det	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	19
500	Pan-Am Pet	44⅛	44	44	43⅛
13300	Pan-Am B	45⅛	43⅛	44⅝	43⅝
300	Par-Am WB	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
1900	Panhandle	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	15
8400	Paramount	115⅛	113⅞	115	114½
600	Param'nt pf	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121½
300	Park & Tilf	36	36	36	36
12700	Park Utah	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅛
700	Pathe Ex	18	17⅛	17⅛	17
1300	Pathe Ex A	4	4	4	4
1700	Patino M	25	24⅛	24⅛	24
900	Peerless Mot	18⅛	16⅛	18	18⅛
4800	Penick & F	24⅝	23⅞	24	23⅛
100	Penn Dix C	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
1900	Penn RR	65	64⅛	64⅝	64½
900	Phil Co 6%	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52¼
800	Peoples Gas	161⅛	159	161	159⅝
2800	Phil Read	38⅛	38	38	38
23000	Phillips Pet	42⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛
300	Pere Marq	127⅛	127	127	127
2500	Pierce-Ar	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
300	Pierce-A pf	48⅝	48	48⅝	48
3700	Pierce Oil	⅞	⅝	⅞	¾
100	Pierce Pet	4	4	4	4
10100	Pillsbury	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36½
400	Pillsbury pf	114	113	114	112
200	Pitts Coal	51	50	51	50
4600	Pitts Stl pf	95	95	95	..
50	Pitts Ter pf	78	78	78	78
7200	Postum C	124⅝	124⅛	126	126
2500	Press Steel n	24⅞	23	23	..
1400	Prod & Ref	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	24
240	Prod & R pf	42	42	42	41⅞
700	Pub Serv	42⅝	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛
300	Pub Ser 6%	104⅝	104	104⅝	104¼
300	Pb Sv EG pf	109	109	109	109
3800	Pullman	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1200	Punta Sug	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	29
11100	Pure Oil	27⅝	27	27⅛	27⅛
200	Purity Bk A	61⅛	61	61	61⅝
3800	Purity Bk B	113⅛	110⅛	110⅝	110⅛
230	Purity B pf	109	108⅞	109	108¼
134600	Radio	102⅞	98⅝	99⅞	100¼
100	Radio pf	56	56	56	..
200	Rand Mines	42	42	42	42
1000	Reading	103⅝	102⅝	103	102½
200	Readg 1 pf	43	43	43	..
200	Real Silk H	25⅝	25	25	25
100	Real S H pf	87	87	87	87
5200	Reid I Cr	50	45⅝	49⅝	46
200	Reid I Cr pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110
700	Richfield	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1300	Rem Rand	24⅝	23⅝	24	23½
1800	Reo Motor	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Repub Stl	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70⅛
200	Repub St pf	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	105½
1500	Reynolds S	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2500	Rossia Ins	177⅛	166⅝	173	165
800	Royal Dutch	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
400	St Joseph	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛
6200	StL&SF	111⅛	110⅛	110⅛	111⅞
100	StL&SF pf	101	101	101	101
400	StL SW	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
300	StL SW pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛
400	Seabd A L	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛
400	Seabd AL pf	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝
400	Seagrave	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
6100	Sears Roe	84⅛	83⅛	84	84
200	Seneca Cop	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8½
100	Shattuck	90	90	90	90
6600	Shell Union	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
1400	Shubert Th	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅞
3900	Simmons	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	63⅞
3900	Simms Pet	23⅛	22⅛	23	22⅝
12700	Sinclair	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Sinclair pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6900	Skelly Oil	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛
14800	Snider	60	53	55	53
200	Snider pf	60	52⅛	52⅛	49⅝
200	So Calif Ed	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛
1600	So PR Sug	40⅝	39⅛	40⅛	40
1600	So Dairies A	18⅝	18	18½	18⅝
1700	So Dairies B	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9½
4400	So Pacific	122	121⅛	121⅝	121
900	So Ry	144⅛	143⅛	143½	143⅝
200	So Ry pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	100⅝
10	Spalding 1pf	109	109	109	109
6000	Spear & Co	13⅝	13	13	13
1500	Sta Gas	58⅛	58	58	58
1500	Sta Mill	105⅛	103	104⅛	103¼
500	Sta Mill pf	104½	104⅛	104½	102½
2200	Sta Oil Cal	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55⅛
2400	Sta Oil NJ	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞
20500	Sta Oil NY	31⅝	31	31⅛	31⅝
200	Sta Pl Glass	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
2100	St-Warner	81⅝	80⅝	81	80⅞
2800	Stromberg	51⅛	47⅛	47⅛	51½
13700	Studebaker	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
200	Sun Oil	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅝
200	Super Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Sweets Co	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
400	Symington A	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
200	Tenn Cop	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
13700	Tex Corp	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	54
41600	Tex Gulf S	77⅝	76⅝	77⅛	76¼
8500	Tex&Pac	109⅝	106⅛	108	107⅝
18000	Tex&P Coal	16¼	14⅛	15⅛	14¼
29300	Tex&P LT	27⅛	26	27	27¼
600	Thatcher	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
400	The Fair	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛
400	Third Ave	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
500	Tidewater	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22
3600	Tidewat As	17	16⅛	16⅛	16½
100	Tidewt A pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛
24500	Timken	132½	130	130½	132
33600	Trans Oil	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7200	Trans & W	51	49	50⅛	50
100	Twin City	50	50	50	..
1300	Underwood	68	66	66	66
10	Und'wood pf	120½	120½	120½	..
5600	Un Bag & P	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	47
4300	Un Carbon	141⅛	139⅛	140⅛	140⅝
2500	Un Oil Cal	44	42	42	42½
900	Un Pacific	190⅛	189⅛	189⅞	189⅜
300	Un Pac pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
600	Un Rk Car	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛
800	Uni Fruit	138⅛	138	138	138⅛
200	US CIPipe	211	205	210	208
100	US Dist	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
600	US Hoffman	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10900	US Ind Alco	109⅛	106⅛	107⅛	106⅛
4500	US Leather	31⅞	31	31⅛	31½
3500	US Lea A	55⅛	54	54	53⅝
700	US Lea ppf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1400	US Realty	60⅝	60	60⅝	60
6000	US Rubber	60⅝	58⅝	59⅝	58¼
100	US Rub 1pf	108	107⅛	108	107
400	US Smelt	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	41½
400	US Smelt pf	52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1015	US Steel	148⅛	146⅝	147	147⅛
400	US Steel pf	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛
80	Univ Pict pf	99	99	99	98
14000	Univ Pipe	25	24	24	24⅛
2500	Univ P pf	100	97⅝	100	96⅛
50	Utah Cop	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121¼
1400	Util P&L A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
4900	Vanadium	63⅝	62½	62½	62⅛
100	Van Rite pf	45	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11500	Victor	56⅛	55	55⅝	55⅝
1400	Victor cv pf	113	109⅛	112⅛	112½
200	Victor pr pf	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	102½
700	Va-C Chem	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
1200	Va-C Ch 6%	46	45⅛	45⅛	46½
200	Va-C Ch 7%	90	89⅝	89⅝	90
500	Vivaudou	35⅛	35	35	35
2310	Vulcan	43⅝	42⅞	43	42⅛
120	Vulcan A	68⅝	64	68⅝	63⅝
1400	Wabash	66⅛	64⅝	66⅛	64½
200	Waldorf	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
9500	Ward Bk B	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	28½
200	Ward Bk pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
700	Warner B A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1900	Warner Quin	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
100	Warren Br	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	150½
100	Warren pf	51	51	51	..
80	Warren rts	18	18	18	18
400	Warren F&P	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
200	Weber&H pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102
400	Wn Dairy A	54½	53⅝	54⅛	54⅛
200	W Pen El A	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	107¼
10	W Pen E pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	112⅛
10	W Pen P 7%	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
100	W Pen E6pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
2500	Wn Md	38⅝	37⅞	38	37⅞
900	Wn Pac	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
1000	Wn Union	172⅛	172	172⅛	172⅛
12300	Westg A B	51⅝	50⅛	50⅝	51⅝
29000	Westg Elec	94	91	93⅞	92⅛
10	Westg El pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
100	Weston In A	31⅛	31	31	30⅞
100	Wheeling	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61½
100	Wheeling pf	67	67	67	67
1000	White Eagle	24⅝	24	24⅝	24⅛
1500	White Mot	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
100	Whl Rock ct	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
500	Whl Sew M	41⅝	41	41⅛	41⅛
16500	Willys-Over	19⅝	19	19⅛	19⅛
100	Willys-O pf	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	93½
1500	Wilson	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	13
100	Wilson A	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
13700	Woolworth	184⅛	182	182	183¼
100	Wor Pump	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41
100	Wor Pmp B	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
3700	Wright Aer	81⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
108700	Yellow Trk	38⅝	36⅝	38⅝	36⅝
3000	Yel T pf	89	88	89	88
1000	Youngst'n	96½	95⅝	95⅝	96

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Jan.	19.00	19.05	18.96	18.97	19.05
Mar.	19.00	19.09	18.94	19.01	19.06
May	19.02	19.15	18.93	19.06	19.09
July	18.77	18.93	18.74	18.86	18.83
Oct.	18.20	18.34	18.17	18.21	18.27
Dec.	18.13	18.26	18.10	18.15	18.21

Spots 19.50, down 5.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	18.78	18.85	18.76	18.80	18.88
Mar.	18.86	19.00	18.81	18.90	18.95
May	18.75	18.94	18.72	18.84	18.85

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	19.00	19.00	18.85	18.85	18.98
Mar.	18.93	19.02	18.86	18.91	19.00
May	18.85	18.98	18.83	18.89	18.97

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.20	10.21	10.15	10.19	10.28
Mar.	10.15	10.16	10.11	10.15	10.22
May	10.09	10.11	10.06	10.09	10.16
July	9.98	10.01	9.96	10.00	10.05
Oct.	9.60	9.63	9.60	9.63	9.67

Spots 10.78, down 9. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales (British) 10,000; (American) 7000.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
March	1.27¾	1.29	1.27¾	1.29
May	1.28¾	1.30¼	1.28¾	1.30¼
July	1.25	1.26	1.24⅞	1.25⅞
Corn				
March	.85¾	.88	.85¾	.88
May	.89½	.91¼	.89½	.91¼
July	.91¼	.93⅛	.91¼	.93⅛
Oats				
March	.53⅛	.53⅞	.53	.53⅞
May	.54	.55¼	.54	.55¼
July	.51⅝	.52½	.51⅝	.52½
Lard				
Jan.	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.92
March	12.12	12.12	12.05	12.05
May	12.30	12.30	12.20	12.22

Kansa City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.24½	1.23⅝	1.24¼	1.23½
July	1.19⅞	1.19⅛	1.19⅞	1.19

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.36	1.34⅝	1.35⅞	1.35
July	1.35⅝	1.34⅝	1.35⅝	1.34½

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; food shares buoyant.

Bonds: Steady; St. Paul liens active on Interstate Commerce ruling.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling higher; French francs decline.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Easy; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; strong cash market.

Corn: Firm; small movement Southwest.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Easy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 11	Last Jan. 10
80	Am Brick	18⅛	18	18	..
246	Am T&T	179⅞	178⅝	179	178⅝
840	Amoskeag	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
212	Anaconda	55⅝	55	55⅝	55⅝
1480	Arcadian	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
200	Ariz Com	5⅛	5⅝	5½	5¼
242	Big Hart	93	93	93	92
210	Bos El	97	97	97	96¼
38	Bos El 1pf	115	114½	115	115
85	Bos El 2 pf	110	108	108½	109
93	Bos & Alb	186	186	186	186½
360	B&M	57	57	57	56½
5	B&M pf A	80	80	80	..
12	B&M A sta	72	72	72	..
23	B&M B sta	112	110½	112	110½
45	B&M pr pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
10	Bos Prov	177	177	177	..
130	Cal Petro	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝
20	Cal & Ariz	106¼	105	106¼	..
1138	Cal & Hecla	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20⅝
17	Conn & Pa	102½	102½	102½	102½
385	Cop Range	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
15	E Mass Ry	30¼	30	30	..
50	E Mass pf	74½	74½	74½	..
395	East SS	88⅛	87	88	88
6	East SS pf	49	49	49	47½
75	E Bos Land	2½	2½	2½	..
419	Edison Elec	264	261	263½	259½
25	Eng Pub pf	109¼	109	109¼	109
50	Galv H pf	76	76	76	..
140	Gen Alloys	11½	11⅝	11⅝	..
10	Gen Elec	133	133	133	132¾
10	Ger Cr&In	20⅞	20	20	20⅝
20	Gilchrist	35	35	35	34½
380	Gillette	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	99⅞
20	Granby	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	40⅝
205	Greif Bros	42	42	42	42½
35	Hardy	9	8⅛	8⅝	..
46	Island Crk	54	53½	53½	54
465	Isle Royale	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
130	Lake Copper	1½	1⅛	1½	..
30	Loew's Thea	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
40	Me Cent	64	64	64	64
155	Mass Gas	112	110½	112	111½
83	Mass Gas pf	80	79½	79½	79½
100	May O Col	.65	.65	.65	.70
10	Mergenthal	111	111	111	112
110	Mohawk	48¼	47½	48	47½
1687	Nash	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92½
1322	Nat Leather	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
200	Nat M & St	33	32½	33	32
40	Nelson H	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29½
70	New C'nella	27	26	27	26
30	N E G & EA	99	99	99	99
40	NE Pub S pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105
100	NE Tel	138	137¼	138	138
460	NY NH & H	63¼	62⅝	63	62⅞
1510	No Butte	1	.95	.95	.95
30	Nor Tex pr	47	47	47	..
5	Old Colony	135¼	135¼	135¼	..
165	Old Domin	11	11	11	11¼
145	Pac Mills	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
262	Penn RR	65¼	64½	65	64⅝
35	Plant Co	23	23	23	..
30	Reiter F	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
45	St Mary Ld	29	28½	29	28½
30	Shannon	.40	.35	.35	..
115	Swedish Inv	132	131⅞	132	129
425	Swift Inter	28⅛	26⅝	28⅛	26
46	Swift&Co	126½	126½	126½	126
55	Torrington	93½	92⅞	92⅞	94
50	Tower Mfg	3	3	3	3¼
100	Un Twist D	12½	12½	12½	12½
211	Uni Fruit	138⅛	137⅞	138⅛	138½
1192	Uni Shoe	64¼	64	64	64
143	Uni Shoe pf	31⅛	30¾	30¾	30
725	*US&F Sec	97¼	96⅛	97	98
25	US Smelt	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
254	US Smelt pf	52	52	52	52½
5	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
110	Utah Metals	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
28	Vt Mass Ry	118	118	118	118
1175	Ven Hold	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
250	Venezuela M	20	20	20	..
20	Walth'm pf	89	89	89	..
20	Walth'm ppf	104	104	104	..
50	Walworth	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
37	War Bros	153	152	153	153
1293	War Br rts	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
235	War Br 1pf	52	50	50	51
50	War Br 2pf	53	53	53	..
140	Winona	.30	.20	.20	.30
	BONDS				
$16000	Amoskg 6s	95	95	95	95
1000	Chi Jct 5s	103½	103½	103½	..
9850	E Mass 5sB	78	77½	77½	..
5000	NE Tel 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
1000	SolUtil6s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	..
3000	Wst T&T 5s	102¼	101½	102¼	102¼
6000	W'nite 6½s	110	110	110	..

*Ex-dividend.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Founders Tr com	82	86
do rights	1	1½
do pf w com	290	—
*do 7 pf w com	130	—
*do 6 pf w com	124	—
Am Invest Corp	11¼	—
do 7 pf units	62	64½
Am Invest sec dep	19	—
Bankstocks Corp pf	56	58
do units	62	64
do com	12	14
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	19⅝	20⅝
Chain Store Invest Corp	30	—
do pf	106	—
Diversified Tr Shares	20⅝	21⅝
do series B	17⅞	18⅝
F L Andrews Invest Tr	73	75
Federated Capital Corp	30½	—
do pf without war	23	25
do pf with war	24¼	26¼
do units	187¾	196¼
First Fed For Inv	105	110
Fixed Trust Shares	17⅝	18⅝
Financial Invest Co	23	25
Guardian Invest 6% pf	26	27
do com	15	17
Gen Pub Ser Cor	16⅝	17¼
‡do 6 pf	100	—
‡do 7 pf	111	—
Incorp Investors	128	130
Int Sec Corp of Am class A	74	79
do class B	32	37
do pf w com	163	—
do 6½ pf ser C w com	205	—
Investors Trustees Shares	15¾	16½
Investment Co of Am	117½	122½
Investing Corp of Am	19⅝	20⅝
Insurance Shares (ser A-27)	24⅝	—
do ser (C-27)	24⅝	—
do ser (F 27)	27	—
do ser (H-27)	26¼	26⅝
Ins & Bk Stck Tr cl A units	50	52½
do cl B	16	18
Joint Investors	20	—
do units	112½	117½
Massachusetts Invest Trust	84½	86⅝
National Assoc Inv Sh A	26½	28
do units	52¼	54½
do pf	25⅝	26½
‡New Eng Inv Trust	11¼	12½
‡Power & Light Sec Tr	51½	53½
Provident Trustee Share	22⅝	22⅞
Second Int Sec Corp	54½	58½
do new	70	—
do pf w com	97	—
Railway & Light Ser	56	—
do 6 pf	101	—
United St El Lt & P ser A	32⅝	33⅝
US Partic Tr ser A	13¼	14⅝
do Bank Tr ser B	43⅞	44⅞
do Bank Tr ser C 1	25⅞	27⅞
do Bank Tr ser C 2	26⅝	28⅝
BONDS		
Aldred Invest Tr 4½s	108	109
Financial Invest 5s 1930	98¾	—
do conv 5s '32	97½	97¾
do 5s 1940	91½	—
Railway & Lt 5s ser 1-6	99½	—
do 5s series 7 1945	98	—
do 5s series 8s 1951	98	—
do 5s series 1952	98½	—
No Amer Inv Cor 5s 1947	92	—
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	122	—
do 5s '52	110	—
do 6s '52	125	—

*New units. ‡Ex-dividend.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Jan. 11—Reichbank's condensed statement (in reichmarks, 000 omitted) follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Silver and coin	51,400	42,700	103,400
Gold reserves	1,864,500	1,864,600	1,831,100
Of which in foreign bks.	81,400	81,400	159,800
Bills of exch and checks	2,635,400	3,128,600	1,694,300
Other assets	519,300	499,200	574,600
Reichsbk circ	4,170,900	4,564,000	3,436,800
Bank rate	7%	7%	5%

LOEW'S, INC., INCOME

Loew's, Inc., for the 12 weeks ended Nov. 30, 1927, reports net profit $1,257,054 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $1,299,151 in the like period of the previous year.

MELTING STEEL ADVANCED

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—Heavy melting steel in Chicago district was advanced 25 cents to $12.50@$13 a ton.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
5	Acetol Prd A	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
1	Alab Gt So Ry	175⅝	175⅝	175⅝
1	Ala Gt So Ry pf	175⅝	175⅝	175⅝
1	Alum Co Am	120	120	120
170	Am Coast Allfds	.98	.90	.90
1	Am Cyan B	40½	40½	40½
†30	Am Cyan pf	95	95	95
6	Am Exploration	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Am G & El	118⅛	118⅛	118½
1	Am Gas & El pf	108	108	108
5	Am Maracaibo	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
5	Am Nat Gas	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
†120	Am Pow & Lt pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
40	Am Rayon	17⅛	16⅞	17
25	Am Roll Mills	108⅛	107	107⅝
2	Am Roll Mills pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Am Suppow 1 pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Amsterdam Trad	43	43	43
1	Anglo Am Oil n v	18	18	18
3	Asso Gas & El	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2	Atl Fruit & Sug	.84	.84	.84
2	Atlantic Lobos	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Atlas Plywood	65	64⅝	64⅝
1	Atlas Prt Cem nw	40	40	40
1	Auburn Auto	124	124	124
10	Bancitaly Corp	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
†50	Blackstone V G&E	135	135	135
†10	Bohack Co	249	249	249
2	Bohn Alum & Br	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
8	Bridgeport Gas	66⅛	66	66
†150	B'way Dept S 1pf	112	112	112
7	Brockway M Tr	46	45⅝	45⅝
17	Bklyn City RR	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Buckeye Pipe L	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	Buff Niag & E Pw	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
1	CGSpring&Bump n	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Campbell Wyant	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
190	Can Marc Wireless	4	3⅛	3⅝
2	Carib Syn new	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Case Plow Wks	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
†20	Casein Co	163	161	163
1	CelaneseCorpAm n	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
60	ChicMil&StPaul n	26	24⅛	25
90	ChicMil&StP pf n	44	43	43
†20	Childs pfd	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
35	Cities Serv new	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛
1	Cities Serv pf	95	95	95
2	CitiesSvcPw6%pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Club Alum Uten	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Cohn,Hall&Marx	25	25	25
3	ColombianSynd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Columbia Graph	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
†350	ColumbusEl&Pow	65	64	64
‡1	Comwealth Pw pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Cons Cop Min	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Cons Gas&El Balt	68	68	68
1	Cons Laundry C	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Cons Nev Utah	.05	.05	.05
60	Continental Oil vtc	22	21⅞	22
1	Copeland Prod A	9½	9½	9½
35	Creole Syndic	12	11⅛	11⅞
7	Cresson Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Crowley Milner	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
†25	Deere & Co	237	237	237
3	De Forest vtc	3⅛	3	3⅛
2	De Forest R COD	2⅝	2½	2⅝
†50	Dixon Crucible	177½	177½	177½
10	Dolores Esperanza	.50	.50	.50
1	Dubilier Condenser	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†50	Duke Pow	145	145	145
7	Durant Mot	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
16	Elec Bnd&Share	77	76⅛	76⅛
1	do pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4	Electric Invest	41	40⅝	41
1	Emp G&F 8% pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
15	Eng Gold Mines	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞
2	Eureka Pipe	66	65	66
2	Fageol Mot	2	2	2
3	Fansteel Prod	27	26	27
	Fedder, Mfg A	28	28	28
2	Federal Wat, A	34	34	34
†50	Firestone T&R	216	216	216
40	Florence Goldfield	.11	.11	.11
†125	Fla P&Wat 7% pf	106	105⅝	106
†20	Ford Mot Canada	550	550	550
5	Forhan	26⅛	26	26⅛
5	Foster & Kleiser	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5	FoundationForeign	11⅝	10	11⅝
5	Fox Theater A	20⅛	20½	20⅛
1	Garod Radio	.90	.90	.90
47	Gen Bak A	85⅝	84½	84⅝
39	Gen Bak B	9⅛	8⅞	9
1	Gen Fireproofing	102	102	102
1	Gen Ice Cream	63	63	63
2	Gilliland Oil-vtc	.51	.51	.51
4	Gobel Adolf	71⅛	71	71
7	Gold Seal Elec Co	15⅝	15	15⅝
28	Golden Center Min	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
13	Goodrich rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Gorham Mfg Co	.52	.52	.52
1	Greenfield T&D	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2	Hall Print Co new	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2	Hazeltine	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5	Holland Furnace	43	43	43
11	Humble Oil&Ref	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2	Hunt Bros A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1	Huyler S Del	17½	17½	17½
31	Hygrade Food	28⅛	27	28⅝
2	Illinois Pipe Line	180	179½	180
1	Imp Oil Canada	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
4	Indiana Pipe Line	78½	77⅝	78½
78	Indust Rayon A	21⅝	18⅞	21⅝
8	Ins Co No Am	92	90	90½
1	Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23	Internat Petrol	37⅝	37⅛	37½
6	Inter Utilities B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
†50	Inter Utilites pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
28	Johns Manville n	118⅝	117¼	118⅝
1	Joske Bros ctf	40	40	40
2	Kemsley Milbourn	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2	Kroger Grocery n	70	70	70
4	Kruskal&Kruskal	16	14⅝	16
5	Lack Sec new	52	52	52
†1550	Lehigh Coal & Nv	116½	115	116½
21	Lehigh Pow Sc n	20⅝	20	20⅝
1	Lehigh Val Coal cf	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝
†25	Lehigh Val Cl Sls	63½	63½	63½
1	Lion Oil	22	22	22
7	Marc W'less Lon	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1	Marland Oil Mex	1½	1½	1½
1	Mason Val Mines	1½	1½	1½
12	Mavis Bottling Co	16	16	16
3	McCall Corp new	54	54	54
1	Metro Ch Stores	54	54	54
3	Mexico Ohio	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Midland Steel	98	97	97
1	Mining Co Canada	4½	4½	4½
3	Mohawk&Hud Pow	30	30	30
†25	Mohawk&Hud 1pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
228	Mountain Prod	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
3	Nat Elec Pow A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5	Nat Pub Serv A	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1	Nat Pub Serv B	25	25	25
†50	Nat Sug Ref	130¼	130	130¼
2	Nat Trans	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	Neptune Met NJ	24½	24½	24½
8	New Corn Cop	26⅝	26	26⅝
†110	NJ Zinc	184⅝	183⅝	184⅝
1	New Mex&Ariz Ld	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
28	Newmont Mining	130	127½	128½
1	NewOrl Gt Nor RR	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
2	NY Oil	13⅛	13	13⅛
†50	NY Tel 6½% pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1	Niles Bem Pond	30½	30½	30½
2	Nipissing M	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Noranda Mines	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
3	Nor Ohio Pow	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2	Northeast Pow	20	20	20
†750	Ohio Brass B	95	95	95
4	Ohio Oil	64⅝	64	64⅝
70	Parmac Porcupine	.18	.18	.18
2	Penn Mx Fuel	38	37⅛	37¼
†80	Penn O Ed pr pf	108	108	108
2	Poterero Sugar	14	14	14
1	Pow Sec Corp	12½	12½	12½
3	Prairie Oil & Gas	49	49	49
1	Prairie Pipe Line	185	185	185
36	Premier Gold	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝
†50	Prov Gas	119	117	119
60	Red Warrior	.21	.21	.21
1	Rolls Royce Am pf	48	48	48
†25	Safety Car H&L	143	140¼	143
10	Salt-Creek Cons	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8	Salt-Creek Prod	34	33⅝	34
26	Servel Inc vtc	4⅝	5⅛	5⅛
31	Servel Del	1	.90	.90
10	Sheaffer Pen	810	810	810
1	Sherwin Will	68½	68	68
1	Silica Gel Corp vtc	18	18	18
2	Silv King Coal	10½	10½	10½
†10	Solar Ref	176	176	176
2	So Am Gold & Pl	3½	3½	3½
1	Southeast P & L	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
5	South Cal Ed B pf	26⅝	26½	26½
†150	Swst Penn Pipe	78	74	78
14	Sparks Withing	33½	30	30
15	Stand Oil Indiana	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
1	Stand Oil Kansas	15½	15½	15½
2	St Oil Kentucky	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
4	Stern Bros A	56⅝	56½	56⅝
107	Swift Int	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞
1	Tishman Realty	334	334	334
1	Todd Shipyards	49	49	49
30	Tonopah Exten	.15	.15	.15
19	TransLuxDayPict	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†80	TubizeArSilkB ctf	490	485	485
4	Tung Sol Lamp A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2	United Biscuit A	63	63	63
23	United Biscuit B	21⅛	20⅞	21
1	Un Elec Coal ctf	31	31	31
1	Unit Gas Imp	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6	Un Lt&Pw A	14	13⅞	14
1	Un Lt&Pw A pf	97	97	97
1	Unit Ry El Balt	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
18	USFreight new	80⅝	79⅝	80
1	USL Battery	85	85	85
1	USL Battery B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	US Rub Reclaim	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
6	United Verde Ext	24⅛	24	24
1	Utah Met&Tunnel	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1	Util P&LB ctf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Vacuum Oil	141	141	141
19	Venezuelan Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Warner Bros Pic	15⅝	15½	15½
1	Wenden Cop Min	1	1	1
5	Wes O & Sn ctf	70⅝	70	70⅝
2	Wheatsworth	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1	Wilcox O & G	22	22	22

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:00
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	102	102	102
9	Ala Pow 5½s '67	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
42	All Pack 8s '39	52	52	52
10	Alum Corp 5s '52	102	102	102
3	Am Cyan 5s '42	95	95	95
10	AmG&E 6s B 2014	109	109	109
13	Am NaG 6½s 2014	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15	Am Rad 4½s '47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Am Roll M 6s '38	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Appalac P 5s '56	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
6	Ark P&L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
22	Asso Elec 5½s '46	104	104	104
23	As G&E 5½s '77	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Beacn Oil 6s 33ww	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Beaver Bd 8s '33	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
41	B&Me A C 5s '67	99⅛	99	99
5	Caro P&L 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
725	Ch M&StP 5s '75	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1090	C M&SP adj5s'2000	63⅞	62⅝	63
10	Ch Pn Tl 5½s '42	99½	99½	99½
1	Cities Ser 6s '66	103	103	103
17	Cit S Gas5½s'42	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛
1	Colum Ry 4½s'57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Cons Pub 6⅛s '36	98	98	98
1	Cont Secur 5s '42	100	100	100
5	Det In Bridge7s52	100	100	100
19	Det I B 6½s '52	102	101⅝	102
12	Dixie Gulf G6½s37	99½	99½	99½
6	EmpireO&R5½s'42	93	92⅝	93
6	F'stone Tire 5s '42	98¼	98⅛	98¼
2	FlaPow&Lt5s'54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Gair Robt 5½s'42	97½	97½	97½
8	Gatineau Pw 5s '56	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
16	Gen Am Inv5s'52	149⅝	148⅛	149⅝
12	Georgia Pw 5s '67	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	GoodyrT&R5½s'31	101	100⅝	101
15	Gulf Oil 5s '47	102	102	102
8	Hood Rub 5½s '36	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
21	Hygrade F 6s'37	163	156	163
30	Indep Oil 6s '39	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
19	Inter M 5s '47	99⅝	99	99⅝
3	Intera NG6sww36	101½	101¼	101
2	Int Gt No RR 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
22	Iowa N L&P 5s '57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
19	Kemsley M 6s '42	168½	167	168½
1	Kopprs G&C 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	LehighPS6s A2026	106	105⅝	105⅝
1	Lib McN&L 5s '42	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	Lone Star Gas 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Mass Gas 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Mil G&E 4½s '67	101	101	101
4	MK&T 4½s '79	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8	Morris & Co7½s'30	98½	98½	98½
5	Norrag 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	NE Gas&E 5s '47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
47	NYNH&H 1st 4s	93½	93⅛	93⅛
3	Pac G & E 4½s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Para Fam L 6s '47	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
13	Penn OE 6s'50 ww	103½	103½	103½
1	Phila Rap T 6s'62	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
31	Phillips Pet 5¼s'39	95	94⅝	94⅝
1	Power NY 5½s'47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Reliable St 6s '27	98½	98½	98½
5	Rem Arms 5⅛s '30	95½	95½	95½
9	Richfield O 6s '41	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2	Shell P L 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	Sinclair 5½s	93½	93½	93½
4	Snider Pack 6s '32	108	108	108
3	So Asbestos 6s	109½	109½	109½
4	Staley Mf 6s '42	99½	99½	99½
3	Sta Inv Crp 5s '37	112½	112	112
7	Stan Po&Lt 6s '37	100	100	100
10	Transctl Oil 7s '30	113	113	113
1	Un Lt & R 5½s '52	99	99	99
4	US Rub 6½s '36	102	102	102
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	93¼	93¼	93¼
4	Wnr Brs P6½s'38	101½	101½	101½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
8	Ag Mtg Bk6s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
3	Bat Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	Ber El 6½s '29	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝
26	Brazil 6½s '57	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	Brisbane 5s '57	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Buen A Pr 7s '52	100¼	100⅛	100¼
21	Cen Bk Gar6s'51B	91	91	91
5	Ch Mtg Bk6s'31	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5	C Pri Bk 5½s	94½	94½	94½
1	Dan Con 5½s '55	100	100	100
1	DanMBk 5s wi	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Dan Port 5½s '52	87½	87½	87½
5	Den Kgdm 5½s	101½	101⅝	101½
4	E Pruss LdB6s'30	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Finn Ind Bk7s'44	102	102	102
8	Ger Con M 7s '47	99¼	99	99¼
2	Hamb El 7s '35	100½	100½	100½
1	Hamb St 6s '46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Hanover S Cred6s	95	95	95
5	Irish Free St 5s	97	97	97
2	Ju Sl MtgBk7s'57	85	85	85
2	Lombard Elec 7s'52	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1	MendozaPr7½s'51	97	97	97
10	MerridonaleE7s'75	95½	95¼	95½
3	Montevideo 6s '59	93⅝	93	93
46	Nor Ger L 6s '47	94⅛	94	94
6	NorwegianEl5½s57	95	95	95
35	Potrero Sug 7s '47	98¼	98⅛	98¼
32	PrussiaFS6½s'51	97	96⅝	96⅝
63	PrussiaFS6s'52	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Rio Grande 7s '66	97½	97½	97½
1	Russian 6½s '19	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Russ6½sctfsNC19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5	Santa Fe Arg7s'45	93½	93½	93½
17	SerbCroat&S7s'62	87½	87⅜	87½
1	TietzL'hardt7½s46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	TyrolHElec7s'52	93½	93½	93½
25	UnitElecServ7s'56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	UnitElSvc7s56ww	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2	U StlWks6½s47A	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Vienna 6s '52	90½	90½	90½

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend.

1927 CAR LOADINGS OFF 2.6 P. C. FROM 1926

There were 51,714,302 cars loaded with revenue freight in 1927, American Railway Association announced, a decrease of 1,384,517, or 2.6 per cent from 1926, but an increase of 490,150, or 9 per cent over 1925.

Freight in 1927 was handled with greater expedition and by use of fewer trains and locomotives in proportion to traffic carried than ever before. Not only was average daily movement per freight car the greatest, but due to improvements in locomotives and increase in capacity of freight cars, freight was transported with less delay and a heavier load per train.

Loading of revenue freight exceeded 1,000,000 cars in 28 weeks in 1927, the greatest number of such weeks on record. In 1926, 27 weeks were reported and 20 in 1925.

GILLETTE ON $5 BASIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Stock of Gillette Safety Razor Company today was placed on an annual dividend basis of $5 a share formerly $4, with a quarterly disbursement of $1.25, payable Mar. 1 to holders of record Feb. 1. Quarterly dividends of $1 formerly had been paid with extra dividends of 12½ cents.

Exempt from the present normal Federal Income Tax and from the Massachusetts Income Tax

THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT STORE, INC.
(A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)

50,000 Shares $6 Dividend Preference Stock
50,000 Shares Common Stock
50,000 Shares Common Stock of The New England Building, Inc.
(All of the above stock is without par value)

Price per Unit $260

To be sold in units consisting of 2 preference shares and 2 common shares of The New England Department Store, Inc. and 2 common shares of The New England Building, Inc. Upon payment of subscription in full and after the board of directors have determined to proceed as aforesaid, transferable interim receipts will be issued.

Proceedings relating to the organization of the above mentioned companies and the authorization and issue of their stock are subject to the approval of Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge and by Messrs. Goulston and Storrs.

THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT STORE, INC.
V. C. BRUCE WETMORE, President
METROPOLITAN BUILDING
260 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone, HUBbard 8940

T. C. Fales & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON
Specialists in
Stocks and Bonds of
Gas and Electric Light Companies
of Massachusetts

We recommend
KEYSTONE WATER WORKS CORPORATION
Convertible 6% Debentures
due 1942
Price to yield 6%
The Company's subsidiaries render, without competition, an indispensable service to 34 communities.
Descriptive circular upon request
A.B.Leach & Co., Inc.
57 William St., New York
209 Washington St., Boston
115 So. Fourth St., Philadelphia

Financial Outlook for 1928
Our forecast of the probable trend of Stocks, Bonds, and General Business will be of inestimable value to you in utilizing your capital to the highest degree of efficiency during 1928!
Babson's Reports
The Babson Statistical Organization,
Div. 21-45 BABSON PARK, MASS.
Largest Statistical Community in America
Send me, gratis, your Financial Forecast for 1928.
Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY
A dividend of one and one-half per cent ($1.50 a share) on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable March 15, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 10, 1928.
Yours very truly,
THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY
HORACE A. CARTER, Treasurer.

STEEL SHEETS MORE ACTIVE

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11—Good tonnages of steel sheets are being placed by automobile producers. Other types of consumers generally have covered first-quarter requirements, and operations of about 80 per cent of capacity are expected for the next few months. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. has increased production of sheets to 68 per cent of capacity and of tin plate to 72 per cent of capacity. Little sheet tonnage has been placed at new prices since mills were eager to accept busines at old levels last month. Specifications for delivery of tin plate are in good volume.

LARGE WOOL SALES REPORTED

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 11—The Jericho wool pool of 100,000 fleeces, weighing approximately 900,000 pounds, said to be the largest pool in the western wool industry, has been contracted for by Draper & Co. of Boston at a flat price of 35 cents a pound, with a 1 per cent discount for tags, and a cash advance of $1 per fleece. Sheep men of Utah assert conditions on western ranges are ideal, with plenty of snow, insuring a heavier clip, and less shrinkage this coming spring than in any season since 1920.

LESS ACTIVITY IN WOOL BUT PRICES STRONG

Domestic Stocks Low—Keen Competition Abroad—River Plate Mart Higher

There is less activity in the wool trade this week which is not altogether surprising in view of the activity of the last six weeks in the trade. In some cases buyers have been chagrined at the prices which they have been forced to pay.

Interest is being centered very closely on the question of wool supplies. The consensus of the trade seems to be that stocks of wool in Boston at the moment are probably rather less than 50,000,000 pounds, of which hardly more than 10 per cent will be found to be foreign wool suitable for clothing purposes.

Stocks of wool which have been purchased in the foreign markets up to the first of the year have been only about half as large as they were a year earlier, and only about a quarter as large as they were the year before that.

The meagreness of foreign wool supplies in this market is revealed in the report on stocks of wool in bond at Boston other than "carpet" at the first of January, 1928, at which time only 3,770,000 pounds of wool suitable for clothing purposes were in bond in this market.

Sydney Prices Higher

Some fair-sized orders were placed in the primary markets at the resumption of the sales last week, and it is understood that some of the larger mills bought fair weights of merinos in Australia, and some wools were taken also in New Zealand.

At the sales in Sydney last week there was keen competition, although the selection was not much about which to boast. Prices in Sydney at the week-end were about 5 per cent above the previous Melbourne closing. Choice 64-70s warp wools on the finer side were costing $1.10, equivalent clean basis, landed here in bond or better, while wools on the lower side of this quality were costing around $1.05. Japan and the Continent operated freely.

At the sale in Adelaide very strong prices prevailed also. Prices for super 64s combing wools were on the equivalent clean basis, landed Boston, in bond, of $1, and for super 60-64s were at 95 cents, while 60s on the finer side were costing 92@93 cents for super wools.

New Zealand Auction

At the Christchurch, N. Z., sale last Thursday and Friday, there was keen competition for the wools offered, comprising some 29,500 bales. In the salesrooms, 24 pence was paid for 58-60s estimated to shrink about 42 per cent, while 50-56s estimated to shrink about 36 per cent were costing 23 pence and 48-50s, estimated to shrink about 30 per cent were bringing 20 pence.

The cables from Bradford and the Continental markets indicate a very strong market. Pre-holiday purchases in the markets of the southern hemisphere for Bradford account have been taken for immediate needs largely.

In the Sydney market, this week, there has been keen competition as the selection has been a good one, and prices have tended against the buyer. Germany is the big buyer at the moment.

Interest is turning with considerable keenness to the coming London sales which will commence in Coleman Street on Tuesday next.

The first series of East India sales, also, will open in Liverpool on Tuesday with offerings of some 17,400 bales, which offering includes 1350 bales of Jorias and 2530 bales of Vicaneres.

Strong at River Plate

Offerings from the River Plate indicate a very strong market there; at least, holders are asking very high prices. For 58-60s about 53 cents is asked for super skirted and rewound wools; 56s are quoted at 50@51 cents; while IIs are quoted at 55@56 cents and in some cases even 47@48 cents.

These prices are out of line with the prices at which tops can be bought in the foreign markets, and even above the price of tops in some cases so that some have come to the conclusion that there is a disposition among sellers to co-operate in River Plate markets to obtain high prices from this country on the theory that we must buy.

The Concordia season is practically ended. Buenos Aires is offering few wools, but these are at prohibitive prices, which however, European buyers seem ready and eager to pay.

Current business in the local market has included a little of everything at prices fully the equivalent of last week's prices. Mostly the business done has been in domestic wools, but good to choice Australian super combing wools have been sold at $1.05@1.10 clean in bond. Stocks in pullers' hands are very low.

Noils are in light supply and strong, especially fine noils which are quotable in the range of 85@90 cents. Carpet wools are slow and a bit easier.

Mohair is in comparatively low supply, and prices are firm.

LEXINGTON WATER POWER

Construction of one of the largest hydroelectric properties in the United States will be financed in part with the proceeds of two issues of Lexington Water Power Company securities, totaling $17,000,000, which Halsey, Stuart & Co., Pynchon & Co., Bonbright & Co. and Spencer, Trask & Co. are offering today. The securities consist of $12,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1968, which are being offered at 98 and interest yielding about 5.10 per cent, and $5,000,000 5½ per cent convertible sinking fund debentures, due Jan. 1, 1953, which are being offered at 98½ and interest yielding about 5.60 per cent.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

New financing for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company which will enable it to defray the cost of acquisition of capital stock of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway Company, takes place today in the form of an offering of three-year 5 per cent secured notes through a banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The notes, which are designated as series A, are priced at 99½ and accrued interest to yield 5.18 per cent.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDERS

Orders received by General Electric Co. during the year 1927 amounted to $309,784,623, compared with $327,400,207 for 1926, a decrease of 5 per cent. For the three months ended Dec. 31 orders amounted to $76,708,532, compared with $80,406,570 for the final quarter of 1926, also a decrease of 5 per cent.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

The executive committee of the United Fruit Company has named Lionel W. Udell treasurer. He has been assistant treasurer since May, 1925, is a native of Lowell, and has been in the employ of the company since 1910.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Domestic crude oil production averaged 2,379,050 barrels daily in the week ended Jan. 7, a decrease of 40,700 daily from the preceding week, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

EQUIPMENT INQUIRIES

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—Union Pacific R. R. is inquiring for 500 flat cars, 10 diners and 15 coaches.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	101¼	101¼
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	90¼	90¼
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	97¼	97¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	100⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105¾	105¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	82	82
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	102½	102½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102
Am Smelting 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	105½	105
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '53	109⅜	109⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107⅛	107⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	92	92
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105½	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	112	111¼
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	123⅜	122
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅞	91⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅞	88⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	93⅞	93⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅝	98
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	95	94⅞
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	98¼	98
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	94¼	94¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	83⅞	83⅝
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	89½	89½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103⅞	103⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107⅛	107⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	97	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	90¼	90¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	106⅜	106⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	109¼	109⅛
B&O 5s series D	105	105
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅛	111⅛
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	102	101⅝
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91⅝	91½
Battle Creek S '38	71	71
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	111	110
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	102⅜	102⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	103½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅞	104⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105⅞	105⅜
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	96½	96½
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	93½	93½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅛	106
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	103⅛	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96⅞	96⅛
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	67⅛	67⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	94	92⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	94	94
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	107	107
Buff Susq 5s	93¾	93¾
By-Prod Coke 5½s	102⅞	102⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99⅛	98⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102⅛	101⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Can North 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	91⅛	91⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅝	100½
Can South con 5s '62	110½	110½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅜	108⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	106⅝	106⅜
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102	101⅞
Cen New Eng 4s '61	87	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅛	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	118⅞	118⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103⅛	103
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	101⅛	101⅛
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	94⅝	94⅝
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97⅞	97⅝
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98⅝	98⅝
Chi B&Q 4½s '77	102⅝	102⅝
Chi B&Q rfg 5s '71	108½	108⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	92½	92
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	111⅜	111⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71⅝	71⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	107	107
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49 ct	71	71
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	80⅝	80⅝
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34	71½	71½
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	72⅛	71
Chi M&StU gen 4s '89	93	92⅛
Chi M&StP gen 4s reg	91	91
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25	71½	71½
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	72⅛	71⅛
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	72⅛	71⅞
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	72⅛	71⅞
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	102½	101⅞
Chi M&StP rfg 4½so '14 ct	73⅛	72⅛
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	71	71
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	72¼	70½
Chi M&StP col 5s '34	104	103⅝
Chi & NW 3½s '87	85	85
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	98	98
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	103⅝	103⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s	113	113
Chi & Now 7s '30	106	105⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	86⅛	86
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 rcts	97¼	97
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	118⅝	118⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅜	105⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	96
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102⅝	102⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	97⅛	97⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅜	109⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	100	100
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅝	99⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100⅜	100¼
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	104⅛	103½
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	79½	79
Con Ry 4s '55 JJ	79⅜	79⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	80	80
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Cons Ry 4s '54	80⅛	80⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	99½	99½
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	85	84⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	92	91⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	96	95⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97	97
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅞	107⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96	95⅜
Del & Hudson 7s '30	106½	106½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	97½	97½
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90⅜	89⅞
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	55	53
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108⅛	108⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90⅞	90
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	91	86⅝
Dom Iron & Steel 5s ct	92	86
Duke-P Power 6s '66	106⅝	106⅝
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100½	100¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104	103⅞
Elk Horn Coal 7s war	91	91
Erie 1st con 4s '96	90	90
Erie cv 4s A '53	88½	88½
Erie cv 4s B '53	89	89
Erie gen 4s '96	86¼	86¼
Erie 5s '67 rcts	99½	99¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	114½	114½
Erie gen 4s '96 reg	83¼	83¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	100	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	88⅝	88½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	51⅝	51⅝
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	89⅝	89⅝
Ft Worth Den C 1st	108¼	108¼
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	109⅝	109⅝
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	114	112
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103⅜
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	114¼	114¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107½
Goodyear 5s '57 rcts	95⅝	95⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116⅛	116⅛
Great Falls Pow 5s	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100⅞	100⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100⅛	100⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	113	113
Great Northern 7s '36	115⅛	115
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97¼
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	75	75
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	106⅝	106⅜
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	94	93½
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	93⅛	92⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102	101⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Cen 4s '51	98½	98½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101½	101½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101⅜	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	99⅝	99⅜
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	75½	75¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	75⅜	75⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	72⅝	72⅛
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	96⅝	96⅝
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	91	91
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	101½	101¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97⅜	97¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105⅞	105½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	93¼	92½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83¼	83
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	100½	100¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79⅝	79
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102⅝	102⅛
Kan City Herm 1st 4s '60	94⅝	94½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	105⅞
Kayser 5½s '47	107⅛	107
Keith 6s '46	100⅝	100⅜
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅛	105⅛
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86	85½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅜
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100⅜	100⅜
Lehigh Val Harbor T 5s	106⅜	106⅜
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	115⅛	115⅛
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	129	128⅛
Loewe's Inc 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅜	100⅜
Long Island rfg 4s '49	92⅝	92⅝
Long Island gen 4s '38	94⅝	94⅜
Long Island 5s '37	99⅜	99⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	109⅛	109⅛
L&N 7s '30	104	104
L&N I Mont 4½s	102	102
Manila Sol 4s '59	83	83
Manila El Ry col 5s '53	99⅛	99⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99⅝	99⅝
McCrory 5½s '41	101	101
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	69½	69¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100⅛	99⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅝	102⅝
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	43	43
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	92½	92½
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	99½	99½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	100½	100½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	94⅞	94⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92½	92½
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	103⅝	103⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104⅛	104⅛
Mo K & T pl 6s C '42	102⅝	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82⅞	82⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102⅛	102⅛
Mo Pac 5s A	102⅝	102⅝
Montana Power d 5s	101¼	101
Montana Power olg 5s	104	104
Montana Power rfg 5s	104½	104
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86⅞	86⅝
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	85⅝	85⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	60	59⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	100⅝	100½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	102¼	102¼
N E T & T 5s '52	107¼	107¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	99⅝	99⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99⅝	99⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	100⅝	100⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	87½	87½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅞	98⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	110½	110¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97	96⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	103	103
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103¾	103
N Y City 4s '57	101⅝	101⅝
N Y City 4s '59	101⅜	101⅜
N Y City 4½s '65	109⅝	109⅝
N Y Connec Ry 5s '53	104½	104½
N Y Edison 5s '44	105	105
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	117	116⅝
NY ELH&P ur m 4s '49	97¾	97⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110⅝	110½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	80	80
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81⅝	81
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅛	105
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	117½	117½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	80⅛	80
NY Ry inc 6s '65	14⅝	14⅛
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53⅝	53⅝
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	68	68
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅝	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102	102
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101⅛	101⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	91⅝	91⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105⅝	105⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅛	98⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	71½	71¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	71¼	71¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97½	97½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	109	109
Nor Cen Ry 4½s	102½	102½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	116	116
Old Ben oCal 6s '41	94⅝	94
Ontario Trans 5s '45	103¼	103¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	94⅛	94
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '39	99⅞	99⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	97⅝	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	104
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94⅝	94½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81	81
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	104⅞	104½
Penn R R 5s '64	105⅝	105⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	113⅛	113⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101½	101½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	98½	98½
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	102⅞	102½
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts	100⅛	100⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	102	101½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	41	40⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	113⅞	113⅞
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	99⅝	99½
Providence Sec 6s	105⅛	105⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	105	105
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107¼	107¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	107	106⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100½	100¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	103⅞	103⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95¼	94⅞
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	103	103
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94⅞	94½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	45	45
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¼	98¼
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	90½	90½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
StLIM&S 4s R&G dv '33	96½	96¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	102	102
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96¼	96⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	92⅞	92½
St L & S F 5s B '50	103⅝	103⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅝	102⅝
St L & S F 6s C '28	100⅜	100⅜
St L & S F adj 6s '58	100⅝	100⅛
St L & S F inc 6s '60	100	99⅝
StLRM&P 5s '55	78⅝	78⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	98½	98½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	102½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94⅛	94⅛
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	103½	103½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103¼	103
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	83⅛	83½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72½	72
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81⅛	81
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅛	96
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	94⅞	94⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Simms Pet 6s '29	107⅛	107⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98⅝	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅛	100½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100	100
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94⅛	94⅛
Shubert T 6s	93⅝	93⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94⅞	94⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	107	106½
So Pacific col 4s '49	94½	94⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	100	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	97½
So Pac col 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	104	103⅝
So Car & G 1st	101⅝	101⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	92⅝	92½
So Ry con 5s '94	113⅛	113⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	119⅛	119⅛
So Ry 4s StL div '51	94	94
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅛	126⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅛	106⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	97⅝	97⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	101	101
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102¼	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107⅜
Ter RR Aso St L rfg 4s '53	94	94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112½	112¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107⅝	107½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅝	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	68⅛	68
Third Ave 5s '37	101	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	57⅝	57
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅛	108⅛
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100⅞	100⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102¼	102¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109⅝	109⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '31 A	102	102
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98⅝	98⅜
Union Pacifi 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	97⅞	97⅝
Union Pacific 6s '28	100⅝	100⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	96	95½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	105⅛	105⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅛	109
Universal Pipe 6s '36	89⅞	89½
Uni Biscuit 6s	101	101
Uni NJRR&C 4s	98	98
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅞	97⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅝	101¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va Ry 5s '62	108⅝	108⅝
Va & S'west con 5s '58	100	99⅝
Va & S'west 1st	107⅛	107⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	104	103⅞
Walworth 6s '45	[illegible]	75⅛
Walworth 6½s '35	[illegible]	72⅝
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	87⅛	87⅛
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106	105½
Wash Ter 3½s	90⅛	90⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	90	90
West Va C & C 6s '50	59	59
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	86⅛	86
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102⅞	102⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	100⅞	100⅞
Western Un r e 4½s '50	102⅛	102⅛
Western Un 5s '51	105	105
Western Un col 5s '38	104	104
Western Un 6½s '36	112¼	112⅛
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	105	104⅝
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	96⅛	96⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36 x-war	103	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	34	30
Wilkesbr G Ests 1st 5s '42	77½	77½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	89	88⅝
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	92⅞	92⅞
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	101⅛	101
FOREIGN BONDS		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	94
Antioquia 7s A '45	94⅞	94⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	94⅞	94⅛
Argentine Gov 5s '45	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100½	100
Australia 5s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Australia 5s '57	98	97⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103⅞
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	89½	89½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97	97
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97⅛	97
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅝	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅛	104
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	106⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	109⅞
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113⅛	113⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	98	98
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	95⅛	95
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95	94⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	94⅞	94½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104	104
Bordeaux (City 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	98⅛	97⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107⅛	107
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	94⅞	94⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	85½	85½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Buenos Aires 7s '57	96⅝	96½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	85⅞	85⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	98⅛	98
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	108⅛	108
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102	102
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106⅝	106⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92⅝	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92⅝	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109⅛	109
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25½	25⅛
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101½	101¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	92	91⅝
Coph'n (City) 5s '52 ct	96¼	96
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	101½	101¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	96⅛	96
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95½	95
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102	102
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	94	93⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	108⅝
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅛	110⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 ct	98⅛	98
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	100	100
Dresden 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch E I 6s '47	105⅝	105
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	104⅛	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	95	94
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	95⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98⅝	98⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106⅝	106⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	106⅛	106⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅛	116
French Nat SS 7s '49	101½	101⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Buenos Aires 7s '58	96⅝	96⅜
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	106⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	100⅛	100
Germ Cen A B 6s July '60 ct	92⅝	92⅜
Germ Cen A B 6s Oct '60 ct	92⅝	92⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	96⅝	96⅛
Germ GE 7s '45	103	102
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100⅞	100⅞
Graz 8s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Greek 7s '64	98⅛	98
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	99⅛	99
Hungary Mun 7s '46	94⅝	94⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99⅞	99½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	94⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95⅜
Italy King) 7s '51	99½	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅝	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101⅞	101⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	42⅛	42
Mex 4s small A '04	28⅝	28⅛
Mex 4s small A '10	27⅛	27⅛
Mex 4s large A '10	29½	29½
Mex 6s large A '33	43	43
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 war	98⅝	98⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92⅛	91⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 war	101⅛	101
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅛	102⅞
New So Wales 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛
New So Wales 5s '58	95	94⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Norway 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅛	103
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅛	96⅞
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103⅛	103⅛
Paris-Lyon Med 6s '58	96⅝	96⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctr 7s '58	102½	102⅛
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	102	101⅞
Paulista Ry 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	95⅝	95⅜
Peru 6s '60	91½	91⅜
Peru 6s '60 wi	91½	91⅛
Peru 7s '59	103	103
Peru 7½s '40	107⅛	107
Peru s f 7½s '56	106½	106⅛
Peru sf 8s '24	109⅞	109⅞
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	99½	99⅛
Poland 6s '40	81⅝	81⅝
Poland 7s '47 rcts	90⅝	90⅛
Poland 8s '50	99⅛	99
Prague City) 7½s '52	107	107
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	115⅛	115⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ct	93⅝	93⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	113	113
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	100	100
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92⅝	92
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107⅞	107⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95⅝	95⅛
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100⅝	100⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	113⅝	113⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106½	106⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	96	95⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100¼	100
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	104⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	99⅝	99
Siemens 6½s ct '51	107	105⅞
Siemens 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	94¼	94¼
Soissons (City) 8s '36	98⅝	98⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	112⅛	112⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98⅝	98⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅝	98½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77¼	77
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅝	88⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	100	99⅞
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Tyrol 7½s '55	99⅛	99⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99½	98⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117⅛	117
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Uni Stil W Burback 7s '51	104⅛	
Uni St' W 6½s A '51 war	96⅝	96⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 ex-war	94⅝	94⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97⅛	97⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	110	109⅞
Westphalia El 6½s '50	99	98⅝
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94⅝	94⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan.11	Last Jan.10
3½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.15	101.16	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.12	103.10	103.10	103.14
3d 4¼s '28	100.21	100.21	100.20	100.20	
3d 4¼s rg	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.16	
4th 4¼s '38	103.28	103.30	103.27	103.28	100.21
US 3½s '47	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.31	103.
US 3½s '56	107.28	107.28	107.28	107.28	110.29
US 4¼s '52	116.	116.	116.	116.	115.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point, For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

DIVIDENDS

Oppenheim Collins declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent and the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 27.

Venezuelan Petroleum declared an initial quarterly dividend of 5 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

American District Telegraph Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 30 to stock of record Jan. 16, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The recent dividend of 10 per cent declared by Royal Dutch is equal to $1.34 3-10 on each New York share and will be payable Jan. 28 to stock of record Jan. 16.

National Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the Class A common, payable Feb. 1, to stock of record Jan. 20.

F. W. Woolworth declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 6.

The William Carter Company declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway declared the following dividends: 3 per cent on the preferred B stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 1; 3 per cent on the first preferred and sinking fund stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway declared the regular semi-annual dividends of $3 a share each on sinking fund and first preferred stock and preferred "B" stock; the preferred B dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14; the first preferred and sinking fund dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

We have prepared a special letter containing an opinion on the common stock of this company. A copy will be sent on request.

T. F. GAGEN & CO.
Established 1906
53 State Street, Boston
Telephone LIBerty 7663
Members Boston Stock Exchange

The National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

As bankers for The National Press Club, we are in a position to furnish complete information regarding

National Press Building 6s, 1959
National Press Building 7s, 1940

Faxon, Gade & Co.
Incorporated
100 Milk Street Boston, Mass.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½	4½
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅝c	57⅝c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s10¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$106,000,000	$1,501,000,000
Year ago today	92,000,000	
Balances	43,000,000	132,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	
F.R. b'nk credit	40,245,000	127,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3¼@3
60 days	3¼@3¼
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3½@3⅜
5 months	3⅝@3½
6 months	3⅝@3½

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	3½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Prague	5½
Richmond	3½	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	3½
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4½	Vienna	7
Berlin	7	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87	$4.8665
Cables	4.87½	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0393¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0529⅛	.0529	.193
Germany—mark	.2381	.2379	.238
Austria—schilli'g	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2679	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132¾	.0132¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4030½	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2657	.2658½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1150	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.0500	.0500	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1712	.1718½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2691	.2691	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1927	.1927½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.5121	.5121	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6462½	.6450	*
India—rupee	.3678	.3678	.4866
Japan—yen	.4707	.4707	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5725	.5750	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4271	.4271	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1205	.1205	.3245
Chile—peso	.1222	.1222	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9791	.9791	.9733
Peru—pound	3.93	3.93	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0300	1.0300	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4425	.4425	.4985

*Par unsettled.

CAROLINA COTTON PRICES

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11—Average price paid growers for middling cotton in the Carolinas during the latter half of November and the first half of December was around 19 cents a pound, a decline of approximately 1½ cents a pound in a month, said William W. Hoxton, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Price compares with 11 to 11.50 cents a pound for the like weeks of 1926.

SOUTHWEST MILLING INDUSTRY

TOPEKA, Jan. 11—Kansas and the Southwest are at threshold of great expansion of the milling industry. Announcement that National Milling Co. of Toledo is to invest $750,000 in a 2000-barrel flour mill at Kansas City is said to be the beginning of a string of other mills at wheat centers like Wichita, Dodge City and Oklahoma and Texas points.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11—Southern California Edison asks the Railroad Commission for authority to buy Ojai Power Co., Ventura County, California, by exchange of its series C 5½ per cent preferred stock for 2000 shares of Ojai stock, six for one, or the equivalent of $144 a share for Ojai.

ADVANCE BAG & PAPER CO.

The Advance Bag & Paper Company, Inc. ,and subsidiaries, for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1927, report net earnings of $855,000 applicable to fixed charges, depreciation and federal taxes. This amount represents an increase of $91,175 compared with earnings reported for the corresponding period of 1926.

FIXED TRUST SHARES

Protecting Your Income Against Depressions

No matter how diversified your income may be, dividends are subject to temporary decline in times of business depression.

The holder of stabilized FIXED TRUST SHARES enjoys a steady income, automatically protected by the Reserve Fund built up in years of prosperity.

Fixed Trust Shares represent an interest in such stocks as United States Steel, American Telephone & Telegraph, Union Pacific, etc.—all stocks of high investment quality. No substitution may be made in the list of underlying stocks.

Send for descriptive Booklet "A Fixed Investment in America's Prosperity."

AMERICAN BASIC-BUSINESS SHARES CORPORATION
67 Wall Street
New York

SHRINKAGE IN BOND YIELDS

Returns on Gilt Edge Investments Decrease 32.9 Per Cent

The shrinkage in yield of bond investments has been brought home to the investor in increasing degree, particularly during the last two years when so many high coupon bonds have been redeemed and the necessity has arisen for reinvesting the proceeds.

How extensive the decline has been is perhaps not fully appreciated. In the following table is given the trend in the yields available in the various groups of bonds which make up the Dow, Jones average of 40 bonds. The quarterly figures are given back through 1925, with figures in each of the years preceding to 1917 at the most significant point in each year.

All Classes Below 1927 Level

The high point for bond yields was reached in May, 1920, with the exception of the industrial list where the peak was made in June of the following year. From the high levels then established, yields have declined on the average 32.9 per cent.

The average return in high grade rails is 1.88 per cent smaller today than it was in May, 1920, which represents a shrinkage of 31.3 per cent While second grade rails, with a decline of 2.72 per cent in the average yield, have shown a smaller net reduction than the 2.85 per cent in the case of public utilities, the percentage of shrinkage in the case of these rail bonds is greater than in the case of the utilities, standing at 38.6 per cent and 26.1 per cent, respectively.

All groups today stand substantially below the levels in effect in January, 1917, with the second grade rails making the strongest relative showing priced to yield approximately 10 per cent lower than 11 years ago.

Bond Yield Averages

	10 highest grade rails	10 second grade rails	10 public utilities	10 industrials	Av. 40 bonds
Dec., 1927	4.10%	4.52%	5.04%	5.06%	4.68%
Sept. 1927	[illegible]	4.64	5.10	5.00	4.74
Jun , 1927	4.23	4.75	5.21	5.10	4.83
Mar., 1927	[illegible]	4.78	[illegible]	5.02	4.84
Dec., 1926	4.29	4.85	[illegible]	5.06	4.88
Sep 1926	4.48	4.92	[illegible]	5.14	4.97
June 1926	[illegible]	4.86	5.24	5.12	4.95
M 1926	[illegible]	5.0?	[illegible]	5.19	5.04
Dec , 1925	[illegible]	5.10	5.64	5.28	5.16
Sep 1925	4.62	5.20	5.64	5.34	5.21
June, 1925	4.50	5.14	5.57	5.19	5.10
Mar 1925	[illegible]	5.30	5.71	5.31	5.24
Nov 1924	[illegible]	5.32	5.68	5.40	5.26
Oct. 1923	4.85	6.03	6.18	5.61	5.66
Sept 1922	4.48	5.34	5.59	5.21	5.16
June, 1921	5.69	6.88	7.74	7.40	6.92
May, 1920	5.98	7.24	7.89	6.80	6.98
Dec., 1919	5.44	6.59	7.28	5.96	6.32
Sept., 1918	5.18	6.28	6.44	5.86	5.91
Jan., 1917	4.19	4.99	5.06	5.28	4.88

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Money in circulation in United States on Dec. 31 totaled $5,004,857,255 or per capita of $42.54 compared with $4,951,971,544, per capita $42.18 on Nov. 30, according to provisional figures issued by Treasury. Total stock money on Dec. 31 was $8,620,646,926, of which $4,380,471,481 was gold coin and bullion, compared with total stock of $8,582,231,069 on Nov. 30.

Chartered 1836

The relative or personal friend is seldom the best Executor.

Complicated taxes and involved legal procedure make specialized knowledge most essential.

That is only *one* reason why the Trust Company is the least expensive and most satisfactory Executor.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

Guantanamo & Western R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. 6s, 1958

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

Net Earnings after depreciation for year ended June 30, 1927, were over twice interest requirements.

Price 97 and interest, yielding about 6.22%

DOWLING, SWAIN & SHEA
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Hubbard 1680—1681—1682
1015 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

Pay by Check

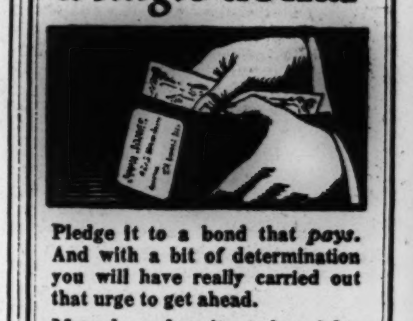
and avoid loss through cashing coupons and dividends. We safeguard securities, keep records and credit income promptly when you have

A SAFE-KEEPING ACCOUNT
With Our Investors' Service

HARVARD TRUST COMPANY CHARTERED 1904

HARVARD TRUST COMPANY
At the Subway
Eight Minutes from Park Street
Cambridge
Harvard Square Central Square Kendall Square

If you have a *single* dollar



Pledge it to a bond that *pays*. And with a bit of determination you will have really carried out that urge to get ahead.

Many have done it—to be mightily pleased with the results—and with the Fidelity First Mortgage 6% and 6½% Bonds which gave them their start.

Our matter-of-fact booklet, "The House Behind the Bonds" has inspired the confidence of many investors who now have tidy sums bearing them liberal incomes. Write for a copy.

FIDELITY BOND & MORTGAGE CO.
652 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis
1169 New York Life Bldg., Chicago
366 Colorado Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver
FIDELITY MEANS KEEPING FAITH

Free of Massachusetts Taxes
WE ARE DEALING IN
Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust
Convertible Participating Preferred Shares
At Market to yield over 5.38%
and the
COMMON VOTING TRUST SHARES at Market Prices

C. D. PARKER & CO., Inc.
Specialists in TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES
PARKER BUILDING
150 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON
Telephone LIBerty 9830
Reliable Investments Since 1898

Your Money Earns 6% per annum every day it is invested with us.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES secured by first Deeds of Trust on California homes.

Operated under State supervision.
Interest paid from date of deposit to date of withdrawal.
Money withdrawable upon thirty days' notice.
Deposits made on or before January 15th draw interest from January 1st.

Write for details

Metropolitan Guarantee Building-Loan Association
915 Mission Street
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street - - - - - Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8780
115 Broadway - - - - - New York
Telephone Rector 1168

ATLAS PLYWOOD'S NEW PLANT

Atlas Plywood Corporation will establish a plant for making three and five-ply panels at Stockholm, Me., in which vicinity there is a good supply of birch. Labor conditions are also good, and raw material costs low. An idle clothespin mill, acquired as part of merger in 1925, will be utilized, with small additional equipment cost.

RADIO

New LC-28 Receiver Gives High Uniform Amplification

Unusual Care Exercised in Development of R. F. Amplifier—Audio End Is Optional

It is a pleasure to present at this time a series of articles on the latest receiver developed by Laurence M. Cockaday, technical editor of Popular Radio, inasmuch as he has incorporated in it so many points of superior design as to merit congratulation for the work done. Here is an excellent example of circuit isolation since binocular coils are used, these placed in shielded compartments, and each circuit is finally isolated by means of a parallel feed system. Probably the most outstanding feature of this design is that the layout has been so simplified that only five feet of wire is necessary in order to completely wire this R. F. amplifier and detector.

So many good features are incorporated in the LC-28 receiver that it is difficult to more than scratch the surface in the limited confines of an article of this length. As a matter of fact, a full discussion of its various design features could be accomplished in nothing short of a comparatively large booklet because of the great amount of real engineering design and study that has gone into its development.

The receiver was designed by Laurence M. Cockaday, who is noted for his contributions to the radio art, such as the Four-Circuit Tuner, Eight-Tube Reflex Super, the LC-26, the LC-28 and other well-known circuits.

Following Mr. Cockaday's design, the development work on the LC-28 receiver was carried on in the laboratory of Popular Radio Magazine.

A new plan has been followed in that the receiver proper consists of the radio frequency and detector stages. The audio amplifier is incorporated in a separate unit. The reason for this is that many fans are going in for the use of separate power amplifiers and to them, an audio unit incorporated in a receiver is superfluous. In addition there are many who desire to use the audio amplifier for the reproduction of phonograph records as well as an amplifier for the radio receiver and in such cases it is convenient to have the separate amplifier which can be switched from the receiver to the amplifier at will.

It also seems logical that the audio amplifier should be incorporated in the "B" eliminator rather than in the receiver, particularly if it is desired to employ a last audio stage of power amplification with a 310 type tube and high plate voltage. The high voltage can then be confined to the amplifier-power unit which can be housed in the lower part of a console cabinet.

Separate Audio Advantages

The exclusion of the audio amplifier from the receiver proper aids materially in properly segregating and shielding the R. F. stages because there is ample room in the receiver then to avoid crowding.

In the LC-28, the shielding is so complete that in spite of the unusually close coupling provided between the three tuned stages, the amplifier is absolutely stable. To obtain this result careful design of the coils was the first consideration. Special types of duo-former coils which are different from other coils of that type in that the two "legs" of the secondary winding have an unequal number of turns, are used.

This inequality of turns makes up for the fact that the primary is more closely coupled to one side than the other and the overall result is that the inductance of the two halves of the special duo-former coils used in the LC-28 are equal. Such a coil produces an external field which is practically limited to the dimensions of the coil form and results therefore in reduced interaction between the stages.

Each R. F. stage and the detector stage is inclosed in an aluminum can to further reduce undesirable interstage coupling and to further increase selectivity by eliminating direct pickup of outside signals by the instruments and wiring of the receiver.

The coupling effect usually produced between stages by the use of common "B" battery connections or coupling through the resistance units of a battery eliminator is avoided by using the shunt plate feed system in the plate circuits of the R. F. stages. In this method, the plate current is fed to the plates of the tubes through R. F. chokes. The radio-frequency current is passed on to the primary of the next stage freely, but is prevented from reaching the battery because of the action of the R F. chokes. In this way the coupling effect of the batteries or battery supply source is eliminated.

Finally, a non-inductive resistance of a carefully determined value is included in the grid circuit of each of the three R. F. tubes to overcome any tendency toward feedback through the capacity of the tube elements. These resistances have practically no "losser" effect, and do not broaden tuning because they are not included in the closed, tuned circuit.

The next problem solved in the design of the receiver was that of obtaining the maximum radio-frequency amplification per stage. This involved numerous considerations, among which the size of the blocking condenser in the plate circuit of each tube and the use of the shunt plate feed system with the primary return direct to the filament circuit were found to be of great importance. It was also found that the use of special radio-frequency amplifier tubes increased the amplification considerably. Tubes of low impedance, such as the Zetka ZRF tubes, were found best for the purpose.

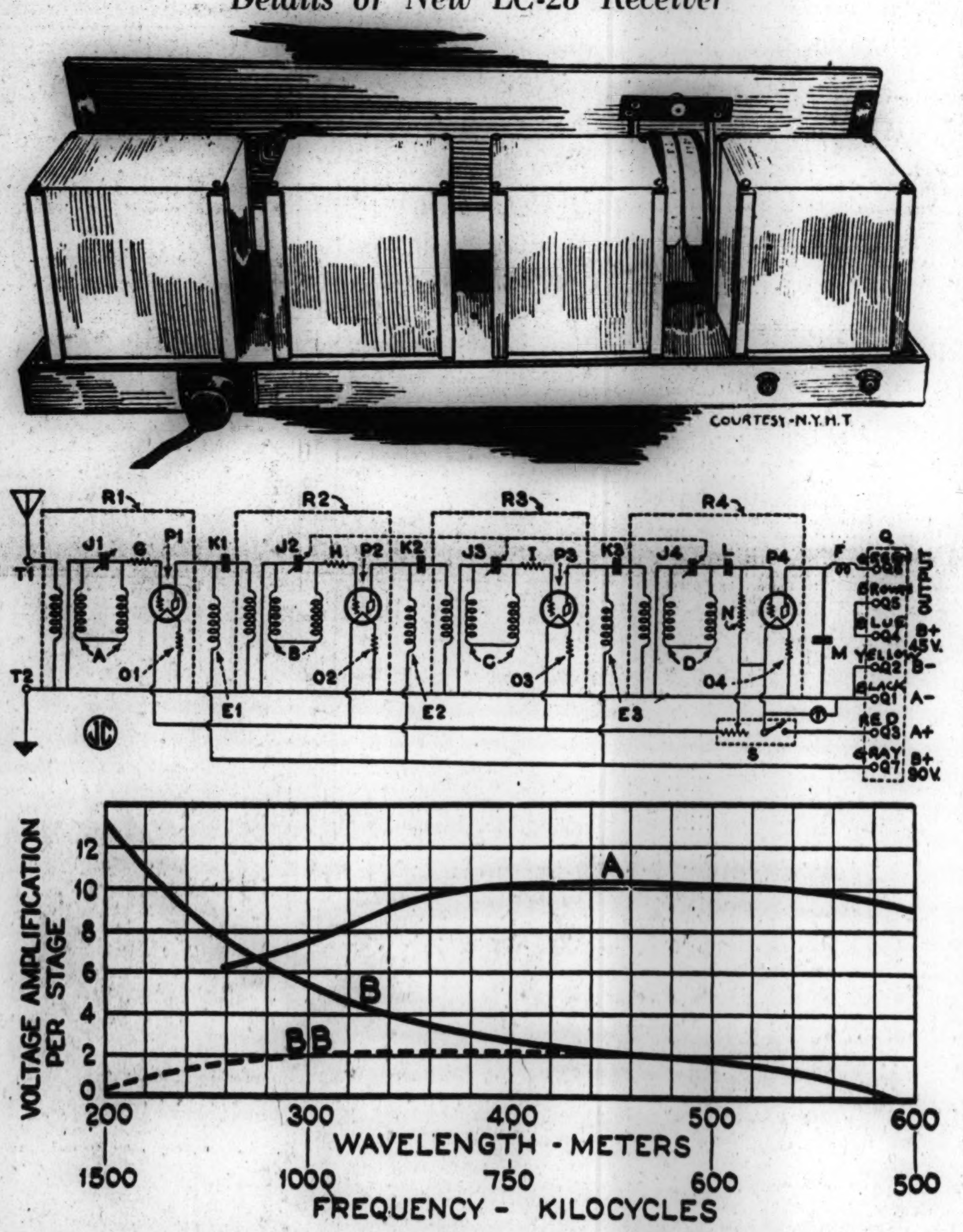
While limited space makes it impossible to go into detail regarding the principles involved in obtaining the unusually high R. F. amplification, the fact still remains that the receiver does provide an average R. F. amplification of approximately nine per stage. The amplification is uniform over most of the wavelength, as will be seen from the graph accompanying this article. In the graph, curve "A" represents the voltage amplification (R. F.) of the LC-28 receiver per stage. Curve "B" is a similar curve drawn up on what is probably the most popular kit receiver today: Curve "BB" this latter receiver so adjusted as to eliminate regeneration at the lower wavelengths.

The obvious superiority of the LC-28, as shown by a comparison of the curves, might lead to the impression that the receiver represented by curves "B" and "BB" is an unusually poor one, but actually such is not the case. As a matter of fact, curve "B" is fairly representative of the average commercial receiver that employs neutralized or balance radio-frequency circuits.

By means of these curves, it is possible to get a good idea of the relative and unusual sensitivity of the LC-28 receiver. The selectivity, ease of control and distortionless reproduction are all of the highest order and entirely in keeping with the degree of sensitivity shown in the graph.

The next article in this series will provide the full constructional details on the receiver, including illustrations of the receiver, diagrams, layouts and list of parts required. The constructional details of this receiver have been so well thought out that the receiver can be built by the veriest novice. An idea of the simplicity of the construction can be gained by the fact that only five feet of wire are required to wire up the set.

Details of New LC-28 Receiver



The Upper Sketch Shows the Rear View of the Completed Receiver, Next Comes the Circuit Diagram, and Last Is the Chart Showing the Amplification Curve Over the Radiocast Band.

Radio Program Notes

LINKING up the entire country, as was done recently in a special Dodge Brothers program, serves to recall that five years ago such an event which was an achievement has today become a commonplace matter of daily routine. Such is the development of radiocasting. A recent celebration by Maj. Edward Bowes of five years of radiocasting from the Capitol Theater, New York City, recalls the fact that WJZ and WEAF, New York, now key stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Blue and Red Networks, respectively, in 1922 were responsible for various radiocasts which were enthusiastically hailed as developments of unparalled significance. So rapid has been the growth of radiocasting since then that these early triumphs have led to regular daily programs beyond the most optimistic realization of the pioneers.

In 1922, when the Capitol Theater Symphony Orchestra playing at a regular performance was first "picked up," was notable in radiocasting history, particularly on the part of WJZ and WEAF. On Nov. 19, 1922, the first Capitol Theater program was heard by more than those who sat within the confines of the theater. Today two programs from the stage and studio of this same theater are heard each Sunday by a number of NBC Red Network stations. Two programs from the stage and studio come to Blue Network listeners from the Roxy Theater each week. Early in the summer of 1922, WJZ radiocast a program by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra playing at Lewisohn Stadium—now, during the summer months, Blue Network listeners in many cities hear similar concerts as a regular weekly feature. WEAF also did its first radiocasting of music by this orchestra in November, 1922.

During the same year WJZ, through microphones installed in the theater, brought its listeners several acts or portions of Broadway stage successes. Today Broadway has signed for radiocasting and listeners, served by stations in four states, hear hours from various stages. The most popular of Broadway's current shows have been heard by radio listeners.

On Armistice Day, 1922, from Kingsbridge Armory, under the direction of Maurice Frank, WEAF put "on the air" a performance of Verdi's "Aida," performed by noted soloists and an orchestra of 100 pieces from the Metropolitan Opera House. The next month WJZ made history by radiocasting a series of Wagnerian operas direct from the old Manhattan Opera House, New York City. In the brief span of less than four years the largest audience that ever heard an operatic performance was able to listen to the "Garden Scene" of Gounod's "Faust" from the Chicago Civic Opera Company's production direct from the stage of the Auditorium in Chicago, through 25 stations of the Blue and Red Networks. Today this program continues, being sponsored by the Fansteel Products Company and an almost flawless delivery of the delights of grand opera featuring world-renowned soloists is given millions of homes in the territory reached by radio stations each Thursday evening.

On June 7, 1923, Anna Case, regarded by many as America's favorite soprano, singing before a microphone installed in the convention hall of the National Electric Light Association, was heard by the listeners-in of four stations. The event was heralded as nation-wide, althoug no stations on the Pacific coast transmitted her voice. Now the arrangement by the National Broadcasting Company of a 50-station hook-up causes a mere ripple. Time and distance alike were conquered by the National Broadcasting Company in its inaugural program last November when the noted operatic soloist, Mary Garden, was heard from Chicago and a second later came the voice of Will Rogers from Independence, Kan. Three years before the radiocasting of an operatic soloist through four stations was acknowledged as an outstanding marvel of scientific achievement.

◆ ◆ ◆

Much of this radio "trail blazing" was done by George F. McClelland, former managed of WEAF, now vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting Company; Charles B. Poponoe, former manager of WJZ, now treasurer of the NBC; Gerald Chatfield, director of programs for WEAF and now in charge of all NBC programs, with the title of supervisor of programs, and Bertha Brainard, assistant to Mr. Poponoe, now eastern program director of the NBC.

While steaming through waters skirting four states in September, 1923, the coastwise steamship Priscilla of the Fall River Line, entertained its several hundred passengers with the program from the Capitol Theater's stage. Throughout the nation the event was reported as a new event in steamship travel. A few months ago, the National Broadcasting Company was advised by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company that several thousand passengers on their steamers plying the Great Lakes had heard programs emanating from the NBC. Passengers now en route to Europe while in mid-ocean hear programs emanating in the United States.

◆ ◆ ◆

Walter Damrosch, dean of American conductors, has recently dedicated his talents almost exclusively to radiocasting audiences. Forsaking a work—that of directing the New York Symphony Orchestra—left to him by his father, and carried on successfully by him for four decades, he is now being heard with the New York Symphony in a series of 20 programs, under the sponsorship of the Radio Corporation of America.

No more than five years ago a single symphonic selection from the stage of a theater was nationally considered an event comparable to the greatest achievement of all ttime. Today every listener hears regularly operatic presentations, the greatest soloists and instrumentalists, the finest orchestras and bands, statesmen and orators, eloquent preachers, together with happenings of national importance and all major sports events.

Radio Lamp No. 3884

Light for the Dials from a

FARIES RADIO LAMP

The clear light from this attractive little lamp is reflected directly on the dials, permitting the operator to remain in a subdued light, while the reflected light renders the smallest fractional dial figure readily apparent without glare.

It is 4½" high, extends 10", has an adjustable arm and a cylindrical shade. Wired complete, finished in Statuary Bronze. Price $6.00. Write for Booklet M-1.

FARIES MFG. COMPANY
Decatur, Ill., U. S. A.

Sterling "A" and "B" Power Team

brings A. C. operation to your

RADIOLA

Sold singly or in combination

No more charging batteries. No new tubes. No re-wiring. This Power Team is designed especially for all models of Radiolas, also Brunswick and Victor combinations. ¶ Just plug into your house lighting current. Then pull or push the switch. Service-free, convenient, permanent. Ask any Sterling dealer.

THE STERLING MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

PORTO RICO

San Juan: Condado-Vanderbilt Hotel 8 p. m., February 3.

UNITED STATES

Florida—Coconut Grove: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 15.
Sanford: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 19.
Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3:30 p. m., January 15.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 17.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., January 16.

Georgia—Atlanta (joint lecture): Keith's Georgia Theater, 3 p. m., January 15.
Brunswick: Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., January 20.

Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, University Parkway, west of Canterbury Road, 8:15 p. m., January 16.

Massachusetts—Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., January 16.
Somerville: Somerville Theater, Davis Square, 3 p. m., January 15.

New Jersey—Ridgewood: The Play House, Wilsey Square, 3:30 p. m., January 15.

New York—Brooklyn (Third Church): Sunday School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 16. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Hudson: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., January 19.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., January 17.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., January 21.
Rochester (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Parkway at Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m. January 21, and 3:30 p. m., January 22.

North Carolina—Kinston: Church Edifice, East and Gordon Streets, 8 p. m., January 17.

Pennsylvania—Greensburg: Church Edifice, South Main Street, 3:15 p. m., January 15.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., January 17.

West Virginia—Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School Building, 8:15 p. m., January 19.
Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., January 21.

OLD BRITISH AIR BASE WILL BE TIRE FACTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The old British naval air base at Renfrew, Scotland, will be in operation as a tire factory in the near future, it was stated by A. McD. Melville, general manager of the India Tire and Rubber Company of Great Britain, who arrived here on board the steamship Caledonia of the Anchor Line.

The old naval base was where the historic airships R-33 and R-34 were built. As the site of a peace-time industry it will rank with one other branch American automobile concern in Great Britain as the competitor of the one big English tire company. As the new factory is put on a production basis fewer tires made in America will be shipped to England and the entire English demand for American tires will be spplied from the Renfrew plant. One other American tire company is operating a local factory in Great Britain, he stated.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Simeon G. Des Antele, Framingham, Mass.
F. M. Tillotson, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. W. C. Fair, Cleveland, O.
Joseph J. Orval, Roxbury, Mass.
Harold M. Cowley, Roslindale, Mass.
Frederick C. Danner, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine M. Tedford, Flint, Mich.
Harry D. Pridy, Dayton, O.

COURT REFORM URGED FOR CRIME CONTROL

Massachusetts courts can be improved in a number of ways for more effective crime control, George R. Nutter, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, said in an address to the woman's department of the Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation. He urged more adequate salaries and broadened authority for judges, better paid and better staffed district attorney's offices, and a heightening of the requirements for admission to the state bar.

The problem of crime control is not alone for lawyers to solve, he emphasized, but calls for community treatment through social service agencies as well as police departments. "What we need in the public," he said, "is sanity, open-mindedness, and, above all, an interest in the whole question."

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE CO.

Limousine Body Co., subsidiary of Auburn Automobile Co., has orders for 4000 bodies to be delivered in the first half of 1928. This compares with production of 2500 in the first half of 1927. Production for the full year is expected to reach 8000, compared with 4078 in 1927.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St. Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES MANAGER for brick manufacturer, jobber, or building material dealer; college trained man with 15 years' experience as successful sales manager for face brick manufacturer; thoroughly acquainted with brick sales methods and present brick sales situations through the Central West. Box S-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN companion, educated, refined; American Protestant; references; no objection to travel. Address K. CAUDEE, 36 Yates Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

PIANO INFORMATION

SEND name and description of piano with postal order for two dollars to A. Warfield, 43 Hillside Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. He will show you how to find its value or return the money. A piano is either an asset or a liability.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Clean, comfortable, bright rooms in quiet home; twin beds or singles, running water; near church; for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Copley 5334-W.

BOSTON (West Roxbury)—Large, attractive front room in private home; family is an older and a younger sister; very reasonable; near cars and trains; references. Parkway 2564-M.

BOSTON, 29 Norway St., Suite 3—Warm, comfortable room in sunny apartment, homelike kitchen if desired. Copley 8626-J.

BRIGHTON, MASS., near Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms in private residence, with or without housekeeping privileges; family 2 adults. Brighton 2341-J.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Beacon Street—Large, comfortable room for 1 or 2 people; private family. 10 University Rd. Reg. 5658-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Huron Ave.—Lady alone has attractive room suitable for 1 or 2 ladies; kitchen privileges and home; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. University 5428-M.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Pleasant furnished rooms; reasonable; private family. Tel. Columbia 6635.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 W. 86TH STREET—Very attractive, warm, sunny rooms, single, double, running water, elevator. MRS. ALLAN.

N. Y. C., West 103rd St.—Large, attractive single room adjoining bath, improvements, privileges; business person; $7. Clarkson 8958.

N. Y. C., 438 W. 116th, Apt. 52—Nicely furnished, adjoining bath; business person; reasonable. Cathedral 2422. Board optional.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large sunny single room; Broadway subway; Riverside Drive; 0211 Morningside.

NEW YORK CITY, 934 West End Ave.—Front room, twin beds, also single, adjoining bath. Academy 8751. WELLS.

N. Y. C., 529 West 111—Attractive good sized room for young lady; private family; phone; elevator apartment 26.

N. Y. C., 11 West 88th—Large room, lavatory, twin beds, single $8; double $12; business people. Schuyler 8317.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th St.—Sunny outside room adjoining bath; near Park and all transit lines. Apt. 4.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Young man will share large attractive room; separate beds; lavatory. Apt. 1-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Warm, single rooms, front and court, light, clean, near church.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Large sunny rooms overlooking Waterfront Park; near churches, parks, hotels and beach; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings. Address 256 Beach Drive (North).

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Board and rooms; homelike atmosphere; home cooking. Tel. Kenmore 6365. MRS. BLANCHARD.

BOSTON—Room and board, sunny front room, also other room; young men. 77 Westland Ave., Suite 2. Tel. Kenmore 5116.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished single, double room, twin beds; excellent meals; refined home. MRS. DEHLER, 3028 Porter St., N. W.

WOULD like to communicate with a young man who would appreciate a good home; reasonable. Box M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAINTER RETURNS TO AMERICAN ART

Says Proper Place for Artists Is Native Heath

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"To do his best work an artist must stay in his native country," declared Paul Burlin, painter, returning to the United States after seven years in Paris.

"American vitality," he said, "is found only in America and it is as ridiculous for an American to try to absorb this vitality in Europe as it is for Italian or French artists to come to America to absorb the atmosphere that rightly goes into their work."

Myron Nutting, who also has made Paris his headquarters for the last seven years, and who accompanied Mr. Burlin, said that the recently organized Association of American Artists in the United States and Paris is aiding American artists whether they stay at home or work in Paris. The organization is also furthering the thought of co-operation between American and French artists to a surprising extent and for the benefit of both, he added.

JOHNS HOPKINS HEAD OFFERS RESIGNATION

BALTIMORE (AP)—Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, has offered his resignation to members of the executive committee of the board of trustees, effective not later than Jan. 1, 1929.

A letter explained that a successor might be found whom the board would wish to call immediately and asked that the board accept his resignation at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1929, that seemed desirable to the board.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
Railroad Sidings and Business Property } I Specialize
in *LONG ISLAND*
Choice Locations
GEO. W. FINK
9713 190 Street, Hollis, L. I.
Hollis 7399, 9419

The greatest opportunity to invest in Real Estate in Bergen County, N. J., is now—for Acreage, Homes and Lots, consult
JOHN F. GOGER
137 Main Street
Fort Lee, N. J. Phone Fort Lee 208

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—For rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, 8-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage, servant's quarters; best residential section; opposite Grove Park Inn, Country Club and Golf Links. MRS. MARGARET V. MITCHELL, 62 Kimberly Ave.

FOR SALE in Marblehead, Mass., on Gregory St., near Rockmere Hotel, 6-room house, electric, gas, modern bath, fireplace, furnace; 24,000 ft. land; rear land could be developed to make good interest on investment. H. R. PEACH, 208 Essex St., Salem, Mass. Tel. Salem 1100.

HENRY M. SEELY
REAL ESTATE
484 Bloomfield Avenue, Hinck Building
Montclair, N. J. Tel. Montclair 4185

FLORIDA, WEST PALM BEACH—Owner wishes to sell two very desirable connecting lots restricted, residential. For particulars write G. STARK, 936 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRACE H. SAYERS
Licensed Real Estate Broker Ox. 5793
156 N. LaPere Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., RENTALS
CONSULT JESSE T. DAVIS
417 First Avenue North
HARVEY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Inc.

READING, PA.—Apartment house, central, up-to-date, almost new; store room; 8 apartments; double garage; good buy; will exchange, terms. E. S. WENRICH, 353 Penn St.

READING, PA.—For sale, 26 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn Street.

READING, PA.—Good 6-room house, 235 Moss St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer. This is a good bargain. C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn St.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Sunny 6-room upper apartment; convenient to Boston. 70 Oakley Road. Tel. Belmont 0468-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To sublet, sunny 5-room and bath apartment, unfurnished. No. 35, 573 East 22nd St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—March 1st, almost new, delightfully sunny lower apartment, six rooms, all conveniences, good neighborhood, convenient to two car lines; garage; adults preferred. Box W-221, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 156 Halsted St., Tel. Orange 6852—Seven rooms, sun parlor, in two-family house; heat and hot water included; garage; good location near Lackawanna.

FOR RENT—Sunny winter home, main boulevard, opposite hotel; 2 stories, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' room, garage; furnace heated; adults only; special price January to May. Box 5113, Seabreeze Station, Daytona Beach, Fla.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet one room, kitchenette, bath, maid service; furnished or unfurnished in large hotel apartment near Grand Central. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1859 North Camac St.—Corner property; apartment for rent; entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished; will divide.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Nicely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; one of the best locations in Back Bay; $70. Tel. Kenmore 6365.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet attractive apartment one room, dinette, kitchen, bath, Frigidaire; windows overlooking reservoir; will sell furniture reasonable. Call mornings, 288 Chestnut Hill Ave., Apt. 23, corner Commonwealth Ave.

N. Y. C., Beekman Place—Five-room apartment (furnished) from four to nine months. Phone AGENT, Vanderbilt 9075.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office part time; attractively furnished; warm, light, airy; exceptional opportunity. 1962 Salmon Tower. Phone Chickering 3810.

NEW YORK CITY—Newly furnished practitioner's offices to sublet, 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1914. Tel. after 1 p. m., Longacre 2928.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, attractively furnished office, part time or full time. See ELLEN & JEFFERY, 33 West 42nd St.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, furnished; reasonable; morning hours. 33 West 42nd St. Tel. Longacre 8720.

OFFICES WANTED

BOSTON—Gentleman wants use of practitioner's office evenings. Box B-302, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables. Carbon Paper • Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

PIANO INSTRUCTION

CLASS—Private, interesting method; beginners or advanced; experienced teacher; musical graduate; reasonable rates. Telephone Susquehanna 1540, New York City.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' SCHOOL OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multigraphing, Mimeographing,
Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

SPECIAL RATES

TO AND FROM N. Y., Philadelphia and Washington; stormproof vans, goods insured, experienced movers. RED STAR TRANSIT, Colonial Bldg., Boston; Hancock 0159, night tel. Ocean 0024.

DRESSMAKING

NEW YORK CITY—Gowns remodeled or altered. Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460, Apt. 3.

PIANOS FOR RENT

EXCELLENT upright piano for rent, $4 monthly. MARGARET BERGMANN, 8723 Colonial Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OIL CITY, PA.—First-class butcher shop for sale, doing good business. Write ALBERT J. ULMAN, Post Office Box 475.

READING, PA.—For rent, centrally located furnished dining room, seating 60; now occupied; good reasons. Dial 9741.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SHEET METAL WORKER—Must have some experience in making sheet steel cabinets; also willing to do other shop work as well. Box N-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Wanted, reliable woman to take full charge of boy nearly 3. 344 West 72nd St., Apt. 7C. MRS. HALL. Tel. Trafalgar 6094.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for selling in specialty shop; only experienced need apply. Box W-252, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL engineer with 17 years' experience in contracting and engineering, desires responsible position. W. C. ARCHIBALD, 26 Greenwood Lane. Tel. Waltham 0971-W (Mass.).

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, desires position with private family; 10 years' experience, best of references. Copley 2115-W. C. TALBOT, 111 Mountfort St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, desires position with private family; good references; last place 11½ years. Box S-248, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man (colored) wants position as houseman or cook; 12 years' experience; good references. LEWIS, 84 West Rutland Square, Apt. 40, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A YOUNG WOMAN desires position as public speaking teacher and dramatic coach; college graduate; 13 years' experience; excellent references. Please address (C. L. A.), 101 Prospect St., Little Falls, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position in small adult family; thoroughly experienced; good cook and manager. Box S-249, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORK IN N. Y. C.—Experienced, colored, plain cooking; part time or whole time; references. Edgecombe 4160.

NEW YORK CITY—Tutor-governess visiting mornings only; successful with backward children; companionable, loving; qualifications: French (spoken), music (beginners); graduate kindergarten and playground director; experienced to fifth grade work. Phone mornings only, Cathedral 3632.

REFINED and cultured woman as companion where maid is kept; would travel. Write MRS. RICHARDSON, 154 West 13th St., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL, knowledge bookkeeping, typing, experience in filing and general office routine. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG American woman, refined, cultured, talented, seeks position as companion. Box M-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS WEBBER
1 Beacon St., Boston—Specializing high-grade office employment service. Haymarket 3394—5823.

ASHLAND AGENCY, 303 5th Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Clerks, Typists, Boys, girls. Telephone Ashland 9018.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2626

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

IDA M FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308 Barclay 3657

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City Telephone Worth 1315.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort 2368.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Experienced teacher offers instruction to club women in fundamentals of public speaking, assistance in writing and presentation of club papers. University 7274-M.

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps; Fall catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
924 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

The "SQUARE DEAL" Store
KAUFMAN & WEINER
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Hardware—House Furnishings
"For the cool evenings: Electric, Gas and Oil Heaters." "Our new stock of guns and shells have just arrived."
MARINE 1698

For Appearance Sake!
Send it to
Dorraine Cleaners & Dyers
Office—39 S. So. Carolina Ave.
Plant—708 N. Indiana Ave.

Carl's Restaurants
In the very center of things
1505 Boardwalk
Next to Apollo Theater
1308 Pacific Opposite Y. M. C. A.

"JUST INSURANCE"
ALVIN H. MORRIS
Agent for
The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Phone Marine 3162 449 Guarantee Trust Bldg.

DOVER

Lackawanna House
The Restaurant for the Whole Family
ALWAYS OPEN
11 South Morris St. Phone Dover 276

LACKAWANNA HOUSE
The Restaurant for the Whole Family
ALWAYS OPEN
11 South Morris St. Phone Dover 276

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:00 p. m. Open Saturday 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
14th and Washington Streets
Hoboken, New Jersey
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open YOUR account with us.

EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 Bloomfield Street
Hoboken, New Jersey
Furniture—Bedding—Upholstery
Delivery thru Hudson, Bergen and Essex Counties. Phone Hoboken 1129.

JERSEY CITY

SCHNEIDERS
CUTTERS
of the BETTER MEATS
JERSEY PORK
BEEF—VEAL—LAMB
Finest Quality Poultry
445 Central Avenue, Jersey City
Web. 4596

Phone Bergen 559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—
Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

WHEN RENTING
Insuring, Buying or Selling
CONSULT
Brunton Realty Co., Inc.
440 Bergen Ave. Phone Del. 9393

MONTCLAIR

PARK MANOR
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Hostess, ZELMA W. SOSMAN
49 Park Street Tel. 10137

Charles S. Holmes & Co.
REALTORS
"HOLMES FOR HOMES"
Correspondence Invited
145 Watchung Avenue Telephone 665

The **SILK SHOP**
THE TREASURE
HOUSE OF SILK
538 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 633

"Frances for Frocks"
HATS UNDERTHINGS
HOSIERY CORSLETS
547 Valley Road Tel. 4109

Work by Marinello Specialists Only
Powell & Vander Byl
Permanent Marcel Waving
WITHOUT ELECTRICITY
Room 32, Hinck Bldg.
484 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 7110

MORRISTOWN

The **Modern Silk Store**
Specialties in
Silks and Dress Goods
Curtains, Draperies, Household Linens,
Hosiery and Gloves
Phone 843 11 South St., Morristown

NEWARK

Lighting BA Fixtures
Bronze Art Fixture Co.
F. C. JAEGER, President
40 EAST PARK ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

"We Desire to Serve"
Family laundering in all its branches carefully washed and beautifully ironed.
CRESCENT LAUNDRY Co.
487 North 5th St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Branch Brook 8370
TRY US

Pearle Beauty Shoppe
MRS. T. HEMPHILL
All Branches of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
OPEN EVENINGS
540 Broadway Phone Branch Brook
Newark, N. J. 5442

NEW LAID EGGS
Butter, Honey, Vanilla
Sausage, Bacon, Fresh Chickens
Deliveries anywhere in Newark and suburbs. Phone Belleville 3445.
177 Greylock Parkway, Belleville, N. J.

WILLIAM WINDLE WILLIAM WINDLE JR.
Telephone 3773 Terrace
W. & B.
Auto Radiator and Repair Co.
Incorporated
Expert Repairing on Automobile Radiators
3 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

the Brittany
A NICE PLACE TO EAT
21 LINCOLN PARK
LOOK FOR THE YELLOW TEA POT
Luncheon 50c, 11:30 to 2:30; Dinner 65c to $5c. 5:30 to 8; Sunday Dinner $1, 1 to 8; Real American Home Cooking.

The **BROWNIE SHOPPE**
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
You will appreciate the friendly atmosphere and the real home cooking.
"BROWNIE" PIES AND CAKES
MADE TO ORDER
Green Street, Opposite City Hall
Phone Mitchel 5874 Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

WILLIAM ELSER
Choice Meats and Provisions
Poultry a specialty
92 Center St., Nutley Phone 774

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ORANGE

First Class Bakery
Our Motto—Purity and Cleanliness
Our Pastries Are Delicious and Tempting—Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
CHAS. O. JACKISH, Prop.
277 Main Street, Orange Orange 2466

W. F. WALLMANN
Contractor, Builder
Jobber
400 South Jefferson Street
Telephone Orange 5875

The Burning Question
Call Orange 119
HIGHLAND COAL CO.
456 So. Jefferson St., Orange, N. J.

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 7055 167 Main St., Orange

Pure **BABCOCK'S** *Fragrant*
Perfumery—Creams—Powders
Other Toilet Accessories
Mail Orders Filled
634 LINCOLN AVENUE, ORANGE
Agency for The Oranges, Maplewood, Caldwell, Montclair, Glenridge and Vicinity.

Phone 5861 Orange Established 20 Years
THE ELY PRESS
CHAS. H. ELY, Proprietor
Printing and Publishing
18 South Day Street, Orange, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

50th Anniversary!
50 Years in the Hardware Business in the Oranges on January 11, 1928
C. F. WERNER, JR.
347 Main St., East Orange, N. J.
Phone Orange 3688

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Radios—Victrolas
Central Ave. and Harrison St.
Tel. Orange 2385
4 Washington St. Tel. Orange 939

E. V. STARKWEATHER
Agent
Fire and Automobile
Insurance
Phone Or. 7136 63 N. Mun Ave.

Washington Shoe Shop
A. D'ELIA
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
All Orders Promptly Attended To
Charges Reasonable
8 Washington St. Tel. Orange 990-M

Ampere Produce Market
BERLIN BROS., Props.
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
59 Fourth Ave. 231 Springdale Ave.
Tel. Orange 6791 Tel. Orange 4634
DELIVERY SERVICE

PASSAIC

Cantilever Shoe for men and women
KROLLS
4 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

THE RADIO MART
15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.
ACCESSORIES—SERVICE
COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS

SANDERS & SON
Scranton Coal
653 Main Ave. Passaic, N. J.
Phone 342

PLAINFIELD

UNITED ELECTRIC RADIO STORES
Radio Specialists
Corner Front and Madison
Phone 3368

STEINWAY
Representatives
C. A. Reid Piano Co.
238 W. Front St., Babcock Bldg.

UNION CITY

Waldvogel & Hofstetter
Public Accountants and Auditors
507 32ND STREET
INCOME TAX RETURNS
Periodic Audits Financial Statements

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

HESS BROTHERS
Department Store
Ninth and Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

ARDMORE

The Ardmore Flower Shop
H. D. MANUEL
38 West Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
Full Line of Dutch Bulbs
Direct From Holland
TELEPHONE ARDMORE 1979

ERIE

"INSURANCE"
Needs Careful Attention
CLARENCE BROOKS
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.
419-20 Commerce Bldg. Tel. 22-732

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE
(Continued)

SIEGER'S POINT
What We Say It Is It Is
PERFECT DIAMONDS
RELIABLE WATCHES
B. F. SIEGER
For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on the Pike
TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET

MOYER
PERFECT DIAMONDS
AMERICAN WATCHES
707 STATE STREET

"CHOICE"
MEATS POULTRY
Always fresh Butter, Eggs and Cheese
H. Oppenheimer
663 W. 11th St. Phone 24-291

Old Fashioned Christmas Candies
"Place Your Order Now"
Mail Orders Filled
Martha Washington Candies
28 West 9th Street

AUTO
Tires and Accessories
Weed Chains
Kitchen Tire Service
1812 Parade Street

Trost and Lacey
"The Home of Good Shoes"
123 State Near Ninth

CAFETERIA
Special Saturday Night
Chicken Dinner
BLUE BIRD
119 WEST 7TH STREET

(Est. 1902)
READ HAIR SHOP
Finger Waving, Permanent Waving
Expert Manicuring
OPP. LAWRENCE HOTEL
SECOND FLOOR Tel. 69-116

Now is the time to start planning your 1928 advertising. Let our direct mail service assist you.
Webster Multigraph Shop
708 COMMERCE BUILDING

P. A. MEYER & SONS
GOOD CLOTHIERS
to MEN *and* BOYS

AUTO STORAGE
Day, Week or Month
West 8th Street Garage
J. BROWN, 119 W. 8th. Tel. 69-227

JOHN V. LAVER
704 State St., Erie, Penn.
For Remembrance Send
YOUR Mother Flowers

ARCH-AID SHOES
Correctly Fitted
FEIST FOOTWEAR PARLOR
21 West 8

Lunch at CANDY
PULAKOS
SODA GRILL 926 State

Phone 22-775
"PATSY"
will call for and deliver your
SHOE REPAIRING
14 W. 8th Street (Next to Boston Store)

HARRISBURG

We appreciate
your patronage
The George A. Gorgas Drug Company
16 No. Third Street, Penn Harris Hotel
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
1306 No. Third Street

RUTH M. MAEDER
706 North Third Street
Flowers and Plants
For All Occasions
MEMBER F. T. D.

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND ST. AT STATE
Ferndell Pure Foods and
Better Things to Eat
Delivered at All Parts of the City at Any Time

Weaver Freight Line
Freight Distributed from Depots
Call Us for the Better Freight Service
Phone Steelton: Bell 171-J—Dial 9683

MILLER'S
Shoes and Hosiery for Women
12 NO. THIRD STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

If Scarce or Hard to Get
TRY
Burgess & Goewey
1620 Columbia, Philadelphia
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables

Crothamel Taxi Service
Sedans and Limousines to Hire
for All Occasions
Prompt Service Low Rates
Phone Michigan 9150
319 West Apsley Street, Germantown
PACKARD LIMOUSINE SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA—Chester

Arch-Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
CHILDREN'S SHOES
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
612 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

Repairing of Furniture Bell Phone 3247
D. SPRUANCE HALL
UPHOLSTERER
MADE-TO-ORDER WINDOW SHADES
AWNINGS
RUGS, CARPETS AND LINOLEUM
22nd and Upland Streets Chester, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA Lansdowne

HIGH PRESSURE
WASHING GREASING
Denny's Garage
Union and LaCrosse Aves., Lansdowne
Telephone Lans. 2545
Complete Drive-In Service Station
Tires, Tubes, Accessories,
Gasoline, Oils

Complete Family Laundry Service
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Call and Deliver in Delaware County and West Philadelphia
Bell Phone Lans. 530 Estab. 1892

For the Best of Meat
Lansdowne Market
199 PLUMSTEAD AVENUE
A full line of poultry, butter, eggs and produce.
H. A. STANERT & SON, Prop.
PHONE LANSDOWNE 900

PHILADELPHIA Swarthmore

Phone Swarthmore 1297
Vogue Beauty Shoppe
MARINELLO METHOD
All Branches of Hair Dressing
Manicuring
Permanent Waving
College Pharmacy Building, Room 3
Chester Road and Park Avenue

N. WALTER SUPLEE
11 CHESTER ROAD
Hardware House Furnishings
You are invited to inspect our large and complete assortment of useful gifts and toys.
Phone Swarthmore 105

Expert Cleaner and Dyer
Suits Made to Order
PECKERMAN, *the Tailor*
409 Dartmouth Ave. Swarthmore, Pa.
Phone Swarthmore 628-J

PHILADELPHIA—Upper Darby

Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Ralston, the Whole Wheat Cereal
Lea & Perrins Sauce
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
NATHAN MYERS
7024 BYWOOD AVENUE

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
Jobbing
PAUL D. FORCE
Painter and Decorator
58 Walnut Street, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Phone Lansdowne 1981

Insurance Service
ALBERT E. BORST
Fidelity Mutual Life Bldg. Pop. 6500
MEDIA Media 204-M

Dover A Junior model Boudoir Iron FREE with Lady Dover
Hardware and House Furnishings
J. F. KAUFMANN
7031 Garrett Road

De'Ette B. Combs
GIFT SHOP
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
$16.50 Silk and Wool Dresses, $10.00
All Jersey Dresses Now $8.00
Hats $3.00
6930 MARKET STREET
Old Post Office Building
COME UP AND BROWSE AROUND

PITTSBURGH

We Deliver Anywhere
and Extend You Credit
HOOVER SWEEPERS
ORTHOPHONIC VICTROLAS
RADIOLAS ATWATER KENT
Lady Dover Electric Iron $7.50
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430-32 Potomac Ave., Dormont

Printing Well Done
BEN FRANKLIN PRESS
Incorporated
632 Duquesne Way At. 1757
Church Printing a Specialty

A. J. & H. E. McGiffin
GROCERS
QUALITY and SERVICE
Cor. Sheridan Ave. and Rodman St.
Montrose 7866-7867

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

Edw. W. Learzof.
Interior Decorators
CHURCHES. SCENERY.
WALLPAPER, PAINTING.
SKETCHES SUBMITTED
1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1260

TRUSSELL'S
214 Stanwix Street
(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)
Shoe Repairing

NICHOLSON PRINTING Co.
General Printers,
Blank Book Makers
and Rebinders
TELEPHONE 1637 COURT

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

The Bank of
Courtesy and Service
CITIZENS TRUST CO.
formerly
The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
of BELLEVUE

Deliveries in Greater Pittsburgh
Telegraph your orders direct to
BELLEVUE FLORAL SHOPPE

READING

The Reading National Bank
Designated Depository of the United States Government
Main Office 615-617 Penn Street
Additional Offices:
Lancaster Avenue and Noble Street
Ninth and Bingaman Streets
Fourth and Bingaman Streets
Moss and Exeter Streets
Centre Avenue and Bern Street
Reading's Largest National Bank
Glad to Serve You

B. & J. SAYLOR
4TH AND PENN STREETS
Real pure food headquarters; large variety; finest fresh meats and poultry; best home made baked products; everything for the table; own make pure confections.
Direct Buyers and Wholesalers

WEINER'S
Eighth and Penn
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
STETSON HATS

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City — St. Charles Hotel News Stand. Seaside Hotel News Stand. Strand Hotel News Stand, Hotel Traymore News Stand. Hotel Brighton News Stand. Hotel Chelsea News Stand. Hotel Shelburne News Stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk National Bank; Jos. Damiano, 827 Boardwalk.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mischell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Caldwell—M. Gordan, 389 Bloomfield Ave.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Elizabeth—Edward Coplan, 212 Broad St.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Geo. Roos, 492 West Railroad Ave.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.; Louis Baker, corner 14th & Washington Sts.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington, M. A. Greenhalgh, 309 Kearny Ave.; J. Pazen's News Stand, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave., and 912 Bergen Ave.
Little Ferry—Pinsky's News Stand.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 179½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudensey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Metsky, Cor. Beaver and Market Sts.; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 18 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Perth Amboy—Burt L. Moore, 291 State St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.; L. Breslow's News Stand, 216 Main St.
Rutherford—Siegel & Alderman, 64 Park Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta.; Wallace's, 1 South Orange Ave.; Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Samer, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Union City—Calisle & Sons' News Stand, 125 Forty-Eighth St.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Washington—John E. O'O'Neill.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.
Westwood—Westwood Stationery Store, Inc., 1 Westwood Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown—H. M. Snyder, 1145 Hamilton St.
Alleghany—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. & O. News Co.
Chester—E. G. Roder, Seventh and Edgemont Ave.
East Pittsburgh—Union News, Penn. R. R. Sta.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Street.
Harrisburg—Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.; Harry Loper's News Stand, Green and Maclay Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Capital Hotel News Co.
Lancaster—Reams Book Store, No. Queen St.; Brunswick Hotel News Stand, No. Queen St.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.
Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 16th and Chestnut Sts.; Plotnick News Stand, 10 So. Broad St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Mr. Miller, Mariners and Merchants Bldg., 308 Chestnut St.; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Jct. Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Elliot Jacobs, Northeast corner 40th and Walnut Sts.; M Wienblatt, Northwest corner Eleventh and Market Sts.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, East Liberty Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel News Stand; William Penn News Stand; Hotel Henry News Stand; Arcade News Stand, Jenkins Arcade; Hotel Roosevelt News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Seventh Avenue Hotel News Stand, Liberty Ave.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—H H Holeman News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel News Stand; J. W. Walker News Stand, 42 N. Main Street.
Wilkes-Barre—Samuel Liebman's News Stand, Public Square, corner West Market St.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, R. R Depot.
York—Floyd J. Keech, 30 North George St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

READING
(Continued)

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
"Special for Month of January"
The ARMSTRONG ELECTRIC Table Stove, $8.85; reduced from $12.50. Cooks 3 things at once—has two-layer element.
ELECTRIC APPLIANCE SERVICE COMPANY
108 N. NINTH STREET
Our Service—Your Guaranty

Suggestions
Ladies' and Children's Silk Underwear, Children's Rayon Underwear, Gowns and Pajamas; Gifts, Novelties for the Kiddies.
Everything for the Little One Infant to 6 Years
M. B. FRITZ CORSET & BABY SHOP
15 NORTH FIFTH STREET

Biehl's Auto Body Works
2nd and Penn Ave., West Reading, Pa.
Backed by years of honest growth
DUCO OR LACQUER FINISH
Damaged cars made like new

J. C. MUMMA
Jeweler and Diamond Merchant
627 PENN STREET

Our Milk Is Good
TRY IT
ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY COMPANY
221 South 9th Street

MANNING & ARMSTRONG
Walk-Over Shoe Store
Visit Our New Foot
Comfort Department
642 PENN ST.

Muhlenberg Brothers
ARCHITECT
511 PENN STREET
Architects for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, Pa.
Members of American Institute of Architects

Kutz Electric Company
Contracting, Fixtures,
Supplies and Appliances
Armstrong Table Stove, now $8.85
9TH AND COURT STS. Dial 5861
A Boudoir Iron Free with each Lady Dover

ANDREW MAIER
Bread—Cakes—Fancy Rolls
"Kew-Bee" Bread
100% Whole Wheat Bread
3-6671 OR 2-7731 BELL PHONE
NOBLE AND BROOKLINE STREETS

CROLL & KECK
630 Penn Street
Always Reliable
Good Clothes—Good Service

SCHOFER'S QUALITY BAKERY, Inc.
108 South Fifth Street and
10 other stores in Reading
6 stores in Allentown, Pottstown and Pottsville, Pa.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

READING
(Continued)

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 18 YEARS
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex, 537 Penn Street
Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Winter Reduction Sale now going on for people who like fine and good wearing apparel.
PAUL
527 PENN STREET

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Sales and Service
Firestone Tires
Lovejoy Shock Absorbers
Broad St., 1 Block Off Lincoln Highway
Tel. Sewickley 461

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS
C-A-M-P-N-E-Y'S
"The Best Place to Market After All"
"Canada Dry" "Eatmor Cranberries"
Phones Sewickley 88, 313 and 826

The Flower Shop
G. WESSENAUER
Use Flowers for Gifts
and You Make No Mistake
All Varieties of Cut Flowers and Potted Plants in Season.
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 789 & 53

General Banking Business
"We Solicit Your Accounts"
CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB
Now Open
Peoples Bank
SEWICKLEY, PA.

Sewickley Cash Market
Meats, Fresh and Smoked Poultry
Butter Eggs Cheese
Swift & Co. Premier Ham and Bacon
Tel. Sewickley 1227 348 Beaver St.
DELIVERY SERVICE

MYERS SANDWICH SHOP
Delicious Hot or Cold Lunches
ICE CREAMS CONFECTIONS
"CANADA DRY"
Full line of "FOSS'S CHOCOLATES"
Delicious Salted Nuts in Tins
Located on Lincoln Highway West

Isabella D. Baldwin
NOTARY PUBLIC
MIMEOGRAPHING and INSURANCE
416 Thorn St. Tel. Sewickley 390

J. D. MILLER
SHOES FOR ALL
Full Line of GOODRICH ZIPPERS and Other Styles of Goloshes and Rubbers
Pied Piper Shoes for Children in All Widths
503 BEAVER STREET Tel. 164-R

BOREM'S HARDWARE
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tools, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, Enamel, Aluminum, Pyrex Ware, etc. "Squeez-Ezy Mops," "Moore Push-Pins," "Osborn Brushes."
TEL. SEWICKLEY 973

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Department Stores
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Franklin 0143
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

WALMER HARDWARE OF WILKINSBURG
Lady Dover Electric Iron, $7.50
Armstrong Table Stove, $8.85
Pittsburgh Proof Products
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.

New *STORE LOCATION STOCK*
Men's Wear
HECK BROS.
WOOD AND SOUTH

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

WALTER S. RADCLIFFE
WALLPAPER
Window Shades Interior Decorating
Du Pont Paints and Varnishes
Franklin 0812 757 Penn Avenue
TRY OUR SERVICE

G. C. KESLAR
High Grade Fresh and Smoked Meats
Poultry Groceries
MONARCH COCOA
Franklin 5174-R 808 WOOD ST.

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 Wood Street

Greeting Cards
Stationery Gifts
KISER BROTHERS
710 PENN AVENUE

FALLER'S
BETTER FURNITURE
FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN AVE.

KREGAR & COMPANY
Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Pies and Cakes
900 WOOD STREET

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

King Michael on Stamps

In accordance with the Rumanian Government's custom to use the picture of the reigning sovereign on postage stamps, six-year-old King Michael's likeness is to appear on the forthcoming issue, even though he is not an active ruler. The portrait shows the boy in a simple white shirt of American design.

Detroit News: It came in a long flat box, and Father knew it was a necktie. If it had come in a parcel shaped like a piano Father would still have known it was a necktie.

The Lone Eagle's Flights

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's total flying mileage, up to the time of his flight to Mexico City, would take him almost one and one-half times around the world, if he followed the equatorial circumference of the earth, which is 24,896 miles.

San Francisco Chronicle: Fortunately men who know how to run the country are easy to find. At any hour of the day they are occupying chairs in the hotel lobby.

Woman Judge in Sweden

The first woman to be appointed a judge in Sweden is Miss Marguerite Traugott.

Detroit News: The chestnut is facing extinction, says a forestry expert. This is of importance to musical comedy authors, all owners of collegiate flivvers, and worms.

Children Only

Brussels has a public library devoted entirely to the use of children.

San Francisco Chronicle: All men are created equal and don't begin to feel superior until about seventeen.

Expensive Weather

The United States Government is said to maintain the highest priced, weather bureau in the world.

Patchogue (N. Y.) Advance: If we could all do as we please who would wash the dishes?

Temperance in 1789

The first temperance society in America was organized by 200 farmers in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1789.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Skjellerup, as a catsup, a Russian dancer or a Pullman car might interest, nay, intrigue. But as a comet, never!

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is the purpose of the international dramatic tournament to be held in London next summer?—*Theatrical Page.*
2. What is the aerial activity along the shores of the Mediterranean?—*Editorial.*
3. What was Germany's economic slogan last year?—*World's Outlook.*
4. Who made the first macintosh?—*Odds and Ends.*
5. How does the globe help in teaching young children geography and history?—*Educational Page.*
6. What is Dean Inge's definition of Christianity?—*Sayings.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER: "What is the best way to take men off the 'dole' and off the rates? There is no better, no simpler, no straighter way than to buy the article he is producing."

MRS. RHETA CHILDE DORR: "I am growing quite fond of Congress because it is so truly representative of a free and independent people who will not even vote when they have a chance."

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN: "The luxury of one age becomes the necessity of the next."

LORD DEWAR: "Experience is what you get while you are looking for something else."

ROY L. SMITH: "There are times when the strongest need the encouragement of the weakest."

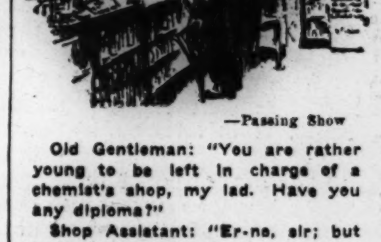
A Thought for Today

RESPONSIBILITY prevents crime.
—*Burke*

In Lighter Vein

The Timid Man

Another example of the meek man—the individual who buys a magazine, a box of candy, and a postage stamp at the corner store, when all he really wanted was the stamp.



—Passing Show

Old Gentleman: "You are rather young to be left in charge of a chemist's shop, my lad. Have you any diploma?"

Shop Assistant: "Er-no, sir; but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."

Don't Run

If you observe approaching you something resembling a cross between the Aurora Borealis and the rainbow, just recall that you may have some Christmas neckties at home yourself.

The Curate Confesses

"I suppose a rector gets many invitations out to dine," said the hostess.

"Yes, I suppose I might be termed an epicurate."

To Entice

Grocer: "Anything else besides the flypaper?"

Sambo: "Ah wants a half-dozen raisins besides, jes' fo' decoys."

A Poor Showing

"I understand you were hissed by the crowd when you appeared on the stage."

"Incorrect, sir, incorrect! There was no crowd."

The Soft Answer

"He: "May I take you out to dinner?"

She: "I should say not!"

He: "I know. But what do you say?"

Cautioned

"Won't you have another helping of dessert, Willy?"

"No, thanks; Mother says I don't want any more."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928
"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"
PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A "Political Truce" in Jugoslavia

THERE are many indications of a decided improvement in the functioning of Jugoslavia's parliamentary machine. One is that the present government, although it has had to survive a general election with all the excitement that such an event always causes in the Balkans, has already existed longer than the average Jugoslav Government, and still seems to be fairly stable. This is due not to the strong personality of its chief, who is not a man of unusual ability nor of commanding prestige, but to a feeling on the part of a large number of the more serious people that Jugoslavia can no longer give its main attention and best energy to the political game, thus bringing about a change of government every second month, but that it must take up the great social and economic problems that confront the people.

As a result of this constantly growing conviction and an increasing political toleration, Jugoslavia's violently antagonistic political parties have all been gathered into two groups. In the governing coalition are the two main parties, the Radicals and the Democrats, and two small sectional organizations consisting of the Slovenes and the Bosnian Mussulmans. This bloc comprises a very large majority of the national representatives, and its formation has greatly diminished the friction and hostility among the various parts of Jugoslavia, which is made up of territories inhabited by distinct nationality groups.

No less remarkable and hopeful a combination is the recent fusion of Mr. Raditch's Croatian Village Party and Mr. Pribitchevitch's Serbian Independent Democratic Party. For years these leaders and groups were vehemently hostile to one another, but now they have actually fused and have a common club in the capital. This may be a temporary political maneuver, but it is a step forward.

As a result of these changes, the people and the press are no longer devoting their chief attention to bitter party conflicts and to nationality feuds, but to constructive social and economic enterprises. Just now the Democrats, who participate in the government, have decided to use all their efforts to bring about decisive improvements in the condition of the villager. Some of the matters to which they are giving their immediate attention are the aiding of agricultural districts that have suffered from hail and floods, the helping of areas where the drought of last summer was especially severe, the assisting of the villagers in paying off their debts and freeing themselves from relentless usurers and the taking of measures to give the peasants credit, to encourage the co-operative movement, to introduce better agricultural methods, and to improve seed, stock and farm implements. This program comes as a sort of political truce. The parties seem to have reached the place where they are ready to work less for a redistribution of the ministerial positions and to do more for the good of all the people.

This new outlook is regarded as being due to a very large extent to L. Davidovitch, who is the leader of the Democratic Party and a politician loved and esteemed by most of the common people.

Appeals in Capital Cases

AS A natural and logical sequence to the ordeal imposed upon the Governor of Massachusetts by those who recently endeavored to obtain executive clemency in a now notorious capital case, this chief executive officer now urges upon his State Legislature the advisability of relieving him and his successors in office from such responsibility in similar cases in the future. Governor Fuller specifically urges that the laws of his Commonwealth be made to conform. in respect to the review of criminal causes, to those of most if not all of the other states of the American Union. As was pointed out when the recent effort was made to reverse, by action of the Governor and his Council, the judgment of the trial court and its order assessing the extreme penalty, the appellate court was without authority to review the evidence adduced or to pass upon its conclusiveness.

As a way out of what may prove to be a similarly embarrassing situation at some future time, it is advised by Governor Fuller that, whenever a capital case is appealed, its entry in the higher court shall transfer to that tribunal the whole record and the whole case. Thus there would be reviewed both the law and the evidence, thereby making it possible for the appellate judges to order a new trial if they are satisfied that the verdict is contrary to law or against the weight of evidence. Similarly this reversal of judgment could be ordered where newly discovered evidence had been offered and refused, or where the discovery was made subsequent to the perfecting of the appeal.

Of course it is understood that the enactment of such a rule will in no way deprive the Chief Executive and his Council of the power to intervene after every other door has been closed and to grant clemency in the form of a pardon or commutation of sentence. There may always remain the need of preserving, with such safeguards as are necessary, this humane method of correcting unavoidable miscarriages of justice. The records are replete with the accounts of those who have been unjustly accused and punished. To err is human.

But there are definite limits beyond which the functions of the courts should not be imposed upon the executive officer of the State or Nation. Experience has marked the line, and wisdom dictates that it be followed.

More Autocratic—More Democratic

RECENT cable dispatches have been unfolding a particularly interesting story of political change—a trend which is the most significant in its uniformity. Italy, for one, has announced that its new electoral laws will exclude all candidates except those of the Fascist Party, and that popular suffrage is to be narrowed almost to the vanishing point. More lately the Communist Party in Russia, by the expulsion from membership of Leon Trotzky and Gregory Zinovieff and a group of seventy-two of its prominent followers, has virtually closed all the channels of popular opposition to Soviet policies.

Coincident with these developments, France is witnessing a renewedly vigorous campaign for the enfranchisement of women—a campaign that is apparently finding increasing support. At the same time the Baldwin Government is assuring the British public that its bill to reduce the voting age for women from thirty to twenty-one years, the same qualification as for men, will be pressed for enactment. Such changes, in these four principal nations at least, indicate that autocratic governments have tended to become more autocratic, while democratic governments are becoming more democratic.

Ending War by Arbitration

IV.

AN ATTEMPT has been made in the preceding articles to show that the most persistent cause of war has been the fact that there has been no method of settling disputes between sovereign nations when voluntary agreement fails, save war; that the introduction of some form of arbitral procedure between the breakdown of negotiations and the resort to force is the first step toward the abolition of war, and that national armaments cannot be abolished altogether until mankind is ready for a world federation. It remains to show how urgent it is that action in the direction of making arbitration the substitute for war should be taken by all civilized nations without delay.

Though armaments will continue to exist so long as separate sovereign states exist, competitive armaments have always been one of the major incentives to war. When one nation begins increasing its armaments as against another it arouses resentment, fear of aggression, suspicion and other dangerous motives. Each side watches anxiously the preparations of the other and may overrate their importance and misread their object. The classic example of the effect of competition is to be seen in the naval competition between Germany and Great Britain which ended in the World War. Yet practically nothing has been done since 1919 to prevent a new competition in armaments. Indeed, every conference for the limitation of armaments since the war, except the Washington Conference, has ended in failure and in the last few months the beginnings of a new competition in naval building between Great Britain and the United States have appeared for all to see who have eyes to see.

It is the situation which has begun to develop between Great Britain and the United States which ought to bring home to everybody the need for thought and action about the arbitration problem. It is not necessary to consider in detail why the Geneva Conference failed. The important fact is that each side seems to be convinced that the other was mainly to blame and that the practical outcome has been the construction of cruisers which each government says are not competitive but which the rest of the world regards as the beginning of a new naval rivalry. Unless steps can be taken to reach an agreement, a more serious thing may ensue. The Geneva failure may lead to the dropping of the Washington agreement, and if once the two navies start designing and building dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers against one another, competition will have begun in real earnest.

Yet, as always, a situation of this kind may lead not to harm but to greater good if people take it as a spur to intelligent thought and action and not to animosity and fear. If the Geneva failure leads to a thorough reconsideration of the problem of Anglo-American relations along arbitral lines, it will have been a blessing in disguise.

The vital interests of the United States and Great Britain are identical. They are both concerned with the maintenance of world peace and freedom and the encouragement of world prosperity. Their civilizations are based upon the same legal and political and moral ideas. Though there may be some controversies between them from time to time, they are in heart and mind good friends. There is nothing that the carnal mind would more wish to produce than an estrangement between them. There could be no greater guarantee for justice and freedom and peace throughout the world than that the navies which they now possess should be used not in competition but to insure respect for a universal system of arbitration as the invariable procedure before war can be invoked.

If there are any peoples among whom the possibility of war should be utterly ruled out and between whom arbitration could be safely relied upon to settle justly and fairly every kind of dispute it is the English-speaking peoples. It is difficult to conceive of any kind of issue which could arise between them which could not be better settled in that way than by the hideous and fratricidal method of war. There is only one question which has ever seriously disturbed their friendly relations and that is the question of the interference with neutral commerce on the high seas in time of war. It led to the War of 1812 and to acute disputes both during the Civil War and in 1914-17. But the solution of that problem ought to be far easier now that the two navies are equal in strength.

From every point of view, therefore, it would seem that it is imperative that a serious attempt should be made without delay to establish arbitration as the universal procedure for the settlement of international disputes, before any nation is entitled to have recourse to arms. War is the most destructive and the most brutalizing of all methods of settling international disputes. It is settlement by fratricide. It is only justifiable when every other resource has been exhausted and when there is some clear issue between right and wrong in which it does not seem possible to vindicate the right in any other way. It can never be justifiable under any other conditions. Yet until arbitration is established as the universal alternative war will continue, as it is today, as the primary court of redress when agreement fails or injustice is done.

The time, too, seems to be ripe. Never has public opinion among the nations been so set against war as it is today. The people everywhere are anxious that the dreadful institution of war should be abolished if they can be shown the road. The nations who are members of the League of Nations are already committed to arbitration in one form. The United States is already committed to arbitration in a somewhat different form under the Bryan Treaties of 1914-15. An opportunity clearly exists today for bringing these various procedures into uniformity and for reaching an agreement between all the more civilized nations whereby they will undertake to submit all their disputes, whatever they may be, to public investigation and report by some impartial arbitral tribunal before they are free to use war in any shape or form or will allow others to do so. Such an agreement would mean an immense step forward. It is a practical step for which the world seems ready. It would pave the way for even more far-reaching steps toward the final abolition of war from among men.

Music of Actuality

MUSIC is wanted to tell the community what it is thinking about, if the program of that university for the mature and educated, the New School for Social Research in New York, Alvin Johnson, director, interprets the situation. For along with study of the most serious problems of the day, social, political and philosophical, consideration of the modern music question is included in the arrangements, now being carried out, by Dr. Johnson and his corps of instructors. Music of today, according to New School policies, not that of yesterday and the day before, lets men and women into the mood and temper of the present moment. Music of tradition has its place and must be respected for its historic lessons and encouragements. But music of actuality is what men and women must listen to, if they wish to be aware of themselves in their own time, and if they hope to connect themselves with what happens in business and government and in affairs generally right around them.

Surprisingly enough, Dr. Johnson, who includes study of the modern musical movement in his educational schedule, is not a professional artist. Indeed, he is an economist. In that character, he has reached a conclusion which scarcely any professor in an American conservatory, save, perhaps, Howard Hanson, head of the Eastman School in Rochester, N. Y., has arrived at; and reaching it, he seems to prove, though probably without intending to, that no one is so unwise in music as a musician.

To specify, the thing Dr. Johnson has done is to take over the reform which Edgar Varèse attempted to carry out in 1919, by organizing the New Symphony Orchestra, and which he continued to experiment with in 1921, by founding the International Composers' Guild. The orchestra, as a group of players producing modern compositions, came and went in a night. The guild gave first American presentations of works by modern composers for six years, suspending its activities at the beginning of the season of 1927-28. Mr. Varèse's idea, which has long fought its way in the realm of speculation and amusement, is now put on an institutional basis. No longer subject to the hazards of theatrical Broadway, it finds security in academic Chelsea.

The modern community, then, as represented by the concert audiences of the New School, instead of taking its thoughts as a jest, will seriously acknowledge them. Moreover, it will find disclosed, unless Dr. Johnson errs, the true, high comedy of its aspirations.

Random Ramblings

Another thing which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh accomplished was to make it very simple for the International Aeronautical Federation to decide what aviator was entitled to its 1927 medal for the greatest achievement in aviation last year.

* * *

The Swedish Yacht May Be, which won the Scandinavian Gold Cup from the United States last fall, has been purchased by San Francisco interests. Did they have an eye on winning the cup back, May Be?

* * *

Germany's innovation, apartments for housekeeping bachelors, recalls one bachelor's recipe for toast: carefully burn a slice of bread, then scrape it.

* * *

A generation ago city officials were urging the need of more park space. Nowadays, they are urging the need of more parking space.

* * *

In spite of the increasing traffic facilities in many large cities, the subway jam has not yet been put on the shelf.

* * *

Oil men are asking for a law which will prevent waste, but of course this does not include cotton waste.

* * *

The rumble seat of a coupé is better than the grumble seat of a limousine.

* * *

Pay cash—it's to your credit.

A Winter Day in Dyetskoe Selo

THE charming little town, half an hour's ride from Leningrad, which is the seat of two imperial palaces, is no longer called Tsarskoe Selo (Tsar's Village), but Dyetskoe Selo (Children's Village). And this change of names applies to practically every street in the town, as well as to many public buildings. No effort has been spared to give every street in this former residence of the imperial family an indubitably proletarian rechristening. One reads on the new signboards such names as "First of May," "Communist Internationale," and "Labor."

The change in the names of the village itself is explained by the fact that many children from orphans' homes and other institutions are moved out here during the summer months. The local Soviet now meets in a former palace, and the palace of the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovich has been turned to more practical uses as a chief experimental botanical station.

◆ ◆ ◆

The two most famous memorials to Russia's imperial past, the ornate palace built by the Italian architect, Rastrelli, in rococo style at the command of two empresses, Elizabeth and Catherine II, and the simpler and less pretentious Alexander Palace, named after Tsar Alexander I, remain unchanged and are inhabited only by caretakers, who show the splendors of the palaces to visiting parties of workers, students, soldiers and other excursionists.

The different personalities of the two empresses are clearly reflected in the larger palace. After one has entered the edifice and put on the clumsy felt slippers which are given to every visitor in order to avoid injuring the parquet floors, it is Elizabeth's influence that is first felt in the large rooms and ornate decorations, with their profusion of gilt carving.

After seeing the palace one can readily believe the historians who tell us that Elizabeth's gowns and pairs of shoes were counted in thousands. Everything is done on a huge sweeping scale; if there is any criticism to be made of this part of the palace it is that the magnificence is a little too overwhelming, too unrelieved. There is one room where the walls are covered with paintings of varied merit, mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. Almost every room has its collection of rare Chinese vases, with their delicate Oriental characters.

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most interesting rooms was designed in Germany and presented by the Prussian King Frederick I to Peter the Great. Elizabeth liked it so much that she had it transported to Tsarskoe Selo and incorporated in its entirety into her palace. It is done entirely in amber, except for the upper parts of the walls, which were painted in imitation amber after the supply of the genuine material gave out. One can see here amber stands and amber vases and a set of amber chessmen.

Perhaps the most characteristic of all the palace apartments for the Empress Elizabeth is the huge ballroom, 150 feet long, its walls covered with large mirrors varied by gilt carvings. Its height is proportioned to its length, and the room, unheated and bitterly cold on a Russian winter day, seems to derive a little artificial warmth from the memory of the gorgeous balls which must have taken place there in the reign of the care-free and pleasure-loving Elizabeth.

A sharp change of taste is visible as soon as one passes the demarcation line between the Elizabeth and Catherine sections of the palace. In contrast to the large and spacious halls of Elizabeth, Catherine preferred small and intimate rooms, decorated less profusely, but with more taste. Her Chinese room, with its tiny chairs and fragile-looking Oriental cups and vases, catches and holds one's attention, and beyond the Chinese room there are still smaller apartments, evidently designed not for elaborate court functions, but for conversations with individuals or small groups.

One gets another sense of abrupt change after taking a walk across the snow through the park which separates the Catherine from the Alexander Palace. The rooms of the last Tsar and Tsarina, which are an interesting feature of the Alexander Palace, are very different from those of their predecessors, Catherine and Elizabeth. The taste for magnificence seems to have departed from the Romanoff dynasty, and the Tsar and his family lived in comfortable, but quite tasteless, apartments which might have been furnished by any middle-class family.

Both the Tsar and Tsarina were extraordinarily fond of family pictures; the desk in the Tsar's reception room is almost covered with pictures of his wife and children. Besides family portraits and prints of the little German town where she was brought up, the Tsarina's room contains an extraordinarily large number of ikons, or religious pictures, some of them very small.

◆ ◆ ◆

Coming out of the palace and going down into the town of Dyetskoe Selo one can find an institution which seems to belong to the future of Russia as much as the palaces belong to the past. This is the training school established for the northern and eastern minor nationalities of the Soviet Union. It is an unusual ethnological medley. Between twenty and thirty races are represented among the 120 students; and they come from very different parts of the world.

One boy has come from remote Tibet. Another is a Samoyed, a member of a tribe that ekes out a precarious existence by catching fish and hunting polar animals in the frozen wastes near the Arctic Circle. There are students from Mongolia, from northern Sakhalin, from the many varied native tribes which live in Siberian regions where the thin line of Russian colonization has not yet penetrated.

All this motley group of Asiatic students, many of whom come from tribes which scarcely have an alphabet, to say nothing of a printed literature, is living together apparently on terms of the best fellowship, and is receiving a general educational training which will prepare its members to go back as cultural missionaries among their people.

Most of the students seem to have a working knowledge of Russian, and the school has so far adapted itself to Russian customs as to publish a "wall paper," posted up in a central place in the dormitory. As usual, the wall paper combines political and economic articles with sketches of the daily habits of the students, enlivened by a few comic illustrations.

W. H. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Young Old Men

THIS is called the age of young men. But after all there was never an age when men of advanced years were occupying such a prominent part in public life. The two outstanding examples in Canada are Sir William Mulock and Sir George Foster. Sir William will be eighty-four in January, and today is not only Chief Justice of Ontario and Chancellor of Toronto University, but is interested in a dozen organizations and institutions. Sir George Foster celebrated last fall his eightieth birthday, and this last year has toured the Dominion, speaking in behalf of the League of Nations. He spoke in London recently, addressing two meetings in one day, with all the vigor and the eloquence of a man of forty.

In the United States, to name a few of the old men who are outstanding, there is Thomas A. Edison, who at eighty is still the inventor of vision; Elihu Root is eighty-two; Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court is eighty-six, and Chauncey M. Depew is ninety-three.

In England, Lord Balfour at eighty-nine is still one of the most influential figures in the British Empire. The word of no single man carries more weight than Balfour. Clemenceau occupies a position of similar influence at eighty-six in France, and Hindenburg at eighty is President of the German Republic and the dominating figure in the Fatherland.

There is no deadline in regard to intellectual possibilities. Some men at sixty, seventy or even eighty are intellectually as keen and physically as alert as other men at forty. This may be an age for young men, but it is also an age when old-young men also have their opportunity.—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

The Universal Language?

THE spreading of the English language is the best influence making for the peace of the world which mankind has yet devised. Today English is the first and compulsory foreign language taught to children in the public schools of many countries. This is true of the Scandinavian countries, and Berlin has recently enacted that the children must begin the study of English at or before the age of ten. The same is virtually true of such advanced South American countries as Argentina, Chile and Brazil, either by law or local ordinance.

No one pretends that English is a simple language, although to the Latin the practical absence of genders is an advantage, however, not compensated by the great number of words that sound alike but are spelled differently, and those which are spelled alike but sounded differently. But logic was never the strong point of the English race in their speech, or even their legislation. The English have a genius for the illogical compromise which, nevertheless, works.—*Barron's Weekly.*

Landladies

IT IS time a word was said in defense of landladies. We print today a letter from a lonely bachelor complaining that his landlady is going off for Christmas, and that he is to be left all alone.

Landladies in reality are not only among the most useful, but among the kindliest of social institutions. They mother the forlorn youth, darn his socks, provide him with food he will remember as long as he lives, and wear themselves out in the effort to make him an efficient and presentable citizen. And then he grumbles if these guardian angels of his bachelorhood feel the need of a brief and occasional respite.—*London Daily Express.*

The Basis of Peace

ANGLO-AMERICAN relations are not going to be governed by the number of men or the number of ships each nation has at its disposal. They will be governed and shaped to great ends partly by a kinship of speech and ideals, partly by an inextricable web of common material interests, and partly by the gathering consciousness that co-operation between them is the one stable rock of salvation in this driven world. Those are the fundamental things, and all else is secondary.—*The (London) Times.*

Silence

PRAYER is largely inarticulate, for the heart's aspirations, whether in its heights of joyous exultation or its depths of abasement, transcend the boundaries of speech.—*The (London) Times Weekly.*

The Carnal Mind

THE material consciousness is slow to realize that it is the only place where God is not. — *New Orleans States.*

What Price Smile?

WHAT is the economic value of a cheery smile? You may look through the index of any volume on "the dismal science" and fail to find a clue to answer of the question. And yet, viewed merely as an investment, the security of cheerfulness is excellent. No less an authority than Patrolman Wilson of the Druid Hill Park police will support our thesis. Day after day he greets the passing motorist with a salute as friendly as the rising sun. And this Christmas, as usual, those who have been so smiled upon remembered. A fleeting gesture and a permanent impression may be strongly linked.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Strong Language, But True

THE business man who meets with a bootlegger in his back office, thus becoming a party to a conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, has no right to complain if a bandit meets him in his front office. The man who does business with an outlaw need not be surprised if outlaws break in on his business. The business man or manufacturer who conspires with bootleggers to nullify the law is in a poor position to criticize Bolsheviki and Bolshevism. The man who is willing to trade the Constitution of his country for a glass of beer, or a bottle of whisky, needs to take instructions in patriotism and good citizenship. The newspaper publisher that defends and coddles liquor criminals, while condemning the enforcement of the dry law, is as much a traitor as was Benedict Arnold.—*The American Issue.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Language Question in Norway

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among his interesting "World Observations," recently published in the MONITOR, F. H. H. states that "Norway is striving to eliminate Swedish." The language question in Norway, or "maalstrev," as it is termed, has nothing to do with Swedish, but is merely the rivalry between literary Norwegian, or "riksmaal" (which is identical with literary Danish except for the reformed spelling introduced in the last twenty-two years), and the country dialect, or "landsmaal." These two speeches are related very much as are "braid Scot" and English in Scotland.

Norway was united with Sweden for ninety years only, from 1815 to 1905, but from the beginning of the sixteenth century until 1814 it was under the rule of Denmark. At the Reformation old Norse had entirely given way to Danish as the official and literary language of Norway.

To quote from "Norway," by G. Gathorne Hardy (Modern World Series), edited by H. A. L. Fisher, M. P.:

> The Danish written by Norwegian authors was purest just at the time when the union of the two countries came to an end (1814). . . . As late as the early years of the present (twentieth) century, it was certainly almost impossible for a foreigner to decide upon linguistic grounds whether a given document belonged to Denmark or Norway.

Although on patriotic grounds the Norwegians last century called their language "Norwegian," hardly any changes were introduced until 1907, when, partly as a compromise with the proponents of the "landsmaal" and partly to place a national stamp on the written language of the country, the new Norwegian spelling was adopted. Likewise, nouns are no longer capitalized, as in Denmark. But none of these details renders written Norwegian any less intelligible to the Danes than is the standard American newspaper to British readers. The Norwegians and Danes use the same Bible.

As for Swedish, it is a distinct Scandinavian language, which has never been introduced into Norway.

Boston, Mass. E. F. BARRY.

Solving the Tipping Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely in the news item in the MONITOR of December 20, telling about the proposed Anti-Tipping Bill, can be seen the one and only solution of the tipping problem. The custom of bestowing money gifts in return for services which are already (or should be) adequately paid for by salaries, is often uncomfortable, unsatisfactory, unfair, expensive, and humiliating.

Were tipping forbidden by law, and the penalties for violation divided equally between tipper and tipped, then in a short time all those who now rely upon tips would receive adequate, steady and certain compensation for their services in the form of salary; and the people who now tip would be relieved from this burdensome and embarrassing necessity.

It would probably be necessary for hotels and restaurants to increase their charges to enable them to pay increased wages, but it is certain that in the final reckoning the new would be found cheaper than the old, as well as vastly more beneficial to all concerned.

Bloomfield, N. J. JOHN CHARLES W. BIRD.